This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

+ *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.

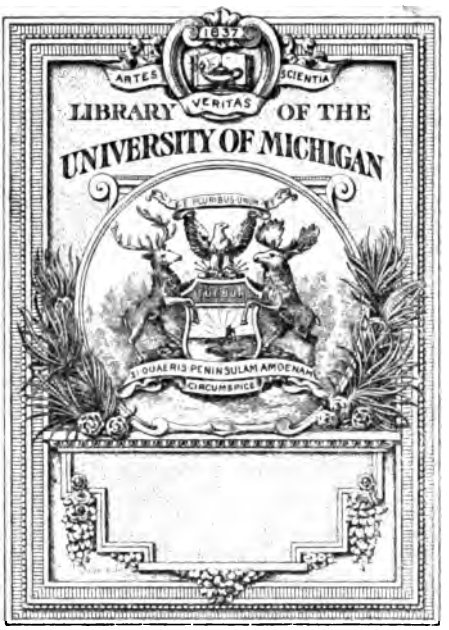
+ *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.

+ *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.

+ *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at `http://books.google.com/`


1837
ARTES
SCIENTIA
VERITAS
LIBRARY OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
QUAERIS PENINSULAM AMOENAM
CIRCUMSPICE

AP
4
.G3

7180

THE

Gentleman's Magazine:

AND

Hiſtorical Chronicle.

For the YEAR MDCCXCIII.

VOLUME LXIII.

PART THE SECOND.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, *Gent.*

LONDON, Printed by JOHN NICHOLS,
at *Cicero's Head, Red Lion Paſſage, Fleet-Street:*
And ſold by ELIZ. NEWBERY, the Corner of St. Paul's
Church Yard, Ludgate-Street. 1793.

The humble PETITION *of the* BRITISH JACOBINS *to their Brethren of* FRANCE.

WHILE to you we true children of Liberty pray,
Great Tag, Rag, and Bobtail, attend;
Who with heads on your pikes so facetiously play,
Mirth and murder so merrily blend!

O ye boasts of proud France, ye bright lights of the earth,
Who, in fine philosophical speeches,
Prove the only criterion of virtue and worth
Consists in the bareness of breeches!

Brother Jacobins, listen; and, if you can cease
To gaze on your glorious Convention,
Where the point of the dagger best propagates peace,
Where concord grows out of contention;

Cast a glance of compassion on Britons, who lie
By old superstitions oppress't;
For, ah! still like the night-mare, an incubus fly,
Sits Monarchy squat on our breast!

Come, come, at our call; nor thus let us be-neath
Such hateful incumbency groan:
In the hearts of our rulers your poignards, oh, sheathe,
And hoist a red cap on our ——!

Ah! consider how many long months are past over,
And how many ling'ring long days,
Since you promised to hasten from Calais to Dover,
Wretched Britons from slavery to raise;

To reclaim us at length from political vice,
To write reformation in blood;
To bestow on us liberty not without lice,
All, all, for our ultimate good.

For, Britons, alas! are a nation of slaves,
More full of plumb-pudding than wit.
Warm with rapture, while Burke against anarchy raves,
Ever licking the spittle of Pitt!

Ah! think, gallant Frenchmen, while thus you delay,
What misfortunes your friends here betide:
Ah! think how the tyrants their leaders dismay,
Forc'd in holes, like true adders, to hide!

See, see, your own Froft, through the pill'ry,
Thrust out his deplorable phiz;
While Mock'ry with loll'd tongue stands insultingly by,
While dangers and death round him whiz!

See the sad Presbyterian, so gentle and meek,
To the wilds of America roam;
With his wife and his daughters, preparing to
Near naked lewd Indians, an home!

Sweet soul, of whose grievances great is the sum,
Who from Test-laws can get no release,
Who would deluge his country with blood, to become
An Exciseman or Justice of Peace!

Oh! then to our aid of those heroes, that die
Without dread of the claws of old scratch,
Who laugh and blaspheme, as to slaughter they fly,
A few odd hundred thousand dispatch!

A WORD TO THE WISE.

A new Ballad on the Times.

THE Mounseers, they say, have the world in a string,
They don't like our nobles, they don't like our King;
But they smuggle our wool, and they'd fain have our wheat,
And leave us poor Englishmen nothing to eat.
Derry down, down, down derry down.

They call us already a province of France,
And come here by hundreds to teach us to dance;
They say we are heavy, they say we are dull,
And that beef and plumb-pudding's not good for John Bull.

They jaw in their clubs, murder women and priests,
And then for their fish-wives they make civic feasts—
Civic feasts! what are they? why, a new-fashion'd thing,
For which they renounce both their God and their King!

And yet there's no eating, 'tis all foolish play,
For when pies are cut open, the birds fly away;
But Frenchmen admire it, and fancy they see
That Liberty's fix'd at the top of a tree.

They say man and wife should no longer be one,
Do you take a daughter, and I'll take a son;
And as all things are equal, and all should be free,
If your wife don't suit you, Sir, perhaps she'll suit me.

But our ladies are virtuous, our ladies are fair,
Which is more than they tell us your French-women are;
They know they are happy, they know they are free,
And that Liberty's not at the top of a tree.

They take from the rich, but don't give to the poor,
And to all sorts of mischief they'd open the door;
Then let's be united, and know when we're well,
Nor believe all the lies these Republicans tell.

Our soldiers and sailors will answer these sparks,
Though they threaten'd Dumourier should spit us like larks;
But, Britons, don't fear them, for Britons are free,
And know Liberty's not to be found on a tree.

They try to deceive us, our loss is their gain,
Which is all we can learn from the works of Tom Paine;
But let Britons be wise, as they're brave and free,
And still Britain shall rule in the midst of the sea.

Then stand by the Church, and the King, and the Laws,
The Old Lion still has his teeth and his claws;
We know of no Despots, we've nothing to fear,
For their new-fangled nonsense will never do here. Derry down, &c.

May 15, 1793.

The Gentleman's Magazine;

Lond. Gazette
General Even.
Lloyd's Evening
St. James's Chron.
Whitehall Even.
London Chron.
London Evening.
L. Packet—Star
English Chron.
Evening Mail
Middlesex Journ.
Courier de Lond.
Daily Advertiser
Public Advertiser
Gazetteer, Ledger
Woodfall's Diary.
Morning Herald
Morning Chron.
World.—Briton.
Oracle—Times
Morn. Poft—Sun
13 Weekly Papers
Bath 2, Briftol 4
Birmingham 2
Blackburn
Bucks—Bury
Cambridge
Canterbury 3
Chelmsford

Chefter 2
Coventry
Cumberland
Derby, Exeter
Glouceſter
Hereford, Hull
Ipſwich
Ireland
Leeds 2
Leicester 2
Lewes
Liverpool 3
Maidſtone
Manchester 2
Newcaſtle 3
Northampton
Norwich 2
Nottingham
Oxford
Reading
Salisbury
Scotland
Sheffield 2
Sherborne 2
Shrewſbury
Stamford
Winchester
Whitehaven
Worceſter

For JULY, 1793.

CONTAINING

Meteorolog. Diaries for June and July, 1793 586
The Cuckoo—The Gamgarou—Mr. White 587
A Letter, on Buſineſs, from Lawrence Sterne 588
Waterdown Camp relieved by Thunder-ſtorm *ib.*
Origin of the Annual Proceſſion at Ortoſtein 589
Biographical Anecdotes of Dr Ralph Bathurſt 590
A Biblical Query—Miſcellaneous Remarks 592
Vertue's Portraits in the Oxford Almanacks *ib.*
Dawliſh, Teignmouth, and Ogton, Devonſhire 593
C. Dioica.—Icolmkill.—All Souls College 594
Hiſtory of Howden and an old Tombill uſtrated 595
On Conveyance of Sound—Church Windows 599
Elizabethan Writ—Univerſity of Cambridge 600
Phænomenon, cauſed by Haze, ſeen at Sea 601
Gentlemen Farmers, often Public Benefactors 602
Improved Drill Plough—Monumental Stone 603
Cold-Harbour—Advantages of New Police 604
Migration of Swallows—and of Woodcocks 606
Bedgbury Houſe—The Migration of Fiſhes 608
Epitaph on Charles I. at Church-Handborough 609
Petrarch's Poetry?—Caſimir?—Ih. Watſon? 620
Biog. Dict.—Emerſon—Gardener's Dictionary? *ib.*
Mr. Jeffreys—The great Miſchief of Strife 61
Individuals have Power to reform the Times 61
Dr. Prieſtley's Political Principles developed 61
The Eaſt-India Charter—Religion in India 61
The Family of the Veſcis—Hackney College 61
Miſcellaneous Remarks—Crotch—Portraits *ib.*
Meteorologiſt's Tour from Walton to London 61
Remarks on Pindar, Horace, Homer, &c. 62
Medallion of Sultan Mohamet—Sir Sam. Luke 62
Height of the Thermometer—Kit-cat Club 62
Sir R. Arkwright's Houſe—Remarkable Story 62
Proceedings of preſent Seſſion of Parliament 62
The general Yearly Epiſtle of the Quakers 63
Review of New Publications 633—65
Foreign Literary Intelligence 65
Select Poetry, ancient and modern 65—65
National Convention in France—For Affairs 65
Particular Account of Encænia at Oxford 66
Country News, and Domeſtic Occurr. 666—66
Marriages, Deaths, Preferments, &c. 66—67
Average Prices of Corn—Theatrical Regiſt. 67
Daily Variations in the Prices of the Stocks 68

Embelliſhed with Views of the Gothic Summer-houſe at Oxton; and of the Iſland of Icolmkill; a Delineation, by Dr. Relhan, of the Plant "C. Dioica;" a Phænomenon ſeen at Sea; a new Drill Plough; Medal of Sultan Mohamet, &c. &c.

By *SYLVANUS URBAN*, Gent.

Printed for D. HENRY by JOHN NICHOLS, Red-Lion Paſſage, Fleet-Street, where all Letters to the Editor are deſired to be addreſſed, POST-PAID.

Days	Wind.	Barom	Therm	State of Weather in June, 1793.
1	SSE brisk	29,90	54	overcast, gloomy, and unpleasant
2	SSE brisk	50	54	rain, slight showers
3	S moderate	74	58	clouded sky, clears up, and pleasant
4	SSE moderate	86	59	overcast, refreshing showers
5	SW calm	90	58	overcast, gentle showers
6	S moderate	80	59	dark sky, slight showers
7	SE calm	70	58	white clouds, slight showers
8	SW moderate	55	58	rain, sun, and showers
9	SW moderate	70	57	overcast, showers
10	SW moderate	84	56	cloudy, clear, and pleasant
11	SE calm	88	57	white clouds, showers
12	S calm	86	57	gloomy, heavy showers
13	E calm	30,10	56	cloudy, fair day
14				
15	W brisk	5	57	cloudy, raw cold day
16	W brisk	29,38	57	overcast, gloomy, and unpleasant, frequent showers
17	W brisk	77	57	clouded, gloomy, and unpleasant
18	NW brisk	80	54	overcast, rain
19	N moderate	54	54	cloudy
20	N moderate	85	55	white clouds, fine afternoon
21	NW moderate	95	62	white clouds, windy, and cold
22	NW brisk	71	60	clear, fine afternoon
23	N calm	85	56	clear sky, windy, and cold
24	W brisk	76	55	rain
25	SE calm	70	57	gloomy, fine afternoon
26	SW calm	60	60	white clouds, fine afternoon, warm
27	SW calm	62	59	clear and pleasant, rain in the evening
28	W calm	66	59	clear, rain in the evening
29	SW brisk	37	60	rainy and unpleasant
30	W brisk	62	58	white clouds

2. Honeysuckles in bloom.—3. Hawthorn in bloom. Frogs have changed their tone since the rain.—9. Wind a little tempestuous for a few hours P.M. The sky very black. Rainbows.—11. Thunder-clap P.M. A shower, after which bees swarm.—18. Fox gloves in bloom.—Fall of rain this month 1 inch 9-10ths. Evaporation, 2 inches 7-10ths.

Walton, near Liverpool. J. HOLT.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE for July, 1793.

D. of Month.	Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer. 8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in July, 1793.
June	°	°	°		
27	55	71	55	29,81	fair
28	56	69	57	,84	rain
29	57	68	56	,76	small rain
30	56	71	56	,87	rain
July 1	55	68	52	,82	rain
2	54	69	55	,99	fair
3	55	72	58	30,20	
4	60	72	60	,15	rain
5	60	79	65	,14	fair
6	65	88	69	,26	
7	69	89	72	,13	
8	65	82	63	,04	
9	62	76	62	,07	
10	64	84	67	,03	
11	69	82	69	29,97	

D. of Month.	Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer. 8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in July, 1793.
July	°	°	°		
11	68	85	65	29,93	
13	64	84	64	30,07	
14	60	81	63	,14	
15	63	82	66	,11	
16	67	89	71	29,90	
17	65	78	67	,77	
18	62	68	56	,78	rain
19	55	69	57	,70	showery
20	55	65	54	,76	showery
21	56	67	56	30,15	fair
22	57	70	60	,15	
23	60	68	62	29,98	showery
24	66	77	66	,97	fair
25	63	76	62	,96	
26	60	77	66	30,01	

W. CARY, Optician, No. 182, near Norfolk-Street, Strand.

THE

THE

Gentleman's Magazine:

For JULY, 1793.

BEING THE FIRST NUMBER OF VOL. LXIII. PART II.

Mr. URBAN, *July* 11.

I AM ſure you will allow me to render my grateful thanks to Mr. Gough, p. 399, for his affable replies to my queſtions. In anſwer to him, on the ſubject of the cuckow, I have to expreſs my opinion, that the old cuckows continue in the vicinage of the neſts the eggs are dropt in; and that, when the young are hatched, the old extend protection to them, and perhaps aſſiſt in feeding them: then it is that the young probably acquire the note of the ſpecies; the duration of the cuckow's vocality not militating againſt the conjecture, as appears from the under notations, extracted from my journal of the preſent year.

Cuckows were firſt heard on April the 22d*, and, we may ſuppoſe, laid in a ready-made neſt either very ſoon after, or in the month of May at fartheſt. During May and June I heard them often, and the young came abroad on the 16th of the laſt-named month; from which day to the 2d of July, inclusive, myſelf and others were entertained with the continual repetition of the cuckow-note both in the day and in the *nights* in the *night*, I repeat, and aver upon mine honour. After the 2d of this month, theſe and all other cuckows became ſilent.

I alſo owe a tribute of acknowledgement to my kind encourager, and your valuable correſpondent, L. E, p. 532, whoſe approbation makes me proud. This gentleman declaring, that a haſty account of the Gamgarou would be more acceptable to him than none; I inform him, that many Gamgarou ſkins have been brought over by the officers returned from New South Wales, one of which is in the poſſeſſion of an acquaintance of mine. It is of a grey colour; the head ſomewhat like a rat's; the ears ſmall; the fore-legs very ſhort, the hind long; as is alſo the tail. It ſeems the animal runs on its hind feet *and tail*. Such is the deſcription I have received of it from the proprietor.

A ſigh eſcapes me on the demiſe of that moſt excellent man, accurate hiſtorian, diligent Naturaliſt, and elegant writer, the Rev. Gilbert White (ſee Obituary, p. 581). I hope a monument will be erected to his memory in the church he hath ſo pleaſingly deſcribed; in which I conclude he is interred. A SOUTHERN FAUNIST.

* See p. 493.

Mr. URBAN, *July* 10.

THAT the celebrated Yorick could, on proper occaſions, deſcend to be a man of buſineſs, the following letter of his, to a neighbouring clergyman, will ſufficiently evince. It is undated, but was written ſoon after the publication of the early volumes of Triſtram Shandy. EUGENIO.

"SIR,

"I received the favour of yours; and it will be a great pleaſure to me to diſcharge the neighbourly office you ſtand in want of to your ſatisfaction. I have taken proper meaſures to get chapmen for it, by ordering it to be publicly cried at my two pariſhes; but I find a greater backwardneſs amongſt my two flocks in this reſpect than I imagined. This is owing, it ſeems, to a greater proſpect of hay and other fodder than there was any expectation of about five weeks ago, when, they tell me, your crop would have ſold for 40s. more than at preſent. I believe there may be ſome grounds for this; for, all the late mowed meadows produce plenty, of which yours (which was cut laſt Saturday) will be no unacceptable proof; for, they ſay, you have as much graſs as they could well mow: ſo that, by their account, the want of the fodder raiſed the value of the crop. It is now with the utmoſt difficulty, and a whole morning's waſte of my lungs, that I have got two ſufficient men of ********** to bid up to what you had offered—twelve pounds. I have put them off under pretence of writing you words; but, in truth, to wait a day or two to try the market, and ſee what can be got for it. I therefore beg you will write me a line or two for further direction,

rections; which muſt come ſoon, for the barley, they inform me, muſt be cut on Friday or Saturday; ſo there is no time to loſe. If I hear nothing from you, I have but two things to chuſe, either to ſet men to mow it for you, or let the men who bid the moſt for it take it; though I fear the two men have bid near all I can get you. I beg my compliments, with my wife, to your lady; and am, Sir, with great eſteem, yours,

"L. STERNE."

Mr. URBAN, *Waterdown Camp, July 18.*

I AM not this year, as heretofore, to write to you my obſervations from the ſummits of mountains, nor yet from the peaceful valleys of the moſt delightful part of our happy iſland —No, Mr. Urban, I am not! but I hope the produce of the firſt idle hour I have had for ſome time will not prove unacceptable from the ſterile plain of Waterdown; a plain that was never yet cheared by a blade of verdure, or a ſhrub, except the purpled heath, emblem of its barrenneſs.

I feel ſo gratified on hearing the rain patter on my tent, I cannot refrain taking up my pen to tell you of it.—Welcome, ye refreſhing ſhowers!—ye deſtroyers of duſt!—for, until this day, my throat has never been clear of it, and by calling up a *hem* I only juſt find I am rid of a dry cough which is always the attendant of *dirty thirſtineſs*. As the progreſs of any thing which adds to our comfort is pleaſant to relate, you muſt allow me to be a little garrulous; I ſhall therefore take your thoughts to yeſterday evening.

After a day of toil and ſun, we were rejoiced to perceive the heavens threaten a thunder-ſtorm, running from South to S.S.W. I was as fatigued as I could be, though determined to wait the hovering attack; the lightning was buſy in different quarters, and, as it neared us, ſhewed the hanging rocks oppoſite the encampment with ſolemnity. The heavenly artillery approached, and, after a few tremendous peals at eleven P.M. the firſt drops of water, that have for a long time refreſhed this irregular waſte, came down. With the inſtinct of a man of thirſt I opened my mouth to the welcomed manna, and was thoroughly wet before I recovered from my reverie; and then, with the conſideration of an old ſoldier, I ſlackened my weather-cords, and retired to my canvas *caſtellum*, hugging myſelf in the idea that the ſky was as black as it could be. But, as the rain this morning *kindly* keeps off a field-day, I muſt mention a little of our mode of going on under our earthly commander.

His Grace of Richmond is particularly attentive to every minutia that may be called juſtice to the private ſoldier. Indefatigable in every point of duty, he takes care every one under him ſhall be ſo too; and, except on actual ſervice, I believe no troops were ever more under the influence of the ſun. We may be ſtyled "the ſweating heroes of a bloodleſs plain," drenched in perſpiration, clouded with a dark duſt, a ſhade between the miller and the chimney-ſweep, and tormented with the ſkin peeling off our faces. For my part I have had three editions of ſkin within this fortnight; and if the hot ſeaſon had laſted much longer, my poor noſe, which was never ſo large as it ought to be, or rather as I wiſh it, muſt have leſſened into one of your diminutives. Never did I go into a tent to look at myſelf in a glaſs (not having one of my own) without perceiving it grew redder; and I think I am now as purpled as if I had made an excurſion of a day or two within the torrid zone.

The day after our arrival, I walked to Tunbridge Wells, and ſubſcribed to the Rooms, thinking it would be a good occaſional lounge, as I had heard much about the Pantiles, and the Beauties that grace them. But what, Mr. Urban, are Wells to us? Except thoſe which *ſpring* from ourſelves, or thoſe in front and rear of the encampment, we are obliged to viſit whenever the ſoldiers wiſh to fill their canteens; I have never been at Tunbridge ſince, nor felt the leaſt inclination to go there; for, at every ſpare hour, I am glad to throw myſelf on my bed, and old Morpheus, the God of eye-lids, is inſtantly my commanding officer, till I am awakened by "*the drum's diſcordant ſound*"—or, by a ſerjeant thruſting the Orderly Book over my face with "*Orders, your Ho-nour!*" or, a petty complaint againſt a vagrant ſoldier, or, ſomething to do; it may not be inapt here to quote an old military expreſſion—"Thus we ſoldiers live, &c."

The different guards mount at one o'clock in the afternoon, from the very military reaſon of keeping us always ready.

ready. Orders are afterwards given out, and we are lucky if we know what we are to do by three o'clock. One recent order muſt appear peculiar to every military man, as it more minutely expreſſes the attention officers are to give to their men, than many years of ſervice has given me an opportunity of obſerving. Captains and ſubalterns of companies are by turns at eleven o'clock to ſee the meat put into the pots; to remain with them till they have boiled ſome time, afterwards they are to attend the diſtribution in their tents, and then return to ſee the fires put out. As far as relates to health it is a moſt medicinal order; the fire-places being ſo jumbled together, that every kind of camp-infection muſt be fumigated out of the cloaths. As there is always a little kind of wit flying about encampments, it is a quære, *ex pot-coullops*, whether we ſhall not have votes for the county of Suſſex; and it is even rumoured that a certain great man may write an improvement upon Mrs. Glaſſe's treatiſe *de re culinariâ*.

Indeed I never was in better health in my life, and who that enjoys that bleſſing has a right to complain? It is the duty of ſoldiers to obey with chearfulneſs, and no one is more favoured than another.—Generals, field-officers, captains, all ſorts of ſoldiers, have the ſalubrity of not having time to be idle; and, I dare believe, before we return to winter-quarters, we ſhall have completely expelled every indolent habit. As for myſelf, as I do not wiſh to be always *aërve*, I frankly confeſs I could now and then like to enjoy a little of the ſweets of indolence; and, however wholeſome dancing about amongſt the heath and ravines of Waterdown may be, I feel myſelf well enough not to wiſh to be broiled and ſweated into health.

As the former part of this is written with a good-humoured kind of ſpleen (if I may be allowed the expreſſion); I can only ſay, it may be occaſioned by the ſoreneſs of my face and the peeling of my ſkin, &c.; but I have a few words to add upon a part that muſt give ſatisfaction to every lover of his country. The plains of Waterdown can boaſt of an encampment of 7000 as fine fellows as ever ſerved; men actuated by a ſpirit of regard for their King and Country; and the improvement they have made ſince they came upon *the ground proves they have a due obedience to orders*, a juſt emulation for the good of Old England, and that it has not been labour in vain. A RAMBLER.

N. B. It is reported in Camp, we are to make a ſudden attack upon the Liliputian army on Aſhdown Foreſt, an eminence in view, about eight miles off. If I do not *fall* in the charge—and many a *ſoldier* has fallen ſince we are here, even the Commander in Chief—if I do not fall, I truſt I ſhall be able to give you as good an account of our bravery as I have done of our alertneſs.

Mr. URBAN, *July* 4.

AN annual tribute, which, during the laſt two hundred years, has been paid by the family of Trawerſch, of Ortenſtein, to a church in the valley of Domleſchg, in the Griſons, has an origin too ſingular not to merit publicity and preſervation. Amongſt the ſcenes of anarchy and hoſtility which took place in the Griſons at the commencement of the 16th century, the prevailing party accuſed Pompeius Planta of having betrayed, to the Spaniards, the intereſts of his country, and of the Proteſtants; and he was ſummoned to appear before the tribunal at Tuſis. Either from the apprehenſion of delivering himſelf into the hands of prejudiced judges, or from the ſenſations of a guilty conſcience, Planta refuſed to appear, and was conſequently proſcribed as a traitor. George Jenats, his mortal enemy, a degraded prieſt, and at that time a colonel in the ſervice of the Republic, determined to be himſelf the executioner of the ſentence. With that intent, he aſſembled ſome reſolute men, with whom, during the night, he marched through a camp of three thouſand Catholics, and appeared in the morning before the caſtle of Rietberg, where Planta imagined himſelf in perfect ſecurity. Jenats broke into the caſtle, and meeting Planta in the kitchen with a drawn ſword in his hand, ſoon overpowered him, and dragging him into an adjoining room, cut off his head with a hatchet, with ſuch force, that the mark of it is ſtill viſible upon the floor. Planta's daughter Lucretia, who was then very young, and afterwards married Baron Trawerſch of Ortenſtein, made a ſolemn vow to revenge the tragical death of her father; but many years elapſed before ſhe found a favourable opportunity of performing her vow, in the gratification of that thirſt after revenge which no time could aſſuage.

As

At length, when Jenats was one evening at a ball at Coire, she ordered him, under some pretence, to be called out; and, in the moment of his setting his foot into the street, she slew him with the very same hatchet which he had stained with the blood of her father.

In penance for this deed, Lucretia founded an annual benefice of 300 florins for the maintenance of the church and poor of the place where her father had been killed. Travellers may still see in the castle of Ortenstein the hatchet which was the instrument of this double assassination, and which is carefully preserved in memory of the event.

Yours, &c. VIATOR A.

Mr. URBAN, *Wells, July* 15.

——————non dignior unquam
In plateos, Bodleie, tuos accesserat hospes.

THE life of Ralph Bathurst, M. D. dean of this cathedral, and president of Trinity College, Oxon, was published by T. Warton, M. A. about thirty years since. An abridged account of this celebrated dean may be acceptable to some of your readers who have not seen Mr. Warton's publication. Dean Bathurst is not the first medical dean on record in the West of England, there being a monumental inscription in St. Olave's church, Hart-street, London, in memory of William Turner, M. D. who died dean of Wells, A. D. 1568; and we find, in 33 Hen. VI. an order, under the privy seal, to summon a physician to attend the king at Windsor; the doctor summoned was Gilbert Kemer, dean of Salisbury. It is also remarkable, that Dr Bathurst had for contemporaries two physicians, heads of houses; viz. Henry Clerke, M. D. president of Magdalen, and John Parker, M. D. warden of Merton; and he himself married the widow of John Palmer, M. D. warden of All Souls.

Ralph Bathurst, M. D. was born in the year 1620, at Thedingworth, in Leicestershire. In 1640 he was appointed fellow of Trin. Coll. Oxon. He took the degree of M. A. in 1644, and was ordained the same year by bishop Skinner, of Oxford. The confusion and troubles of the grand rebellion promising but little encouragement to the ministerial function, he changed his plan, and commenced student in physick.

"I knew," says he, "no better way than to turn my studies to physick, that so, in spight of the iniquities of the times, I might get a tolerable livelihood, whatever became of me in the University."

In the year 1654. he took the degrees of M. B. and M. D. by accumulation. The three questions for his bachelor's degrees were:

"An Tætus materno sanguine nutriatur?
An omnis sensus sit tactus?
An acidum ventriculi fermentum plus conferat coctioni quam calor?"

For the degree of M. D. he gave "Prælectiones tres de respiratione." In these lectures the elegant classical scholar is seen in the skilful anatomist; particularly in the second, where the operation of the will on the body is beautifully illustrated. He sometimes took occasion to exercise his poetical talents; the following lines, on the third question, "An acidum ventriculi," &c. abovementioned, were of his production:

"In disputationibus vesperial. comit. Oxon. pro gradu M. B. 1644.
Romuleas audax pænus cum invaderet arces,
Alpini reserans invia claustra lagi;
Erosit scopulos, et montem solvit aceto,
Cum potuit solas igne liquare nives."

Before he had taken his medical degrees, he had the reputation of an able practitioner, and was employed under the board of sick and hurt-seamen; and, in the discharge of the duties of his appointment, he gave much satisfaction to the admiralty, and to the board. He afterwards associated himself with Dr. Willis, with whom he regularly attended Abingdon market every Monday. In the year 1651 he assisted in the recovery of Ann Green, a young woman executed at Oxford for the murder of her bastard infant; on that occasion the doctor was the imputed author of the following epigram:

"In puellam ὑστεροπότμον, a patibulo reviviscentem:
Quæ nuper medicos, vespillonesque fefellit,
Et non unius victima mortis erat;
Quam bene *Netricis*, titulum meruisse putanda est,
Cum poterat *Stamen* sic renovare suum."

To the study and practice of physick Dr. Bathurst joined every branch of philosophical knowledge. About the year 1662 he was engaged with others in forming a society, who held weekly meetings at Dr. Wilkins', warden of Wadham. It was from this institution that the Royal Society of London originated; Dr. Seth Ward, Mr. Boyle, Dr. Wilkins, Sir Wm. Petty, Matthew Wren,

n, Dr. Willis, Dr. Goddard, Dr. is, Mr. Rook, Chriſtopher Wren, many others, were of this ſociety; miſtered afterwards to Grafham ge.

hough a philoſopher and phyſician, lather often diſtinguiſhed himſelf as ſical ſcholar, particularly at the erſity Acts, where his verſes were ys admired; and, had he not lived in ge of gloomy devotees, who decry- very ſpecies of elegance, we ſhould had more ſpecimens of his poeti- nſe and polite literature. It was ever by talents of this kind that ead was paved to preferment. It the maſter-piece of Latin poetry, xed to a Treatiſe, intitled, "De ura Hominis," by T. Hobbs, of meſbury (written with that pregnant ity which is the ſoul and energy of lambic), that recommended him to notice of the duke of Devonſhire, ugh whoſe intereſt he became dean Vells.

he doctor was remarkably fond of compeny of young men, which is ncommon caſe; but that young men ld eagerly court his is a proof of imiable and chearful diſpoſition.

he late earl Bathurſt, who at 15 s of age entered at Trin. Coll. when ncle (the preſident) was ſo, uſed ay, that he perfectly remembered g charmed with Dr. Bathurſt's con- rſation. He often viſited Dr. Rad- e, then a young ſtudent at Lincoln lege, notwithſtanding the diſparity heir years; and John Phillips, au- of the Splendid Shilling, &c. was rticular favourite with him.

rom the time Dr. B. changed his , and commenced ſtudent in phyſick, deeply engaged in medical ſtudies philoſophical purſuits, that his mind many years was alienated from divi- as a ſcience; ſo far ſo, that when d, by the biſhops of Wincheſter and ter, to write in defence of the rch (at a time when he had in review Willis's Texture of the Brain and ves), he endeavoured to get off ſolemnly, by telling the latter, a- gſt other things,

ſtora noſtra duas non admittentia curas."

rd, after he was Dean of Wells Preſident of Trinity, he never d conſent to have any ſermon s own printed, not even that which eached before the Houſe of Com- , when the king met the *parlia-* ment at Oxford, though he was importuned to publiſh it.

It was in 1663 that the Doctor was appointed King's Chaplain; in the ſucceeding year he was elected Preſident of his College, ſoon after which he married the widow of John Palmer, M. D. Warden of All Souls. He was inſtalled Dean of Wells on the promotion of Dean Creighton to the Biſhoprick of Bath and Wells in 1670. He was nominated in 1691 by William and Mary to the Biſhoprick of Briſtol, with liberty to keep his Deanry and Headſhip *in commendam*; which he nobly and diſintereſtedly declined, on account of the completing the buildings of his college, to which he paid an unwearied attention, and was a munificent contributer to the amount of ſeveral thouſand pounds from firſt to laſt.

In the government of the church of Wells, for thirty-four years, he lived in perfect harmony with the canons, by which the chapter were enabled to make ſtand againſt ſome encroachments attempted on their privileges by Biſhop Kidder. His hoſpitality at the deanry was liberal, and his gratuitous advice as a phyſician he readily gave to all who ſtood in need of it.

It was uſual at Wells to write the acts at the chapter-houſe in Latin. Thoſe made by Dr. Bathurſt, whilſt dean, are diſtinguiſhed remarkably by their elegance of ſtyle. His orations at Oxford are ſpecimens of wit, and antitheſis (the delight of his age). Ovid was the chief pattern of his Latin poetry, and his favourite claſſic.

Mr. Warton ſuſpected that Dr. B. wrote great part of the preface to Willis's "Cerebri Anatome." The following paſſage is quite in his manner, and infinitely too ſmart for Willis:

"Ab effoſo erutoque capite humano æternitatem ſibi et imperio veluti optimis. Auſpiciis promiſerunt olim Romani: neque orbem capitolio ſuperſtrui iis poſſe perſuaſum eſt, niſi *defuncti hominis cranio* inædificaretur capitolium. Non is ſum qui imperia in artibus mediter aut devicto literarum orbi triumphos mihi ſpondeam. At interim documentis fatis illuſtribus dudum deprehendi fruſtra omnino niſi illis ipſis auſpiciis in philoſophia præſertim naturali allaborari."

D.. Bathurſt regarded Dr. Willis with much eſteem, as appears by two mandates of imprimatur, which, as vice-chancellor, he prefixed to two treatiſes of Willis's; the firſt was to the Pharmaceutice Rationalis, viz.

"Librum hunc authore suo sagacissimo physiologo medico peritissimo, dignum olim symmysta semper amicus, libentissimè typis mando." R. B.

The next was prefixed to the postcript of the second part, after the death of Willis:

"Amicissimo authori post tam immortale opus nihil mortale factur tanquam lumina morienti claudens, extremum hoc officium præstat." R. B.

Dr. Bathurst was so respected by the literary characters of his age, that few productions in literature appeared without his advice and approbation.

The Doctor enjoyed a constant state of health, unvisited by the severe diseases attendant in general on old age. He lost his memory about a year or two before his death, and had been some time deprived of light. The immediate cause of his decease was the breaking of his thigh-bone while he was walking in the garden; he languished some days in great pain, and expired June 14, 1704, in his 84th year. He was buried in the ante-chapel of Trinity College with his own inscription on a small square marble on the pavement, placed over his grave, viz.

"Depositum Radulphi Bathurst, M. D.
Col. Trin. Oxon. Præs. et Ecclesiæ
Wellensis Decani,
obiit
A. D. 1704,
ætat. 83."

It is remarkable that Dr. William Turner and Dr. Bathurst were both practising physicians several years before they became Dean of Wells, the former enjoying the Deanry thirty years, and the latter thirty-four years; I shall close this long account with the four Latin Verses on Dr. Turner's monument, which are applicable to either Dean and Physician respectively:

"Magnus Appolineâ quondam Turnerus in arte
Magnus et in verâ religione fuit
Mors tamen obrepens, majorem reddidit illum,
Civis enim cæli, regna superna tenet."

Yours, &c. J. CRANE.

Mr. URBAN, *June* 8.

THE insertion of the following biblical question in your very useful Miscellany will confer an obligation on Yours, &c. X. Y.

How is it possible to reconcile 2 Chronicles, xvi. where it is said, "*In the six and-thirtieth year* (בשנת שלשים ושש) *of the reign of Asa Baasha king of Israel came up against* Judah," &c. with 1 Kings, xvi. 8—13; where it is written, "*In the twenty-and-sixth year* (בשנת עשרים ושש) of Asa king of Judah began Elah the son of Baasha to reign over Israel in Tirzah, two years. And his servant Zimri, captain of half his chariots, conspired against him as he was in Tirzah, drinking himself drunk in the house of Arza, steward of his house in Tirzah. And Zimri went in and smote him, and killed him, in the *twenty and-seventh* year of Asa, king of Judah, and reigned in his stead. And it came to pass, when he had begun to reign, as soon as he sat on his throne, that he *slew all the house of Baasha*: he left him not one that pisseth against the wall, neither of his kinsfolks, nor of his friends. Thus did Zimri *destroy all the house of Baasha*," &c.?

Mr. URBAN, *July* 14.

SOME of your numerous readers may not dislike to be referred, on the 15th article of your Review, p. 59, 60, to p. 981 of your volume for 1791.

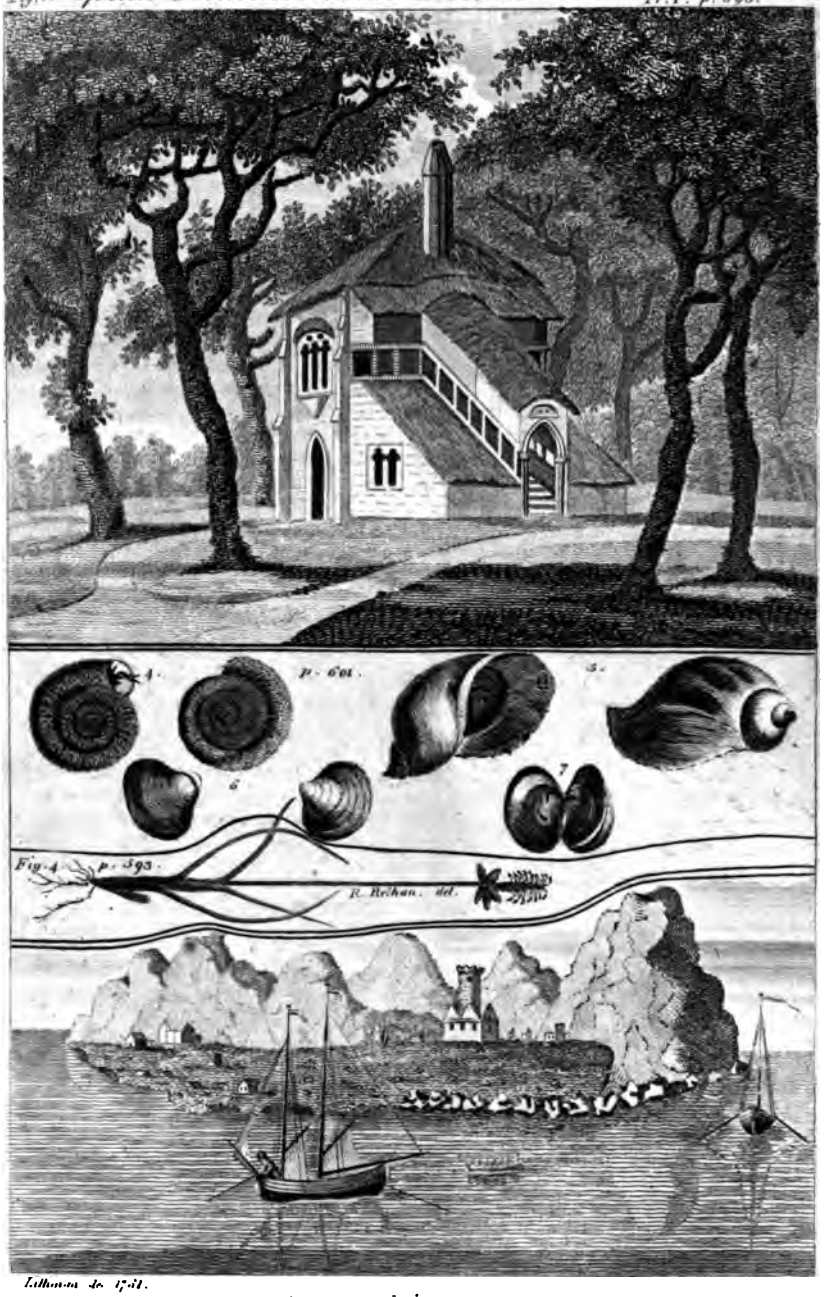
The clergyman, of whom your inquisitive correspondent, p. 123, col. 2, wishes for anecdotes, is registered in your Obituary for 1792, p. 283, col. 2.

The font in St. Martin's Church, Canterbury, p. 324, col. 1. is noticed by Mr. Gough, in p. 187 of Archæologia, vol. X; but not there engraved, for the reasons given in p. 407, col. 1.

Till the fact can be ascertained, p. 527, 528, that Vertue really copied from existing portraits *many* of what have been hitherto deemed as fictitious figures in the Oxford Almanacks, mere speculations on this subject will not serve to authenticate them. With the historic events, respecting the various colleges, the engraver must have been supplied from the proper sources; and, where he could meet with real portraits, there can be no doubt but that he *scrupulously* copied them: where no such existed, and yet where it was necessary for the purpose of the history that such personages should appear in the group, he would naturally introduce some representation of them. In all such cases *aut inveniam, aut faciam*, must necessarily be the plan of any artist; who would not, however, incur the imputation of mistake or imposition. Imaginary portraits, in all such cases, would not at all derogate from the *scrupulous veracity* of the artist when confessedly copying from original paintings. This, at least, is the firm opinion of SCRUTATOR.

Mr.

Fig. 1. Gothic Summer house at Oxton. Gent. Mag. July. 1795. Pl. 1. p. 593.



Lithman del. 1751.

Fig. 3. S.W. View of the Island of Iona or Icolmkill. p. 5[illegible]

Mr. URBAN, *June* 9.

A WET day confining me to an inn, I have recourse to my pen for amusement; and, as I have just received much entertainment from the Gentleman's Magazine, as some compensation, I dedicate these my labours to its readers. The county of Somerset, Mr. Urban, possesses a variety of the beautiful and romantic scenes of Nature. From Bristol Hot-wells (the chief theatre of its grandest imagery), in my way to Devon, I, a few months since, visited some of those coombes, which, perhaps, no part of the kingdom can exceed. Chedder cliffs and Brockley coombe will scarcely admit of a rival: what I have seen in Devon cannot approach to these in romantic wildness and magnificence; but I have been in the midst of scenery more picturesque. I should fill up twenty sheets were I to expatiate on the enchanting beauties of Powderham, the fine seat of Lord Courtenay, or Mamhead, the equally fine seat of Lord Lisburne. These are spots which every Tourist into the West of England will necessarily see and admire. But I will describe to you two other spots, which are not so much known, though they are the sweetest of the kind I have ever met with.

Dawlish is a bathing village, midway between the Exe and the Teign. Through a pastoral valley a crystal rivulet winds, and, after a short course, pours its tributary stream into the Ocean. At its mouth is Dawlish village, surrounded by high hills, and open only to the sea. Here Summer lingers, and Spring pays her earliest visit. The charming plant of Venus here blooms unprotected; and, with the myrtle, a variety of other shrubs, that I have been wont to cherish in a greenhouse, I have here and in the neighbourhood seen braving, without shelter, the cold attacks of Winter. Well may Sir George Baker send the valetudinarian to the Southern coasts of Devon; for, I declare upon my honour (and the honour of a lady is, I trust, held sacred by Mr. Urban), that I had no idea that England possessed so genial a climate.

Teignmouth I do not think comparable to Dawlish, though it is more frequented, and hath, doubtless, a number of fine traits of the picturesque.

The other place that I have been charmed with is one of the sweetest and most domesticated scenes to be imagined. In a sequestered valley, at the Eastern fort of Haldown, is seated Oxton house, a handsome edifice, belonging to the Rev. Mr. Swete, and, I think, built by him. The views of this valley, closed on the North and South by rising hills spread over by old oaks, are delightful from the windows of the East front, which, in particular, command a playful stream, well conducted through the bottom, and terminating in a large piece of water. Beyond this is an old arched gateway, apparently monastic, which, peeping from amid the gloom of high rocks and venerable trees, casts its reflexion in the water. I have called this *old*, and there is not one in fifty who would not judge it so, though it hath not been erected above two or three years. Over all, at a mile or two distance, towers the Belvidere of Lord Courtenay, which is a beautiful object, and most happily placed for this little Paradise. From the house there is a variety of walks through the woods, some of which lead to a summer-house on the summit of a hill, encircled by a range of high-branching oaks, through the trunks of which, from the upper windows, I was able to trace the river Exe from its mouth to the cathedral of Exeter, and to discriminate a vast number of towns, villages, and seats, on its banks. This elegant little house hath been lately built by Mr. Swete, and is in the Gothic style of architecture. I got admittance, by means of a nice old woman, who is kept in this Arcadian cottage, to the upper room, than which I was never more pleased with any thing. It hath a cove cieling, and three bow-windows, Gothic, with painted glass; the chimney-piece elegant, of a peculiar kind of Devonshire marble. There is also a select collection of books; and there is a great number of beautiful drawings of the country around, on the walls, tinted in water-colours by Mr. S. himself. I took a little sketch of this building, which, as it is of a peculiar construction, your present correspondent at least would be glad to see among your engravings. (*See plate I.*)

Over the door-way there is the following inscription; which, though I did not understand, I literally transcribed:

"Sibi et suis amicis
I : S :
1792.
Hic licet . . . . . incertibus horis
Quærere sollicitæ jucunda oblivia vitæ."

Hence

Hence there is a walk, or drive, for a mile or two on a delicious terrace, commanding the little valley and the houſe; and another through the wood, which, by a gate, communicates with the pleaſure-grounds of Mamhead.

Having now ſcribbled over my paper, I muſt conclude; giving you hopes however, Mr. Urban, that you may poſſibly hear again from INCOGNITA.

Mr. URBAN, *King's College, June* 8.

MANY doubts having been long entertained with reſpect to *carex capitata* of Hudſon, whether it be the Linnæan plant, or only an accidentally fertile one of *C. dioica*, you would probably oblige your botanical readers by engraving a ſketch of *C. dioica*, which I have the pleaſure to ſend you (*pl. I. fig.* 2); it would then appear decided, I hope, to the ſatisfaction of them all, that the latter opinion is founded in fact. *C. capitata* of the Linnæan *Herbarium* is a different plant, and not a native of England. *C. dioica* is common on Hinton and Teverſham moors, near Cambridge; and the fertile variety frequently grows among many individuals in their uſual ſtate. R. RELHAN.

Mr. URBAN, *July* 2.

THE account of the iſland of St. Jona, or Icolmkill, which you have given vol. XXV. p. 61, and vol. XLIV. p. 520; and of its cathedral, vol. XLV. p. 166; will receive an agreeable illuſtration by the incloſed view of that iſland, which was drawn by Mr. Lilliman in 1761, and has lately been preſented to me by a gentleman of high rank in literature. *See plate I. fig.* 3.

I am ſorry to add that, "at preſent, this once celebrated ſchool of learning is deſtitute of a ſchoolmaſter; and this ſeminary of holy men wants a miniſter to aſſiſt them in the common duties of religion*." M. GREEN.

Concluſion of the Obſervations on the Deciſions reſpecting Founders' Kin at All Souls College, Oxford, *from p.* 519.

DOES then an Archbiſhop of Canterbury, in theſe days, exerciſe that power which the Pope, in theſe days, is aſhamed to exerciſe—abſolution for breaking an oath? Had his Grace ſaid, "I am willing to comply with your requeſt; I am willing to interpret the ſtatutes in your own way, and to ſay, that, though the founder expreſſly gave a preference to *his* relations, you may prefer *your own*; but how, my reverend brothers, can *you*, the preſent members, get rid of the oath *you* have taken? I, a Proteſtant archbiſhop, cannot abſolve *you* from that; but I will do this; I will, as viſitor and interpreter, aboliſh the oath in future, and then your ſucceſſors will not feel their conſciences hurt by ſwearing to one thing and doing another; they will be *unſhackled by any reſtraint*, and by the *irkſome ſituation* of being obliged to take the trouble of enquiry into the claims of their founder's kin."

It does not, however, appear that the Archbiſhop had this regard to the conſciences of his reverend brothers, or that they had any regard to them themſelves. It appears that, on the next opportunity, in ſpite of their oath, they elected a ſtranger in excluſion of a relation; and that, on an appeal to the chancellor of the univerſity, *he* was ſo abſurd as to think that interpretation of a ſtatute is one thing, abolition is another, and that oaths are ſacred things, and he ordered them to chooſe the relation.

The members of the college, determining to carry their point, appealed from this deciſion of the chancellor—to whom? (*ab eodem ad eundem*, I think they call it) to the viſitor who had indulged their former application. Did he reverſe his own order? It is idle to aſk the queſtion.

It appears that the members of the college perſiſt in chooſing ſtrangers in prejudice to relations; that the matter has been again argued; and that the preſent archbiſhop, or rather, as it ſeems, his aſſeſſors, have confirmed the ſentence of the former archbiſhop, and excluded the relation from partaking of the proviſion expreſſly provided for him.

Here I muſt obſerve the curious argument made uſe of by the preſent members of the college: "We have other laws beſides the ſtatutes of Chichele—the late archbiſhop (who knew better than our founder what was that founder's intention) has told us, that we are not obliged to pay any regard to claim of conſanguinity, *and we are unſhackled by any other reſtraint.*" If any member of the college ſhould condeſcend to notice theſe ſtrictures, perhaps he will ſay, "You do not ſtate fairly—we are ſtill to chooſe twenty (or ten) of the

* See Gough's Camden, vol. III. p. 715.

the kindred." I ſhould reply, What binds you? your oath? That oath is, that you will obey your founder's ſtatutes—that you will give preference to *all* his relations. Is it the late archbiſhop's interpretation? what hinders another interpretation, that by the founder's kin were not meant the kindred of Chichele, but the kindred of the Archbiſhop of Canterbury for the time being, who is, as you ſay, co-founder, i. e. founder?

Now let us come to the preſent deciſion.

I muſt refer to your page 197, rather than quote the whole, which is of ſome length; but will obſerve that it ſtates, that power is given to Chichele's ſucceſſors, as archbiſhops, to *make* ſtatutes (before, a power of *interpretation* only was claimed), and conſtruing this power to be to make ſtatutes, not repugnant to the ſtatutes of Chichele—but to adapt his ſtatutes to the time, to reconcile as far as may be the whole of ſuch ſtatutes, and the general plan of his foundation, and the integral and ſeparate parts of it, and thereby give *ſtability* to the whole body of the ſtatutes—judging the late archbiſhop's injunction a good execution of his power, and that the ſame is *prudent* and *neceſſary*, in reſpect of the *rapid increaſe of thoſe of the blood of the founder having a direct tendency to exclude the order of ſcholars from the foundation, and conſequently all probation of fellows in the ſaid college, contrary to the plain intent of Chichele*—they confirm the decree of excluſion.

That is, the more ſcholars there are in the univerſity who are of Chichele's kindred, and want the aſſiſtance of his foundation, the fewer ſhall partake of it.

Is it poſſible for any thing to be more contrary to the plain intent of the founder, as a plain man of common-ſenſe would underſtand his intent?

Is it poſſible?—but I forbear—

If I miſconceive the buſineſs, or if it has been imperfectly ſtated, I ſhall be glad to be ſet right; in the mean time, having taken up ſo much of your valuable room, I will only add a few words by way of concluſion.

I am a member of the Church of England, as ſincere a well-wiſher to the Conſtitution as now eſtabliſhed in Church and State as any man can be; but, if the benefactions of the founders of our colleges and ſeminaries *of learning may be thus taken away by an interpretation of plain expreſs ſtatutes of thoſe founders*; if thoſe ſtatutes are only to be obſerved *ſecundum ordinationum ſeriem**; if any one can determine that a plain expreſs oath is to be taken, not according to the literal meaning, but according to an interpretation put upon it; let me intreat, let me adjure, all thoſe who are concerned, to conſider whither ſuch adjudications may lead! A. B.

Mr. URBAN, *Grove, Barnard Caſtle, Durham, March* 12.

FROM my knowledge of the character of Mr. Savage, who is a worthy man, and with a hearty deſire of contributing ſuch information as is in my power, to aſſiſt his modeſt and humble attempt towards a Hiſtory of Howden, I will beg leave, through the channel of your valuable publication, to convey the following hints.

Dr. Burton's MSS of his *Monaſticon Eboracenſe* being now in my hands, through the diſtinguiſhed liberality and favour of Edward Conſtable, eſq. of Burton Conſtable, in Holderneſſe, with permiſſion to tranſcribe and publiſh the ſame; I will extract thence ſuch matter as may ſeem material, and be conſiſtent with the limits which you grant to your correſpondents on the like occaſions.

"In the days of Edward the Confeſſor, the manor, church, and lands, of Howden, were wreſted from the monaſtery of Peterborough †, and, being in the king's hands, King William the Conqueror gave the ſaid church of Howden, with all its chapels, lands, and appurtenances, to William Karilepho, Biſhop of Durham, who immediately after conferred the ſame on the monks of Durham for ever ‡." The manor and its privileges the prelate retained.

The gift of this manor, &c. made to the ſee was by charter, and confirmed by the *bulla* of Pope Gregory §. Wil-

* Perhaps the meaning of this is not very obvious.

† Hiſt. Peterb. 12, 254, referred to by Dr. Burton.

‡ Mon. Angl. vol. I. p. 45. Domſday, in the whole manor, only "eccleſia & preſbyter."

§ Will. Conq. p. cartam ſuam dedit Allerton & Hovedon, &c. beato Cuthb'to et Epiſ. Dun.

Papa Gregorius p. W. de Carilephum Ep'um-Dun. L'ras ſuas regi direxit et Hoveden, cum ceteris o'ib's Epi maneriis et terris aliis o'ib's ſive redditibus, S'to Cuthb'to & ſucc. ſuis Ep'is Dun. auctoritate apoſtolica conceſſit et roborando munivit. MICKLETON's MS.

liam

liam Rufus, accusing William, Bishop of Durham, of joining in conspiracy with his diffident barons, or at least of abetting them, in various circumstances, wasted Howden, Welton, and sundry other possessions of the see in Yorkshire, seized them into his own hands, and soon afterwards bestowed them on Adonis[1] (Comes Campaniæ), and Alanus (Comes Richmont[2]), his favourites.

This manor did not continue long alienated from the see of Durham, King Henry I. by his charter making restitution thereof, with other lands of which the Bishop of Durham had been dissеized[3]. Bishop Flambard was a great favourite with King William Rufus, but in disgrace with his successor until the compromise with Duke Robert took place, when he was received into favour[4].

By several records it is stated, that the Bishop of Durham should hold all pleas within the liberty of Howden, which he held within his county palatine, pleas of the Crown excepted; and that he should have there return of writs, and other franchises[5].

In the pleas of *Quo Warranto* the bishop claimed, in the 8th king Edward I, that he had a right to exercise in this liberty all such jurisdiction as the king held elsewhere, except in pleas of the Crown; insisting that the successors of St. Cuthbert held all royal liberties and franchises therein from the time of the grant.

Bishop Lewis Beaumont demised to certain foreign merchants, called in the records *Alienigenis*, but of what country not easily determined, his manors of Allerton, Howden, and Richall, for a term of ten years[6].

Bp. Nevil, by commission, appointed justices of the peace in Howdenshire, and granted to Thomas Quixley, his serjeant at law and privy counsellor, the franchises of Howden and Howdenshire for life, with a fee of 13l. 6s. 8d[7].

In the *Valor*, taken in the time of King Henry VIII, Howden stands thus: "Inter Recorda, &c. penes R m R's de valoribus temporalium & sp. Dun. 26 Hen. VIII.—Temporalia de Hoveden. Sit manerii cum red. & firmis tam lib'or tenen. quam tenent. ad volunt. d'n'i in diversis villis & villatis p. ann. 280l. 11s. 11d. P'quisit. cur. ibm co'ib's annis 40s.—vend. Faggot. 20s.—Granor. reddit. 34s. 4d.—Tot. 284l. 15s. 1d. Reddit. resolut. d'no regi exeun' de Howd' & Howd'shire & solut. p. manus vic. Ebor. 3l. 14s.—Pro feod. Joh'is de Balliv. 70s.—Rectori S. Martini in campis pro hospicio d'ni Lond' 4s.[8]"

Bishop Barnes demised to Queen Elizabeth, for a term of ninety years, the manor of Howden, with its several rights and appendages, together with the park, *les groves*, and three water corn-mills, at 34s. 8d. yearly rent; and also demised to the queen the fisheries, shores, passages, and ferry-boat at How-

---

[1] E libro summi altaris Dunelm.—"Rex. Gul. Rufus accusatum Gul. Episcopum Dunelm. quod consencerat conspirationi nobilium eam, spoliavit de Hoveden & Welton, & alis terris in Evirwickshir, & Odoni & Alano comitibus divisit." Lel. Col. vol. I. p. 386. [2] Lel.

[3] "Rex Hen. I. per cartam suam reddidit Ranulfo Ep'o Dun. omnes illas terras unde eum dissejvit, & quas cepit rex in manu sua apud Sanctum Albanum quando ibi coronatus fuit, in festo Pentecostes, scil't Alvertonam, Hovedenam, Welletonam, & Crecam, &c. adeo integre et plene sicut aliquis Ep'us ea unquam melius h'uit. M.A. 2d pt. 849." Mickleton's MS. Nova concessio (Nevil) p. K. Hen. VI.

[4] See Annals of Bp. Flambard, Hist. Durh. vol. I. p. 143, and the records in the notes.

[5] "Terra apud Hoveden die sci Mauricii & die sequente p. Joh'em regem Pho epo e turri Lond. Dunelm. epus. Q'd possit & debet pl'itare o'ia pl'ita quæ pertinent ad vicecom. infra libertat. suam de Hoveden. excerptis pl'itis coronæ. Et q'd h'eat ib'm return. brevium et alias libertates. P. a° 52 H. III. m. 10. et esch. Hen. III. N°. 33. P. a° 17 Ed. II. pti. 2. m. 22.

"R. Stichil ep'us pl'itavit in Quo. War. an. 8 Ed. I. Vide Crake.

"Vid. inq. capt. apud Ebor. 8 Ed. I. de le Wappyntak de Houden, &c. inter Usse & Derwent, & quæ servicia & de quibus tenentur terræ, scil't 33 villæ in Wap. pred. 1 reg. d. & cap. 18.

"Le ar. de Howden in com. Ebor. ferra demand. in com. Dun. Cr. jur. 141 4th Inst. 219. 22d Ed. IV. jur. p. 61." Mickleton's MS.

[6] "Lodov. Dun. epus dimisit certis mercatoribus alienigenis maneria sua de Allerton, Hoveden, & Richall, pro X. annis, ubi dictus epus h'et rec. brevium & al. lib'tates regales. Turr. Lond. p. 1. Ed. II. p. 2. m. 21.—2 reg. d. & cap. Dun. 80." Mickleton's MS.

[7] "Rot. cl. m. N° 19, 114, 118. Concessio ep'i (Nevil) Thomæ Quixley servient' ad legem Rob'ti epi Dun. ac jurisperiti de concilio suo omnium franches, &c. de Howden & Howdenshire (sic de novo concess. ep'o) pro vita cum feud. 13l. 6s. 8d. Rot. cl. m. N° 19. *Ib'm MS.*

[8] *Ib'm* MS.

den

den dyke, rendering yearly 10s. 4d.; also, a horse-mill at Howden, at the yearly rent of 23s. 4d. The horse-tracking fishery and passage from the river Ouse, to the stone bridge in Howden in a street there called Briggate, for fourscore years, at 12d. yearly rent[1].

Toby Matthew, bishop, granted a commission of survey[2].

In the year 1200, King John granted to Bishop Philip his licence to hold a yearly fair here[3].

So far may suffice to testify to your correspondent D. H, whose paper appeared in p. 25, that Howden did antiently belong to the church and see of Durham; and a modern testimony is recent; for, in order to enable Bishop Trevor to repair the damages done to Newcastle bridge by the floods in 1771, and to indemnify him against the great charges incident thereto, an act of parliament was passed in the 18th year of his present Majesty, to enable him to infranchise the copyholders of this manor.

Your correspondent D. H. is mistaken when he asserts, that what was said in the first volume of the History of Durham, touching Bishop Kirkham, arose from the reading of the inscription in Howden church; for, the author of that work had not then seen the monument, and made his assertion from a variety of authorities before him, and he placed confidence therein, as they were supported by *Howden*, a monk of the house, who was more likely to know the truth than the authorities D. H. refers to, to whose works I do not find leisure to refer, though I greatly doubt D. H's credibility.

Kirkham died at Howden, Aug. 4, 1260; Skirlaw in 1405. It might be much the practice of those times to deposit the bowels of great personages where they died, and to embalm the bodies for their interment at a distant place and period; so the bowels of both Kirkham and Skirlaw most probably were laid in Howden church: the authority of Leland, Itin. I. 58, is not to be questioned. Mr. Pennant, following Leland, makes the same assertion. But it is not a consequence that Kirkham's bowels were not laid there also. We will now refer to other authorities. Mr. Gough, in his Funeral Monuments, says, "the bowels of Walter Skirlaw, Bishop of Durham, who died 1405, were buried at Howden, in Yorkshire, where remains *a slab* with a cross, and this inscription, *Hic requiescunt viscera Walteri Skirlaw quæ sepeliuntur sub hoc saxo anno D'ni* 1405." Johnston's MS, as transcribed by Burton, of the date of 1670, is as follows: "Upon a blue marble grave-stone, with a cross upon it, adjoining the North-west pillar of the steeple" (which stone was broken by the Scots[4]), has the inscription engraved in *plate II. fig.* 7.

Dr. Burton, notwithstanding his insertion of Johnston's description, says, "On the North side of the North pillar of the steeple lies an old black coffin, like marble, with a large cross florée at top, and insculptured about its verge thus: Ꝺc *requiescunt* VISCERA *Jordani de Metham*," &c. without giving any intimation in any part of his work who this Metham was; or noticing either Kirkham or Skirlaw.

At the North-west pillar of the steeple there now lies a stone, formed like a coffin, of veined black limestone, very ponderous and large; the greatest part of it is above the common pavement; the upper edges are canted off, as the stone-cutter's term is; and on the top is a cross florée; an inscription is cut on the narrow fillet, caused by taking or canting off the edge of the stone. It lies in a dark situation, and the inscription cannot be perfectly seen on the end and side next to the pillar When I visited Howden, and enquired after this monument in particular, I was assisted by the curate and Mr. Savage, and the inscription was then copied with attention, Ꝺc REQUIESCUNT VICERA WALTER. DE.. .....IA' QUO'DA' &c. The word *requiescunt* is very faint, and some of the letters almost oblite-

[1] Mickleton's MS. [2] Rot. cl. A. N° 14.

[3] Lel. Col. vol. I.—Dr. Burton refers frequently to the MS. of Mr. Johnston, *penes* Rich. Frank, esq. of the date of 1670; and he extracts from that MS. as follows: "K. Henry III. granted the bishop the privilege of having good of felons, felo de se, wrec de maris, tollage and lastage, a clerk of the market, a coroner, executio brevium, fines de banco & de scaccar. coram justic. & assis. coram justiciones de pace, &c."

I could give a regular succession of senescals, clerks of the hamlet, bailiffs of the liberty, receivers, clerks of the market, and keepers of the gardens, granaries, and parks, with other officers, *from the records of the courts of* Durham; but they would be a trespass in *this place.* [4] *Burton.*

rated. After the word *De* comes in the fracture of the ſtone, and not one letter of the proper name is left except the laſt and tranſverſe line of an H, and the character A, which are perfectly diſtinct. It is alſo to be obſerved, that the Saxon character was generally in uſe in 1260, and very little in 1405.

Leland, unfortunately for us, does not tranſcribe the inſcription. Mr. Gough ſays, that the *viſcera Walteri Shirlaw* were under a *ſlab** inſcribed *ſepeliuntur ſub hoc ſaxo*, &c. This could not be the ſame ſtone deſcribed by Johnſton, 1670 (that being the general date given to his MS. by Burton), who gives us the words *de Kirkham quondam Dunolm.* &c. perfect; and it is to be preſumed he read the inſcription before the ſtone was broken. Johnſton places this monument at the North-weſt pillar of the ſteeple, where we found the coffin-formed ſtone which is before deſcribed. Where Mr. Burton found the inſcription *viſcera Jordani de Methuam* I cannot conjecture; there was no ſuch monument at the North pillar when I was in the church about four years ago; and he only gives the word *viſcera* in his MS. in large characters, *Jordani de Methuam* is in the common character in which his book is written, and perhaps was ſupplied by conjecture or miſinformation.

I have treſpaſſed very much upon you, Mr. Urban, knowing your Magazine has always been open to juſtification as well as information; and am ſorry to ſee your liberality ſo greatly abuſed, under pretence of a deſire "to reſcue Mr. Savage from the vagaries of upſtart Antiquaries, who ſeem to delight," as your correſpondent D. H. inſinuates, "in new ſpeculations, and unfounded aſſertions, and bring diſcredit on the ſcience of Antiquity by the flouriſhes of pedantic language." Theſe ſarcaſms are illiberal, and pointed too perſonally, but merit nothing more than contempt from your much obliged conſtant reader, W. H.

Mr. URBAN, *June* 13.

IF you think the following hints may be uſeful, pleaſe to give them a place in your extenſive publication.

As age advances, the faculties are gradually impaired, particularly the ſight and hearing. As much of the enjoyments of life depend on them, ingenuity has been happily employed in contriving the means of lengthening the happineſs they afford. The means invented in ſupplying the defects of the eyes have been attended with ſucceſs. The means of giving relief in deafneſs have not been attended with equal ſucceſs. The trumpet uſed for this purpoſe, though it affords ſome relief, is attended with ſome inconveniences. Some relief is obtained by putting the hands behind the ears, and raiſing the external parts into a cavity which may collect the impulſes of the air, and direct them to the ear.

In old age, when the mind is limited in its purſuits, the view of approaching death naturally turns the thoughts to religion; and in that line the attendance on the public worſhip in church becomes not only a duty, but affords the mind relief under the infirmities of age, by its reliance on the divine protection. In this caſe, an impaired hearing becomes ſenſible of the effect of a very ſmall difference in the diſtance of the ſpeaker, whoſe voice is much more diſtinct when in the reading-deſk than in the pulpit. We do not in general reflect how much the voice or any noiſe extends on a level. Of this Dr. Franklin, that ingenious obſerver of Nature in all her operations, informed me of an inſtance. Some years ago the inhabitants of Philadelphia had a new bell imported from England. In order to judge of its ſound, the bell was raiſed on a triangle in the great ſtreet of that city, and ſtruck, as it happened, on a market-day; when the people coming to market were ſurpriſed at hearing the ſound of a bell at a greater diſtance from the city than they ever heard any bell before. This circumſtance excited the attention of the curious; and it was diſcovered that the ſound of the bell, when ſtruck in the ſtreet, reached nearly double the diſtance it did when raiſed into the ſteeple. From London to Windſor-caſtle there is but little difference in the level; and this is probably the cauſe that, as it is reported, a centinel on Windſor-terrace counted St. Paul's clock in London ſtrike thirteen inſtead of one o'clock in the morning. The centinel, hearing the clock ſtriking more than one, excited his curioſity ſo much, that he did not attend to his be-

ing

* This *ſlab* and inſcription were no where to be found, or any intelligence gained of it, with the aſſiſtance of the beforementioned *gentleman, and others about the church, when we were there.*

ing called by the relief approaching, and was therefore taken into cuſtody as having been aſleep on his poſt. He pleaded this circumſtance as his excuſe; and on enquiry it was found to be true, the clock being diſordered. Thus the report of cannon fired at ſea in calm weather is heard at a greater diſtance than at land, where inequalities intervene.

Having been as above led to church, I beg leave to mention another inconvenience frequent in churches, eſpecially in large ones built in the Gothic ſtyle, in which the windows are too large, and carried to an unneceſſary height. Our early Chriſtians were led into this practice in imitation of the Aſiatic churches, in which a free circulation of the air was convenient, in order to leſſen the effects of the heat of the weather.

It is well known that every ſubſtance in contact with the external air acquires the ſame temperature with that of the air. Thus, the glaſs in thoſe large windows acquires the ſame degree of cold in the winter as the external air has. The air, therefore, within the church, and near the window, contracts the ſame degree of cold as the glaſs has, and communicates it by degrees to all the neighbouring air. This truth may be eaſily aſcertained by bringing a wax bougie, juſt extinguiſhed, near ſuch a window, and the flame, inſtead of aſcending, as it would in air at reſt, inclines downward; the air, cooled by being in contact with the glaſs, being rendered denſer and heavier than the ſurrounding air, deſcends, and carries the ſmoke downward with it, till by degrees the cold air expands itſelf with the whole body of the air in the church; and hence ſeats near the windows are ſenſibly colder than in any other part of the church. This is uſually imputed to cold air admitted by ſome crevices unobſerved. The ſame effect takes place near the windows in private houſes; and hence the inconvenience of ſitting near windows, eſpecially in crowded aſſemblies. Windows much leſs in ſize would afford ſufficient light in churches.

Yours, &c. SENEX.

Mr. URBAN, *June* 14.

GENT. MAG. 1793, p. 398.

"——— with a wyffe that is *curſte*."

The meaning is *croſs*, or ill-natured; for, in Kent, *a dog given to ſnarling* and biting, and a cow that is miſchievous, and diſpoſed to puſhing, are ſaid to be *curſt*. It ſeems to be a metatheſis, or tranſpoſition of letters, ſo frequent in our language, that one needs not give inſtances. L. E.

Mr. URBAN, *June* 20.

QUEEN ELIZABETH and her miniſters have always been held up by hiſtorians as paragons of wiſdom, and that æra as abounding in diſcretion; I beg, therefore, by the channel of your Magazine, to communicate an extraordinary inſtrument, iſſued under the great ſeal. The copy was taken from the original, in the poſſeſſion of the late Marmaduke Tunſtall, eſq. by

Yours, &c. SENEX.

"Elizabetha Anglor. id eſt, a nitore angelor. regina formoſiſſima & feliciſſima. Too the diſconſolate and retyred ſpryte the hermyte of Tyboll: and to all oother diſaffected ſowles, claymying by from or under the ſayd heremite: ſendeth greeting. Whear in oour high Court of Chauncery it is gyven us too underſtand that yoow Sir Heremyte the abandonate of Natures fayr woorks and ſervaunt to heavens woonders; have for the ſpace of two yeers and twoo moonths poſſeſſed yoorſelf of fair Tyboll, with hir ſweet roſary ſumtyme the recreacon of our right truſty and right well-beloved Sir William Sitſilt knyght: leaving to him the olld rude repoſe, whearin twyſe five yeared (att his coſt) yoor contemplative lyfe was releeved: In which place, fate inevitabl hath brought greefs innumerabl (for looves grief bideth no compare) ſuffring yoor ſolitary eye too bring intoo his howſe deſolacon and moorning, joys deſtroyers and annoys fraend: whearby Paradyſe is grown wylderneſs, and for green graſs are cumen gray hears: with cruel baniſhment from the frut of long labors; the poſſeſſion whearof he hath hollden many yeers, the want of the mear proffitt thearof (heallth and gladnes) having been greatly to his hindrauns, which toocheth us much, in the intereſt we have in his faithfull ſervices beſydes the lament of his loovyng neighboours and freend infinite as by the record of their countenance moſt plainly may appeer. We upon advized conſyderacon have comaunded you, Heremyte, too yoor old cave, too good for the forſaken too bad for oour woorthely belooved cooncelloour: and becauſe we greatly tender yoor comfort, we hav

EY

gyven poour too oour chaunceloour too make oout ſuch and ſo many wrytt (as too him ſhall be thought good) too abjure deſolacon and mooutning (the conſumers of ſweetnes) too the frozen ſeas and deſerts of *Arabia Petroſa*. uppon payn of fyve hundeed deſpights too their terror and contempt of their torment, if they attempt any part of yoour hoous agayn. Enjoyning voou too the enjoyment of voour own hoous and delights without memory of any mortal accident or wretched adverſity. And for that voou have been ſo good a ſervant too comon Tranquility we comaund Solace to gyve voow full and pacifull poſſeſſion of all and eurey part thereof: not depting until our favoour (that ever hath enclyned too voour meek nature) have aſſured voow peas in the poſſeſſions thearof. Whearin we comaund all cauſes within the prerogative of oour hygh favour too give yoow no interrupcon, and thys under the payn aforſayd they ſhall not omitt. Teſte meip'a apud Tybollt decimo die Maii anno regni n'ri tricefimo t'cio.

(The Great Seal) P. MARBURY."

Mr. URBAN, *March* 15.

WHEN I wrote to you in January laſt reſpecting the Cambridge ſtudies, it was not my intention to have troubled you with a ſecond letter on that ſubject, being almoſt certain that the facts then advanced by me would not be eaſily controverted. The reſult hath been agreeable to my prediction, as the Reformer's reply hath fully evinced. This gentleman, after having filled a conſiderable portion of his eſſay with not the moſt candid remarks on a poor *Johnian* Canab (the epithet *Johnſonian* being an error of the preſs) hath not, with all his extent of knowledge imbibed from the Philoſopher of Nature, been able to overthrow a ſingle circumſtance that occurs in my epiſtle. The florid ſtyle, ſo apparent in his compoſition, will no doubt find its admirers; but, when truth is the object, we ſhould not ſuffer ourſelves to be deceived and led away by any falſe gloſſes or glittering embelliſhments of language. Under a perſuaſion then that indubitable facts, though aukwardly expreſſed, will nevertheleſs meet with a due reception in the breaſt of impartiality, I muſt beg leave to make a few more obſervations on the Academick, No V.; and, for their inſertion, your *candour, Mr. Urban, joined* with my requeſt of vindicating truth from the often *too* powerful ſhafts of ridicule, will, I truſt, be ſufficient motives. The Reformer, as before obſerved, after having favoured his humble ſervant the Cantab with a few compliments, burſts out into this ſudden interrogation, "But what is all this to the queſtion?" It would have been a very fortunate circumſtance had he thought of enquiring into that particular before he attempted to reply; for, if I had miſtaken him, as his aſſertions tell me, why did he perplex himſelf with what did not concern him? What could be his motive? Certainly he, whoſe breaſt is replete with embryo knowledge, could not be influenced by any paſſion like vanity to enter the liſts with an anonymous obſcure Johnian. Genius of injured Granta, ariſe, and tell the mighty cauſe! But why invoke thee on ſo trivial an occaſion? Let us haſten rather to examine the proofs, if any, brought by the ſage Reformer againſt me. To confute what he hath been pleaſed to number Propoſition the firſt, there is not one ſingle argument produced; as I ſhould rather imagine that the facts, to which an individual hath been an eye witneſs, and of whoſe certainty the additional confirmation of ſimilar demonſtration may be added, might be mentioned by him, without any deſign of his veracity being called in queſtion; though, perhaps, the Academick may be poſſeſſed with ſuch a ſpirit of ſcepticiſm, as even to be dubious concerning the evidence which the philoſopher of old gave of his exiſtence, *Cogito, ergo ſum.* With regard to the ſecond Propoſition, if his idle ſneers be deemed *any* confutation, I give up the point. Againſt the laſt he advanceth what *primâ facie*, hath ſome little reſemblance to an argument; as he then aſſerts, "that, having forſaken my untenable fortreſs of perſonal knowledge, I have preſumed the exiſtence of a fact in fifteen colleges becauſe it is confeſſedly true in one." Before any reply is made, the Reformer is deſired to anſwer, without evaſion, the following queries: 1ſt. Does he remember to have heard that, in all the various acts kept in the public ſchools at Cambridge, *one* or *more* moral queſtions conſtantly compoſe part of the exerciſe? Again, Does it ſtrike his memory that, previous to taking their firſt degree, the queſtioniſts are examined in the ſenate-houſe itſelf by the moderators, or other appointed perſons,

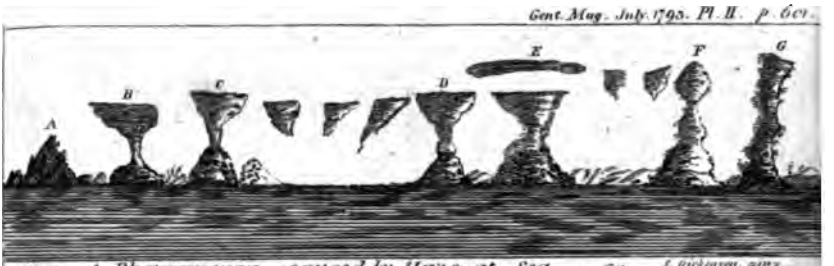


Fig. 1. A Phænomenon caused by Haze at Sea. p. 601. I. Dickinson, pinx.

Fig. 2. New invented Machine for Drilling & Hoeing. p. 603. T. S. Seed, del.

Fig. 3. p. 603.

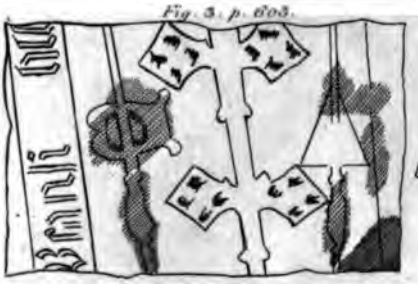


Fig. 4. p. 603.

Fig. 5. p. 603.

Fig. 6. p. 609.

hc REQVIESCVNT VICERA WALTERI DE KIRKHA QVODI
DVNOLMIE. S. EPI: ORA. PA IA

Fig. 7. p. 597.

persons, as well in Locke, as in other subjects. Taking it for granted that he cannot but answer in the affirmative, it shall be left, Mr. Urban, to your reader's decision, whether those gentlemen had their knowledge in these walks of science from revelation, inspiration, or the like supernatural means, or whether it is not more probable that they received their information from college lectures, even from lectures which must have been delivered in *fifteen* colleges or halls. Thus the ingenious argument, adduced with such an air of triumph, is vanished into its original insignificance. Having now vindicated myself, I shall bid adieu to the Reformer, with observing, that if even now, namely, 'in No. V, his meaning be rightly understood by me, it must be confessed that his intentions of reform may be pleasing enough in theory, yet nevertheless not liable to be reduced to those purposes which he thinks them capable of. Should the Academick wish to know my reasons, a future letter shall convey them to Mr. Urban from A CANTAB.

*** *The letter which described the shells engraved in plate I. fig. 4, 5, 6, 7, having been unluckily mislaid whilst the figures were engraving; we request the favour of our correspondent to furnish us with another copy of his explanation.*

A Description of a Phænomenon caused by Haze, seen at Sea Aug. 10, 1759, *by the Rev.* Samuel Dickenson, *LL.B. then Chaplain of the* Dunkirk *Man of War, under Command of Captain (now Admiral)* Digby, *now Rector of* Blymhill, *in the County of* Stafford.

THE Dunkirk was lying at anchor off Conquet, upon the coast of Britany, in France, being stationed there by Admiral Hawke to watch the French fleet in Brest harbour. The state of the atmosphere in the morning was serene. About nine o'clock, the following wonders of vision began to display themselves to our sight:

1. The rock (A), represented in the annexed drawing (*plate II. fig.* 1), assumed the figure of a double pyramid, the uppermost inverted (B). This in a short time seemed to separate, and float away in the air, as expressed in figures 1, 2, 3, forming an image so vivid as mocked the powers of the organ of sight, unaided by the rational faculty, to distinguish the delusion from reality. The forlaken rock,

"Where Beauty play'd her idle freaks,"

had yet a thousand mimic forms to assume: the principal of which only are here delineated (*see* D, E, F, G.)

2. In another part of the varied scenery, a considerable extent of cliff on the coast near Conquet, whose height at other times appeared but moderate from our station, acquired an *apparent* elevation that was really astonishing. But how was this astonishment increased by the appearance of floods of water gushing forth, and pouring down its precipitous sides in mighty torrents, rivalling, or rather surpassing, in the grandeur of the spectacle, the most celebrated cataracts in nature!

3. A large insulated rock, some miles distant from the continent, the *natural* appearance of which had nothing peculiar to attract our notice, shot on a sudden into a variety of most curious and striking forms, representing magnificent buildings in ruins; and, what added to the beauty of this glorious spectacle, these *visionary* rocks were of a charming white colour, and many of the shapes they assumed amazingly elegant and captivating to the sight.

The splendour of the whole scenery was inconceivably heightened by *motion*, or the rapid succession of varying images, which conferred on the whole a striking animation, realizing to the enraptured sight whatever the wildest flights of fancy form of the plastic power and wonderful operations of preternatural beings. The effect upon the spectators was what may naturally be supposed. Scarcely a man or boy remained below the deck the whole time of the appearance (which, from recollection, is believed to have lasted near two hours). All joined in the most passionate exclamations of astonishment at a spectacle which the dullest and most insensible of mortals could not behold without emotion; a spectacle which, whether we consider the stupendous magnificence of the scenery, or the extraordinary concurrence of natural causes in the production of such an effect, must entitle this phænomenon to a most distinguished rank in Nature's wonders.

I shall leave to those who are better skilled in the science of opticks to explain, if they can, by what combination of aërial mirrors such effects are likely

likely to have been produced; but, to aid their enquiries in ſome meaſure in this arduous taſk, ſhall obſerve, that the admirable appearance of the cataract and ſcenery, deſcribed under the ſecond head, ſeems to have been cauſed by the reflective power of aquatic *ſpecula*, acted upon by the agitated waves of the ocean, or the foam and ſurf which broke upon the ſhore, inverting the object, and diſplaying it in the form of vaſt floods rolling with grandeur inexpreſſible down the adjacent cliffs. See Crantz, Hiſt. of Greenland, vol. I. p. 49.

The drawing only exhibits the firſt appearances deſcribed in the firſt part.

The term *haze*, prefixed to the foregoing account, is adopted from the phraſe then uſed by the ſailors, perhaps improperly; for, there was not the leaſt appearance of miſt or fog, or thickneſs of atmoſphere; on the contrary, the air ſeemed uncommonly clear.

Yours, &c. S D.

Mr. URBAN, *Pondhead Lodge, New Foreſt, May* 29.

HAVING heretofore found admiſſion to your valuable Repertory under various ſignatures, and upon various ſubjects; and as it profeſſedly offers itſelf as the oracle to every uſeful ſcience; I now come forward upon one which to me is moſt pleaſing, and to mankind moſt uſeful, that of *agriculture*.

It hath ever been an obſervation, no leſs lamentable than true, that the *gentleman*-farmer, as the ruſtick is pleaſed to call us, "can make nothing of it;" and that we ought not to *conjarm* ourſelves with what doth not belong to us. But they will pleaſe to admit, in the firſt place, that the purſuit in us is at leaſt a laudable one; and that, by trying experiments, and making improvements, which may not ſo conveniently fall within their department, we are ſowing the ſeeds from which they ultimately enjoy the harveſt, and derive the progreſſive advantages. It certainly, therefore, ſeems a caſe rather hard that, whilſt we are improving the face of the country, and promoting the intereſt of the community, we ſhould not be deriving at leaſt ſome little benefit to ourſelves; and it remains a ſubject of important inveſtigation, why "ſuch things are," and from what cauſes theſe inconveniences ultimately ariſe.

In the firſt place, then, the evil, in great meaſure ſeems to have its ſource from the keep of ſuperfluous men and ſuperfluous horſes, and from a kind of combination amongſt the former, that the latter ſhall waſte as much, and do as little, as themſelves. It therefore ſhould be the firſt object with the gentleman-farmer, and indeed with every other farmer, to endeavour, by mechanical aſſiſtance, and by the utmoſt exertion of ingenuity, obſervation, and experiment, to go through the agricultural proceſs with as ſmall a proportion of animal power as poſſible. In order to this, the preſent age hath been productive of many uſeful inventions, which ſeem to bid fair in time to promote this deſirable object. Amongſt many others is that of the drill-plough, or machine for depoſiting grain at an equal depth, and in equal proportion, under the ſurface of the earth; whence are derived many obvious and many œconomical advantages, as will incontrovertibly appear from a peruſal of the different treatiſes which have been publiſhed upon the ſubject, and to which I beg to ſubſcribe my own experimental teſtimony. There ſtill, however, were wanting the means of bringing theſe machines within the pale of general uſe by *ſimplification* and *cheapneſs*, and by putting into the hands of the huſbandman an inſtrument at once eaſily acquired and as eaſily uſed. This is a point at which I have long been labouring, and which, I believe, I have at length accompliſhed. And as it muſt be obvious that land, when brought into a tilth ſufficiently fine for drilling, muſt ſuſtain much injury from the *trampling* of horſes, independent of the additional expence and the neceſſary attendance upon them while performing this office, I have proved to demonſtration that it may (in great meaſure) be done without; and with this view I bring forward two ſimple machines upon a conſtruction entirely new, practicable, eaſy, and cheap: the one to be uſed upon a ſmall ſcale by a ſingle man alone; and the other, upon a ſcale ſomewhat larger, by two men, or a man and a boy, whilſt the horſes are employed elſewhere; and every inconvenience from tramping the ground, as well as a tedious and expenſive attendance upon them, is hereby obviated. The operation is at once performed by one or two men walking eaſily over the ground; and no horſe ſets his foot thereon till the produce is taken off at harveſt.

In

In addition to the drill for ſowing is annexed, occaſionally, to the machine a blade for *hoeing* between the rows; the good effects of which are no leſs obvious from its nurturing the growth of the corn, and producing collateral ſhoots from the application of freſh ſoil, but alſo from its affording the means of extirpating the weeds which are ſo obnoxious to it.

Of the firſt of theſe inſtruments I have ſent you a drawing (*pl. II. fig.* 2), which is the only one I have hitherto been able to obtain; and indeed *this* is not ſo accurate as I could wiſh, it having been taken in its infant ſtate, and previous to the ſimplification and improvement it hath ſince undergone. It may, however, ſerve to convey a general idea of the mode of its operation; and, in time for a future Magazine, I may poſſibly be able to furniſh you with a drawing from the other, with ſome farther obſervations upon this ſubject.

In the mean time, as it may be unfair to withhold theſe, and ſome other little agricultural inventions of mine from general utility, I have intruſted them to a very ingenious artiſt, who will ſhew them, and from whom any of your agricultural correſpondents may be furniſhed with either one or the other of them at a moderate expence. Amongſt others is a ſmall inſtrument from which I and my friends have derived much uſe, and ſome entertainment; and this is a *pedometer*, or a cheap and ſimple invention for meaſuring land or aſcertaining diſtances. Of this I ſhall hereafter tranſmit you a drawing; and, in a ſhort time, ſhall ſend to my artiſt a machine for dibbling corn, as practiſed in Norfolk, whereby that operation is greatly facilitated; and alſo an inſtrument for weighing hay at the rick previous to loading, &c. &c.

Should any of your agricultural correſpondents wiſh for farther communication or information upon theſe ſubjects, I am here at their ſervice.

By the bye, I muſt not forget to tell you that my artiſt lives at No. 14, Archer-ſtreet, Great Windmill-ſtreet. I ſhould alſo tell you, that the ſingle hand-drill hath been ſeen and approved by the Bath Society, and they have in conſequence been pleaſed to vote me an honorary and correſponding member. Since then, however, I have very materially improved and ſimplified it, and have brought the expence into as ſmall a compaſs as poſſible, in order to reconcile it to general uſe, and to *convert*, if poſſible, the yeomanry of this iſland to the more general practice of this rational ſyſtem of drill-huſbandry. The pedometer I find particularly uſeful in meaſuring after my workmen.

Yours, &c. JAMES WICKINS.

Mr. URBAN, *June* 28.

THE three incloſed figures (*pl. II. fig.* 3, 4, 5) repreſent the fragments of a ſtone, which are laid in different parts of the body of the church of Iſlington, in Devonſhire. There are two or three other ſmall fragments in the ſame pavement, but theſe are moſt wrought. This ſtone, which is unlike to any taken from the neighbouring quarries, appears to me to have been meant to commemorate a more than common perſon, as there is no other ſtone of ſuperior quality, and but one of the ſame quality, in the whole pavement; and that commemorates a vicar interred in 1539.

I know not whether theſe fragments are of ſufficient importance to be engraven. If they are remains of antiquity, I ſhould be glad to ſee an explanation of them given in your Magazine.

P. S. The ſhading is meant to ſignify that time has injured the ſurface, and rendered the lines indiſtinct. An explanation may throw light upon ſome other remnants of antiquity in the ſame church.

Yours, &c. VICARIUS.

Mr. URBAN, *July* 4.

NUGACULUS, vol. LXI. p. 1186, is informed, that upon the poſt-road from Straſburg to Baſil, through Suabia, there is a ſmall poſt-town or village, called *Kalte Herberge*, the literal tranſlation whereof is *Cold Inn*. The word *Herberge* is a very old German expreſſion, and ſeldom occurs in modern authors, or in common converſation; *Wirthshauſe* being the uſual term in ſpeaking, and *Gaſthof* the word moſt in uſe amongſt the beſt authors. Luther always uſes the word *herberge* in his tranſlation of the Bible, which is deemed a maſterly performance; and he employs the verb *herbergen* in the ſignification of *harbouring*. The French word *auberge* probably owes its origin to the German *herberge*. There are no local circumſtances which point out the reaſon why the abovementioned poſt-town firſt received its preſent appellation;

but

but it ſeems highly probable that *Cold Harbour* is a corruption of the German, which was introduced by our Saxon anceſtors. VIATOR A.

Mr. URBAN, *July* 4.

THE many ſarcaſms which have lately been thrown out in the public prints againſt the new police bill, and ſtill more the attack made upon it by a reſpectable ſenator at the cloſe of the late ſeſſion of parliament, may be ſuppoſed to demand ſome reply; although, perhaps, the meaſure might ſafely rely on the ſentiments which the diſpaſſionate publick have from experience formed of its utility.

To free the town from robberies was one great object of the police bill, and ought certainly to be regarded as one of the firſt duties of the magiſtrate; but there were other evils which the new eſtabliſhment was meant to eradicate. It is generally believed that there were perſons in the commiſſion of the peace who encouraged the litigious diſpoſition of the lower claſs of people, and who, for the ſake of the fees which accrued to their emolument, ſcrupled not to foment every little uneaſineſs among neighbours, inſtead of recommending a pacification.

To annihilate this proceeding, by bringing into the adminiſtration of juſtice a ſet of reſpectable independent gentlemen, was certainly one of the firſt objects of the new police; and ſo effectually has it even already ſucceeded, that the ſeſſions held for Middleſex and for Weſtminſter, in the months of January, February, and April, which in the year 1792 had 2673 recognizances, for various diſputes and offences, returned to the clerks of the peace by the magiſtrates, had, in the year 1793, at the ſame ſeſſions, only 1247; a difference of 1426 recognizances in the ſhort ſpace of a very few months.

Another ſervice, pointed out for the new police to perform, was the extirpation of pickpockets, by the operation of an effective clauſe which enabled them to apprehend reputed thieves.

How the magiſtrates have done their duty in this point let the frequenters of the theatres and other places of public amuſement anſwer. Let recourſe too be had to the public prints; which, though they teemed with accounts of loſt watches and handkerchiefs during *the winter and ſpring of 1791 and 1792, were totally ſilent in thoſe of 1792 and* 1793, except in a very few inſtances, moſt of which on enquiry were found to be miſtakes. Indeed, the number of reputed thieves (moſt of them of the caſt commonly ſtyled gentlemen-pickpockets) apprehended by the police officers has been ſo conſiderable, that it has terrified that active ſet of men from their uſual employments, and in ſome inſtances may, perhaps, have driven them to more violent courſes.

The beggars of London are innumerable, and ſeem, in ſpite of every diſcouragement, to revive like the heads of the hydra. Yet has not the new police been indolent as to that nuiſance. From one of the Weſtern offices alone more than 200 have been committed.

Let the inhabitants of Weſtminſter be aſked whether they have not found a ſtriking amendment in the conduct of their public-houſes. The quarrels between the landlords and the ſoldiers billeted on them are no more; nor are any alehouſes (except perhaps a few for hackney-coachmen, who work by night) open at improper hours.

With how much injuſtice are the magiſtrates of the police blamed for not preventing the enormous outrages which have been lately committed in the ſtreets! To the three Weſtern offices are appointed eighteen conſtables, and to theſe an addition has been lately made of eighteen more. But can theſe thirty-ſix officers be expected to guard a diſtrict compriſing the whole town to the Weſtward of Holbourn-bars and Temple-bar, with a hundred thouſand houſes and half a million of people, when ſeven hundred conſtables, patrols, and watchmen, employed by the pariſhes within that diſtrict, have not been able to protect them; and when the office at Bow-ſtreet, who, although commanding near ſeventy active emiſſaries, under the direction and controul of diſcreet experienced magiſtrates, have not been hitherto able to free the town from the robbers which infeſt its ſtreets? Yet to the utmoſt of their power have the police magiſtrates ſtriven to protect the ſtreets; every meaſure which prudence could dictate, and diligence execute, has been adopted; and one office, which the writer of this has a particular opportunity of inſpecting, ſends out every night three parties of conſtables (four in each), who patrol the ſtreets from eight till two in the morning, and report their proceedings on oath; and ſuch has been the advantage of this

diſpoſition, that but one perſon in the very large diſtrict of St. James, Charing-croſs, and Lower Weſtminſter, has ſuffered any injury from the marauding villains ſince the meaſure has been adopted; a ſpace of about twenty days.

The ſame ſpirit and attention has undoubtedly been ſhewn by the other offices, as the magiſtrates emulate each other in their wiſhes to ſerve and protect the publick.

But this vigilance cannot laſt long, as the conſtables of the police muſt be exhauſted by their double duty by night and by day. Nor can the ſtreets of London be tolerably guarded for a conſtancy, unleſs the conſtables and the numerous, but uſeleſs, watchmen, be put under ſome new and efficient regulation. More and more preſſing grows every day the neceſſity of ſuch a meaſure; and the two hundred villains who, within a few weeks, will ruſh from the hulks deſtitute of friends, of money, and of character, and almoſt pardonable for recurring to their only means of ſubſiſtence, plunder, will fatally convince the publick that they have already too long neglected the moſt eſſential ſtep towards the ſecurity of their lives and property. VERUS.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb.* 18.

IT is with reluctance I trouble you once more on the ſubject of our ſummer-birds. I ſay with reluctance, becauſe many of your correſpondents ſeem inclined to continue ſatisfied with the various ſuppoſitions of their progenitors rather than attempt to inveſtigate the truth of their deſtination. Now, as Auguſtine ſaid, "if nobody aſks me what time is, I know; but, if any one aſks me, I do not know." Even ſo it is with me, and, I preſume, with every one, reſpecting their certain knowledge, whether the *hirundines* all migrate in the autumn, and to what country. Each individual ſuppoſes *ſomething* which tends to ſatisfy his own mind, but is by no means capable of aſcertaining the queſtion to the edifying of his friend.

I do not wiſh to occupy a column in your Miſcellany to the excluſion of important matter, but for the purpoſes of mental recreation, to promote an intercourſe of inoffenſive ideas, and obſervation and enquiry. By ſuch means your ſeveral correſpondents may ingenuouſly gratify the curioſity of each other, and adminiſter *to the better knowledge of* themſelves, and that of your numerous readers.

And I am ſorry to ſee a gentleman of Devon (vol. LXI. p. 1072) appear ſomewhat diſpleaſed that any doubts had been ſtarted in the paſt year concerning the migration of the ſwallow-tribes. I have before acknowledged it to be of no moment to us, of no real importance; and yet at the ſame time I cannot help expreſſing my ſurprize we remain ſtill to learn reſpecting them in this enquiring age. Your correſpondent before alluded to ſays, "the general opinion of the *antient* authors ſeems to me to be more rational than any yet ſet down, and, *perhaps*, comes neareſt to the truth." And then he produces Anacreon, by whom we are informed that ſwallows, more than two thouſand years ago, regularly appeared and diſappeared in his warmer climate, and which were conceived by him to paſs yet farther South on the approach of winter. He likewiſe introduces a ſimile from Virgil's 6th Æneid to corroborate that idea. This apprehenſion is alſo greatly ſtrengthened by the ſentiments of Mr. Willoughby, a *modern*, whoſe arguments in favour of their migration have conſiderable force. The obſervations of the other Naturaliſt, however, I conſider to be on the other ſide of the queſtion; for, certain it is that ſome birds are every ſpring diſcovered, according to the mildneſs of the ſeaſon, which are again loſt to us upon a change to inclement weather. And this we may inſtance in the uſeful and commendable notes of Mr. Gough (p. 1197) in the appearance of martins in March laſt; of ſwallows on the 11th and 13th of April, numerous; and that for the ten following days they were *ſcarcely* ſeen (I did not ſee one that I remember), owing, certainly, to the ſevere change which took place in the weather at that period. This is a circumſtance very likely to happen if they winter here, as we know the ſame cauſe which ſerves to people the atmoſphere with the inſect-tribes tends of courſe to revivify thoſe birds; and that Providence hath wiſely apportioned the meat and the mouths.

I have yet to acknowledge the very excellent remarks and cogent reaſons of T. P. (p. 1161) in ſupport of their migration. But he will have the goodneſs to excuſe me if I cannot acquieſce in his opinion, that, during our winter

months,

months, if they are inhabitants of more congenial climes, they ſhou'd ceaſe to procreate. I confeſs his argument to be very good, and ſuch as beſpeaks a critical obſerver. I can only ſay that we have evident proofs while they are with us, even to the time of congregating, they have young ones; and ſome broods I have noticed ſo late in the ſeaſon as to preclude their aſſembling with the general flight. Would they not, therefore, moſt probably renew thoſe offices in other climes where plenty ſhould abound? Or may we not fairly conclude, if they really migrate, that with them it is ſummer all the year? However, I muſt acknowledge my opinion to be, they are far too numerous already for any clime I know, as the accumulation of them in Europe is ſo prodigious that I think they muſt darken all the land of Nile. And yet I never underſtood they were at any period remarked for their multitude within the tropick.

'My memory will not ſuffice to mention the many inſtances, of undoubted authority, that birds of this claſs have been found here in the winter. But an amiable French author (Le Pluche), ſpeaking of ſwallows, has the following paſſage: "Multitudes of them, as it is pretended, croſs the ſea. But the accounts from England and Sweden make it evident, that ſeveral, at leaſt thoſe of the moſt Northern countries, continue in Europe, and conceal themſelves in the caverns of the earth, rivetted to one another with their claws and bills. They flock to places unfrequented by man, or even bury themſelves in the water." In ſupport of the latter part, the writer refers us to an account given to the Royal Society at London, Feb. 12, 1713. (See Nature diſplayed, vol. I. p. 244). I have alſo heard it confidently aſſerted, that, in cutting down an old tree, more *hirundines* were diſcovered to be therein than a buſhel meaſure would contain. Your correſpondent Sigla (p. 1181) points out to us Cliffden cliff as ſuitable or likely for the winter-quarters of theſe birds, as perhaps, he ſays, a few may continue in England. And undoubtedly, in ſuch a ſituation, they would ſooner feel the re-animating power of the ſun than in many others; and this may afford us ſome reaſon for the cauſe of their gradual appearance in the ſpring.

As I think it cannot be denied that *ſwallows have been found* in this country in a torpid ſtate, I do not ſee why the whole of them might not ſo remain in various places. Or can we think it indifferent to their nature, either to ſecure an aſylum with us for a long winter's repoſe, or, by migrating, to repeat a very laborious flight, and ſupport a continued ſeries of a very active exiſtence. Theſe two ſtates for the ſame animal are certainly extremely diſſimilar. And yet, perhaps, at laſt it will be proved to demonſtration that both events are true.

I am inclined to think their number is conſiderably diminiſhed from various cauſes; and they may probably be intended as food to other creatures. Indeed, they were formerly conſidered as of great medical uſe to man in many diſeaſes; as may be ſeen in James's Dictionary (ſee *Apos et Apodes et Hirundo*). But the faſhion changes with time in every department, and there is, therefore, no ſtability in the mode and practice of phyſicians. There be certain ſtate-quacks who would immediately adminiſter even *foreign* preſcriptions to amend the vigorous Conſtitution under which we merrily live now! But, Mr. Urban, without meaning to outrage the feelings of my zealous admoniſher, Sigla, I ſincerely hope the ſtrong and powerful arm, which this kingdom heretofore diſplayed againſt the combined forces of United States, will prove ſufficient to repel ſuch groſs inſult, and effectually ſecure us from their application. A. Z.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb.* 18.

THAT the woodcock is a bird of paſſage is a matter beyond all doubt; but whence it comes to us, I have not yet been able to learn with certainty. I underſtand that they arrive on ſeveral different parts of our coaſts, becauſe, at their firſt being ſeen there, they are uſually found in flights, and ſo fatigued, that they are unable to eſcape even from ſticks and ſtones; and I am credibly informed, that they have been ſeen in conſiderable numbers in the church-yard, and even in the ſtreets, of Rye, in Suſſex: but in the night, the uſual time for taking their flight, they remove farther inland, and diſperſe. At their firſt coming they are commonly but poor, poſſibly being waſted by their long journey, and ſometimes ſomewhat ſcurfy, though not ſo much as they are before their return in the ſpring. It is probable that they come

come to us from different parts of the Continent, where they are bred in large foreſts, and principally in the more Northern ones, whence they are driven by the ſnows and the approach of Winter. By the ſhort flights which they take when ſtuſhed in our woods they do not ſeem fond of flying far, yet they certainly come from places at a great diſtance. Some of them do probably come over by the ſhort paſſage from Calais to Dover; but whether they are fatigued with the journey, and unable to proceed farther without reſting, as is the caſe at other landing-places, I know not, having never heard any thing upon the ſubject from an inhabitant of thoſe parts. Thoſe which arrive on the Suſſex coaſt come, it is moſt likely, by way of Normandy and the adjacent provinces, as others do from Holland and Germany to our Eaſtern coaſts. But whence do they come to our Weſtern coaſts, where they abound more than they do in other parts of the kingdom? And whence to Ireland, where they are much more numerous than in England? Do they alight in Ireland firſt, and then come to us? or do they paſs over us to Ireland, and there continue as their *ne plus ultra?* Is it impoſſible that ſome of them may come from the more Northern parts of America? It is obſervable that, like other birds that are formed for long flights, they have their bones very fine and light, yet at the ſame time firm and ſtrong; ſome of them almoſt as ſmall as the ribs of a herring.

There are very clearly different kinds of them; whether bred in the ſame or different countries, the curious reſearches of the Naturaliſt may hereafter inveſtigate; at preſent, I preſume, it is undetermined. Thoſe which come to us about Candlemas are different from the others, that arrive earlier, in ſize, in colour, and even in their manner of flying, being quicker of wing, taking longer flights, and, as is well known to ſportſmen, more difficult to be ſhot, becauſe they do not riſe ſo quickly above the ſpray, but make their way for ſome diſtance among the boughs. That ſome few are bred here is beyond a queſtion, becauſe the neſts and the young are not unfrequently ſeen. Theſe are ſuppoſed to be from wounded birds diſabled from returning; and I take them to be thoſe that are found ſo early as September, and chiefly in hedge-rows. They fly heavily, and *ſeldom many rods at a time. They are of the largeſt ſize, with* large heads, and of a colour ſomewhat darker than others. Thoſe which arrive in October and November, the moſt numerous tribe, are rather leſs, with leſs heads, and of a colour not quite ſo dark. And the Candlemas cocks are ſtill ſmaller, with ſhorter bills, and of a lighter colour on the head, back, and breaſt. Such a variety is likewiſe obſervable in ſnipes, though perhaps not commonly noticed. I am of opinion that woodcocks are to be found in almoſt all parts of the world. A gentleman, who has been governor of Bengal, informed me, that they have them in India, whither they probably come from the immenſe wilds of Tartary.

Theſe delicious birds are now very rare, and become more and more ſo every year, being ſo eagerly hunted after, that very few eſcape to go back again. And I apprehend that they are not great breeders, as thoſe few that chance to breed here are obſerved to lay but two, or at moſt three, eggs. Formerly, before the art of ſhooting flying was ſo general, and they were in much greater plenty, they were taken in ſprings ſet in moiſt places where they came to feed; but the greateſt havock of them is made in Cornwall and Devonſhire by nets hung in the woods; and I have heard that the Exeter ſtage-coach has brought up thirty dozen in a week to the all-conſuming city of London. So many enemies, and ſo many engines, are employed to deſtroy them, that very few can return to breed and bring us freſh ſupplies. R. B.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb.* 18.

YOUR correſpondent L. R. vol. LXII. p. 21, is miſinformed with regard to Mr. Cartier's pulling down and re-building Bedgbury, he having only taken away one wing that conſiſted of coach-houſes and ſtables; the houſe, which is a good one, ſtill remaining on its old foundation laid by Sir James Hayes. Nor did L. R. conſider the ſenſe of the word *exemplar* in the inſcription on the plate, or he muſt have perceived that it was another, though ſimilar, plate, that was buried in the foundation. The plate which he mentions I have ſeen many years ago, long before Mr C, or the prior poſſeſſors, the Stephenſons, had the eſtate, it being preſerved in the houſe. I ſhould be happy if I could give your correſpondent full information about Sir James

James Hayes and Lady Falkland; but it is not in my power; they were before my time. He, I think, died before the memory of any perſon now living; but I believe there are ſome in the pariſh (a very long-lived one) who may remember the lady, and the young lord, her ſon. I can only inform him, as I have heard, that Sir James made his fortune by *diving*, as indeed appears from the inſcription, but when or where I cannot tell. The eſtate was many years in Chancery before an heir at law could be found to diſpoſe of it. R. B.

Mr. URBAN, *Cumberland, March* 16.

AFTER ſo long a diſcuſſion kept up in your inſtructive pages concerning the retreats of ſwallows, and their manner of ſubſiſtence in the winter months, their total migration ſeems deſervedly to have affixed the general opinion. And this concluſion is farther favoured by the conſideration that there exiſts a parallel inſtinct among the race of fiſhes, ſome ſpecies of which perform like periodical migrations, equally diſtant, and with as unerring regularity as any of the aërial tribes.

But I ſhall take the liberty to offer you an extract, from Dr. Goldſmith's Natural Hiſtory, on fiſhes of paſſage, which will afford a ſtriking idea of their ſimilarity in this reſpect, and which may be new and not unintereſting on the preſent occaſion to ſome of your readers. Having ſpoken of ſuch kinds as paſs, at certain ſeaſons, up and down rivers, he thus proceeds:

"But the length of the voyage performed by theſe fiſhes is ſhort, if compared to what is annually undertaken by ſome tribes that conſtantly reſide in the Ocean. Theſe are known to take a courſe of three or four thouſand miles in a ſeaſon; ſerving for prey to whales, ſharks, and the numerous flocks of water-fowl that regularly wait to intercept their progreſs. Theſe may be called fiſh of paſſage, and bear a ſtrong analogy to birds of paſſage, both from their ſocial diſpoſition, and the immenſity of their numbers. Of this kind are the cod, the haddock, the whiting, the mackrel, the tunny, the herring, and the pilchard. Other fiſh live in our vicinity, and reſide on our coaſts all the year round, or keep in the depths of the Ocean, and are but ſeldom ſeen; but theſe, at ſtated ſeaſons, viſit their accuſtomed haunts with regular certainty, generally returning the ſame week in the ſucceeding year, and often the ſame day."

The Doctor then adds,

"*The ſtated returns, and the regular progreſs*, of theſe fiſh of paſſage, is one of the moſt extraordinary circumſtances in all the Hiſtory of Nature. What it is that impels them to ſuch diſtant voyages; what directs their paſſage; what ſupports them by the way; and what ſometimes prompts them to quit, for ſeveral ſeaſons, one ſhore for another, and then return to their accuſtomed harbour; are queſtions that Curioſity may aſk, but Philoſophy can hardly reſolve. We muſt diſmiſs enquiry, ſatisfied with the certainty of the facts."

The overruling power of a Deity, viſible indeed in every part of the creation, diſtinguiſhes itſelf here, I think, in a very peculiar manner; for, in the unfathomable waters of the Ocean, the variation of ſeaſons can have no effect, or at moſt but a very ſuperficial one, which might be urged as a ſort of impulſive cauſe to the flight of birds. The queſtions, therefore, which philoſophy is unable to ſolve, we muſt of neceſſity refer to the immediate actuating influence of the Deity; which, independent of external cauſes, exerts itſelf in this manner, as being, we may conclude, neceſſary to their well-being, if not to their exiſtence; whilſt, at the ſame time, they afford a large ſupply of proviſion for our markets by frequenting our coaſts, and in their retirements find a more ſecure place for recruiting their diminiſhed numbers. Thus that Omnipotent Being, who made and governs the world, by a multitude of cauſes and events far ſurpaſſing our comprehenſion, diſdaineth not to exerciſe "his wonders in the Deep," far from the eye of man, and ſatisfied with the ſecret contemplation of his own manifold operations. W. SINGLETON.

Mr. URBAN, *Witney, June* 29.

HAVING occaſion, a few days ago, to be at the village of Church-Handborough in this neighbourhood, curioſity, and a little fondneſs for Antiquity, led me into the antient church there, in which I read, not without ſurprize, an inſcription to the manes of Charles the Firſt, of unfortunate memory; and, recollecting that my old acquaintance Mr. Urban was ſomewhat attached to ſuch curioſities, I determined to ſend a copy for his inſpection, wiſhing, if he thinks it unknown to his readers, to have it inſerted in his Miſcellany. It is painted on the wall of the Eaſt ſide of the chancel, and ſurrounded by a border, deſigned to repreſent a marble ſlab. I could not learn

when

when or by whom it was placed there; but must not forget a tradition, current among the inhabitants of the village, that the unfortunate monarch was interred in this building.

"M.S.
sanctissimi regis et martyris Caroli.
Siste, viator;
lege, obmutesce, mirare,
memento Caroli illius,
nominis pariter, et pietatis insignissimæ, primi,
Magnæ Brittaniæ regis;
qui rebellium perfidiâ primò deceptus,
dein perfidorum rabie perculsus,
inconcussus tamen legum et fidei
defensor,
schismaticorum tyrannidi succubuit
anno
salutis humanæ 1648
servitutis nostræ } primo
scelicitatis suæ }
corona terrestri spoliatus, cœlesti donatus.
Sileant autem perituræ tabellæ;
perlege reliquias verò sacras
Carolinas;
in queis
sui mnemosynem ære perenniorem
vivacius exprimit:
illa, illa
ΕΙΚΩΝ ΒΑΣΙΛΙΚΗ.

I also transcribed another inscription from a copper-plate in an arch under the above; which, if approved, is much at your service. It is in black letter.

"Thomas Melus, nepos, alumnus, Alexandro Belfyre
avunculo, Mæcenati suo et successoribus suis posuit.
Hoc quod es ipse fui, mortalis uterque, perinde
Mortuus, ac fato tu moriere tuo.
Sic ergo vivas ut quum moriere superstes
Vita sit in cœlis non morituræ tibi.
That thow art now the same was y
And thow lykewise shalt suer dye.
Lyve so that whē thow hense doest wēd
Thow maist have thys that hath no end.
Obiit ALEXANDER BELFYRE 13° die Julii anno domini 1567."

Perhaps some of your correspondents will inform us who was the author of the former inscription; and whether there are not others of a similar nature in other parts of England. From the style in which it is written, we cannot suppose it antecedent to the Restoration.

Yours, &c. W. F.

P.S. I should not have troubled you with a Postscript had I known in what other manner conveniently to point out an error, I will not call it a wilful misrepresentation, in the new translation of *Brissot de Warville's* Tour through America. The anonymous translator, in a note, says, that Mary Dyer was the only Quaker that suffered death for her religious opinions at Boston. If he consults Sewell's History of that society, a writer whom their *enemies* cannot charge with falsehood, he will find that three *men* were also put to-death. I am not desirous to enlarge on this subject, and very willingly believe that the Bostonians of the present day are very far removed from the bigotry and persecuting spirit of their predecessors. But, whatever tenderness is due to the feelings of our contemporaries, yet, when entering into the important province of History, a strict veracity and impartiality is certainly requisite. If the translator is one of those who are devoted to truth, from whatever quarter it come, I hope to see an acknowledgement of his error conveyed to the publick through some channel of information as extensively circulated as your Miscellany; and, if his work should pass through a second edition, the erroneous passage will be canceled. W. F.

Mr. URBAN, *Adderbury, June 21.*

WHILE I pay my tribute of respect to Mr. Hoole as an able Italian translator, I cannot but lament that no one has given us a complete translation of Petrarch's poetical works. I was led to these reflexions by the perusal of a stray sheet of an Italian catalogue, where I enumerated near fifty different editions of this poet's works, either whole, or in part. How strange it is that he has never yet appeared in an English dress! Some ingenious gentleman has given us a beautiful specimen in an elegant translation of thirty of his sonnets, and three of his odes, in a small volume printed for Davies. The reason this gentleman gives, in his Advertisement to his book, for not translating the whole, namely, the difficulty of the task, may be with him unanswerable; and certainly, difficulties excepted, it would be no small labour, as Petrarch's works contain above 300 sonnets, besides many odes, &c. &c. But his other reasons are (at least with me) rather an argument for a general translation than against it. Petrarch, considering the times in which he lived, was a phænomenon in literature, and seems to have possessed a very refined sensibility. Ardent and romantic in his ideas, yet his sentiments are so beautiful, that I conceive a good translation of

of his poetical remains would be a valuable acquiſition to the Engliſh reader of poetical taſte: and I the more wonder that no ſuch thing has appeared, as he was the father of the ſonnetteers; and many, who write in that way, would do well enough to take him as a model.

As many, like me, may wiſh for information in ſuch things, if you would indulge my enquiries, I ſhould be glad to be informed, whether Caſimir the Poliſh poet's works were ever tranſlated into the Engliſh language? His fame for the elegance of his Latin, and the beauty and ſpirit of his poetry, together with the ſingularity of ſo great a Northern genius, makes a more familiar acquaintance with him deſirable.

In Mr. Steevens's new edition of Shakſpeare, he mentions a Thomas Watſon as "an elder and more eloquent ſonnetteer than our great dramatic bard. As I never met with his name before, and I believe it is but little known, if any of your readers, Mr. Urban, could furniſh us with any account of him through the channel of your Magazine, it would confer an obligation upon the lovers of Engliſh poetry; among whom, I make no ſcruple to ſay, I am not the leaſt ardent.

In vol. LXI. p. 308, is a letter to the Rev. Mr. Morriſon, which intimates that he was employed in preparing a new edition of the Biographical Dictionary. It is a very uſeful work, and I have been long wiſhing for a new and improved edition of it, and ſhould be pleaſed to learn that it was publiſhed. The publiſher would do well to haſten it if it is not already out, as there is now publiſhing a paltry compilation of that kind, which, from the ſpecimen I have ſeen of it, is very badly executed; yet it may hurt the ſale of the other, which, with all its faults in the old edition, was a much better book.

I have been lately much amuſed with the life of that great mathematician, Emerſon, prefixed to a new edition of his tracts on mechanicks, &c. He was altogether a very ſingular man, and a wonderful prodigy of genius in his way. His works, which comprehend almoſt the whole circle of the mathematical ſciences, are excelled by very few on the different ſubjects which he wrote upon; but the truth is, his inveſtigations are in general too condenſed, and his demonſtrations too conciſe, for a ſtudent who has not a deep penetration *or a tutor at his elbow.* Mr. Bowes, the author of his Memoirs, has given us a liſt of his works, with the dates of their publication; and Mr. Wingrave, the publiſher, has given us another at the latter end of the book: but I remember to have ſeen an advertiſement of his works under the title of *Cyclomathéſis*, in ten volumes. Now, upon comparing thoſe liſts, I cannot make out any order of arrangement, which there muſt have been under that title; nor is there any mention of any uniform edition of his works in his memoirs; therefore I ſhould be much obliged to any gentleman for information, whether it was an uniform edition of his works that were printed off together under that title? or if it was only an arrangement of ſome particular volumes under a general title? and if ſo, what were the particulars, and method of arrangement?

Three or four years ago, I underſtood that Profeſſor Martyn was engaged in the collection and arrangement of materials for a new edition of Millar's Gardener's Dictionary; and that he propoſed to make it a perfect botanical as well as gardener's dictionary. This plan, well executed, muſt render it a very valuable and uſeful work. It would doubtleſs much oblige many who are intereſted in thoſe purſuits, if the learned Profeſſor would inform them, through ſome public channel, when they might expect its appearance*.

Yours, &c. T. WOOLSTON.

Mr. URBAN, *June* 7.

I SHALL not uſe a *faſhionable* word by ſaying I was "very ſorry" to read the deceaſe of Mr. Jeffreys in your Obituary, p. 381, though I felt ſome regret that he did not live to complete and enjoy the reward of his labours; yet, on recollection of the many almoſt inſurmountable obſtacles he muſt have met with, the ſpace of time unavoidably required, and the expences neceſſarily attending ſuch a purſuit, together with his feeble conſtitution of body, one would rather rejoice at his releaſe from a taſk which there was little probability of accompliſhing. The "benevolent character" who buried him ſuppoſed *right*, "that he was paying a tribute to learning and genius." Poverty is too often the companion of learning—little enquiry is needful to prove it. The diſtreſſed ſtate of Mr. J's circumſtances may occaſion ſome ſurprize among thoſe who

* See this month's Review, p. 650. EDIT.

who knew his ſucceſs in collecting for him "Traveller's Guide;" which was half-a-crown the ſubſcription, and another half-crown on the delivery of the book. He has certainly collected ſeveral ſubſcriptions in a few hours, and had better ſucceſs the following day; hence it may appear ſuſpicious that the ſums he muſt have received were not prudently managed. But he, as is uſually the characteriſtick of ſuch men, was no œconomiſt; he had no method in pecuniary matters; and hence he was moſtly in poverty, without proof of extravagance, or being given to irregularities of any kind. Had he indulged in any exceſs, the tongue of ſcandal would not have been more lenient to *him* than to other men; reports would have ſpread around him, and himſelf proclaimed an impoſtor: but ſuch was not the caſe. Wherever he wandered, he found ſupport, and oftentimes diſtinguiſhed eſteem, from his unaſſuming manner, and remarkable modeſty of deportment.

Few particulars concerning him will perhaps now appear, as he left nothing of information behind him except his two books of ſubſcriptions, in which were, a few years ago, ſome introductory and recommendatory letters, the *ſeals* of which ſecure them from ſuſpicion of forgery. There were alſo a few papers, of which I know not the contents, as I did not deem myſelf empowered to overreach his confidence by inſpecting them in his abſence.

One of his books was for ſubſcribers to his "Archæology;" for this no money was required. The other book was for his "Traveller's Guide;" for this half-a-crown was paid, as before obſerved. I now take my leave of the ſubject, obſerving that my attachment to him aroſe from three cauſes—*learning* in *diſtreſs*—a *Briton*, and an *Antiquary*.

Yours, &c. J. H.

P.S. I wiſh to correct an error of your compoſitor's in my laſt, p. 408, col. 2, l. 11, for "mentioned" r. *vacant*.

Mr. URBAN, *June* 27.

STRIFE, like a peſtilence, may be traced by the havock which it makes. Every rank and every ſtation of life is, at times, viſited by this plague of ſociety. It embitters domeſtic ſcenes; it ſows the ſeeds of everlaſting enmity amongſt the inhabitants of an obſcure village; and *plunges whole nations into faction and diſcord.* Solomon ſays, "the beginning of ſtrife is as when one letteth out water." Daily experience furniſhes us with but too many teſtimonies to the truth of the ſimile; which ſtrongly points out the neceſſity of attending to the caution which accompanies it—"therefore leave off contention before it be meddled with."

If the ſmalleſt fiſſure be made in the mound which confines the water, it will ſoon force for itſelf a wider paſſage; and, when once the torrent is at liberty, it diſdains reſtraint, and carries down before it whatever is thrown to impede its progreſs. And, ſuch is the violence of ſtrife, if we give it but the leaſt entertainment in the mind, its conſtant attendants, malice, hatred, and revenge, will ſoon force a paſſage after it. Then,

Non ſic aggeribus ruptis cùm ſpumeus amnis
Exiit, oppoſitaſque evicit gurgite moles,
Fertor in arva furens cumulo, campoſque per omnes
Cum ſtabulis armenta trahit—

Characters, reputations, every thing that is valuable and dear to man, will not be able to check its fury. There are, indeed, often the firſt objects of its rage. The tempeſt paſſes over the head of the bulruſh, to wreak its vengeance on the oak.

The man who is carried by a rapid ſtream appears, to himſelf, to be at reſt, whilſt every other object ſeems to be in motion. He who is hurried away by the violence of ſtrife is equally deceived both in his ſenſes and his judgement. He ever fancies himſelf to be in the right, and thoſe of the oppoſite party conſtantly in the wrong.

Human invention, which has ſo abundantly ſupplied the world with miſchievous weapons of deſtruction, has not been deficient in diſcovering ſubjects for the exerciſe of ſtrife.

It is a melancholy reflexion, that Chriſtianity, which was intended for the comfort and happineſs of mankind, ſhould have given riſe to ſo many bloody feuds and contentions. The expreſſion of our Saviour, "I came not to bring peace, but a ſword," has been literally fulfilled almoſt ever ſince the commencement of Chriſtianity. Chriſtianity had no ſooner triumphed over the altars of Paganiſm, but ſhe became divided within herſelf; and "her foes were thoſe of her own houſehold." But it would be unjuſt to lay to the charge of Chriſtianity all the bickerings, animoſities, and bloodſhedding, which have ſo much obtained among Chriſtians. It is, as a ſyſtem of morality, every thing that

that would produce "peace on earth, and good-will amongſt men," if men would put its precepts into practice. When the children ceaſe to liſten to the inſtructions, and to walk in the ſteps, of their aged parent, let not the venerable parent be branded with the vices of her diſobedient children.

How wide a field for ſtrife do politicks ſupply! Though contention in domeſtic life is ſure to be productive of miſery to the fools who wage it, its effects are dreadful when it ſeparates a whole nation into two diſtinct people. It prevents the intercourſe of neighbours, and deſtroys ſociety. It makes thoſe who ſhould unite in all the friendly offices of ſocial life more perfect ſtrangers, and more averſe to each other, than if they had to combat with national prejudice, and an unknown language. Even when the boiſterous torrent of party-ſpirit which overflowed the mind ſubſides, unlike the rich inundations of the Nile, it leaves a poiſonous ſediment behind, whoſe influence produces a thouſand noxious weeds, which poiſon for ever the deareſt affections of the human heart.

At a time like this, when the public ſafety requires the generous exertions of *united* individuals, I cannot refrain from addreſſing the words of Jocaſta to all diſputants; whether the janglers of the fire-ſide, the doughty antagoniſts of a country coffee-room, or the more eloquent diſcontented leaders of party.

Ὦ ταλαίπωροι,
Οὐδ' ἐπαισχύνεσθε γῆς,
Οὕτω νοσούσης, ἴδια κηδεῖσθε καιά;

"O, wretched! are you not aſhamed, when your country is in ſo great danger, are you not aſhamed, thus to wage private quarrels!"

Strife and contention ariſe from a diſcontented mind; from that reſtleſs ſpirit which is impatient of reſtraint; and from a falſe ſuppoſition, that whatever lays a reſtraint upon the actions is an infringement of true liberty. Men who hold ſuch an opinion are to be informed, that equal, if not ſuperior, to the bleſſings of true freedom is the protection from lawleſs liberty. If man were ſubject to perpetual invaſion from ſuperior force or ſagacity, the comforts of his life would be little increaſed by the ſavage ſatisfaction of retaliating upon his inferior. A party-ſpirit often proceeds from a fooliſh ſuppoſition that we can *regulate the affairs of others, when perhaps we are totally unable to conduct* our own. Urged on by this idea, men form parties to reform a State, without conſidering what ample ſcope there is for them to diſplay their talents for reformation in their own lives and conduct. It ſhews a ſtrange degree of diſintereſted folly, in men to be ſo anxious for the improvement of every thing but themſelves, and to ſpend their whole time in providing for the happineſs of others in a certain never-to-be-procured ſtate of perfection, whilſt their own conduct is, perhaps, exhibiting to the world a retrograde motion, and they themſelves are becoming, day after day, leſs perfect.

The ſureſt antidote againſt ſtrife, as well as many other evils of life, is contentment;—contentment, that alchemy of the mind, which converts every thing into happineſs! Contentment, in worldly affairs, diſpoſes the mind to be ſatisfied in any tolerable condition of life; and, in ſpiritual concerns, contentment will teach the diſputant, whatever be his creed, to keep his tenets to himſelf, and not diſturb the peace of that houſehold, which Chriſt hath eſtabliſhed upon earth, with the vain diſcuſſitions of, perhaps after all, a deluded imagination. Satisfied with having performed, as far as frail nature will permit, what the Lord God requires, *viz.* to do juſtly, to love mercy, and to walk humbly with his God, he will reſt in hope, that, ſhould his opinions of ſome nicer points be erroneous, the Almighty will look with pity and compaſſion upon a miſtaken faith, producing ſuch amiable virtues.

If every individual, inſtead of loudly clamouring for the reformation of the world, would keep a conſtant guard over his own conduct, and reform himſelf, then might we indeed expect to ſee a golden age of happineſs and peace riſing upon us, wherein the mild influence of Chriſtianity would ſuperſede the neceſſity of all earthly tribunals, and the general innocency of mankind become the ſtrongeſt protection to the individual. ORIELENSIS.

Mr. URBAN, *June* 18.

DR. PRIESTLEY has lately called upon Mr. Burke, "to ſhew that he has ever written any thing which can, by any fair conſtruction, be ſaid to be againſt the Conſtitution;" thus throwing down the gauntlet to that gentleman, who dared ſuſpect the rectitude of the Doctor's political principles.

As Mr. Burke, whom the Doctor's friends have often named "the flower of modern chivalry," in conformity to the high character with which they have inveſted him, may think it beneath his dignity to accept a challenge conveyed in ſo formal a manner as through the medium of a news-paper, the writer of the preſent addreſs, according to the eſtabliſhed rules of knight-errantry, in the more humble capacity of eſquire, takes up the gauntlet for him, ambitious to break a lance with ſo redoubted a champion as Dr. Prieſtley in the liſts of controverſy.

Dr. Prieſtley has certainly been uniform in profeſſing himſelf (as he pleaſes to term it), though an Unitarian in religion, a moſt rigid Trinitarian in politicks. But the ſincerity of this profeſſion many are nevertheleſs inclined to ſuſpect, conceiving it to be nothing more than a mere cover of convenience, which he only wears (ſimilar to the motives which, he wittily obſerves*, induce him to wear a gown and caſſock in the pulpit) the better to conceal from public view the ragged ſmall-clothes of Republicaniſm. For, high as the Conſtitution is ſaid to rank in his eſtimation, is it not evident that he would calmly behold its ruin, if, with our civil, he could, at the ſame time, aboliſh our preſent eccleſiaſtical, eſtabliſhment? Idolatrous as he deems the Church of England to be in the worſhip of Jeſus Chriſt, and eager† to drink the blood of Unitarian martyrs, can he be thought to entertain any great partiality for the ſiſter power, who encourages her in all her ſuppoſed enormities? But it is impoſſible to place his ideas upon this ſubject in a ſtronger point of view than the Doctor has himſelf done in his Corruptions of Chriſtianity, vol. II. p. 484. He there ſays, "It is nothing but the alliance of the kingdom of Chriſt with the kingdom of this world (an alliance which our Lord expreſſly diſclaimed) that ſupports the groſſeſt corruptions of Chriſtianity; and perhaps we muſt wait for the downfal of the civil powers before this moſt unnatural alliance can be broken. Calamitous, no doubt, will that time be. But what convulſion in the political world ought to be a ſubject of lamentation, if it be attended with ſo deſirable an event? May the kingdom of God and of Chriſt (that which I conceive to be intended in the Lord's Prayer) truly and fully come, *though all the kingdoms of the world be removed to make way for it!*" The Doctor may plead, in extenuation of this extraordinary language, the motives which induced him to utter a wiſh ſo dreadful, a prayer ſo bloody; but how will it exculpate him, though he allege that he longs for the deſirable event of the downfal of the civil powers, not from an enmity to any particular form of government now exiſting, but only on account of the conſequences which it would involve, that he contemplates it in the light of a ſacrifice, not a triumph?

I would aſk Dr. Prieſtley in what point of view his own conſcience tells him that his connexion with France, ſince the memorable æra of the Revolution, ought to be conſidered in this country? Has he not, in almoſt all his late pamphlets, been laviſh in the extreme of his elogiums on French liberty? And yet, not contented with denying the imputation of harbouring any hoſtile thoughts againſt the Britiſh Conſtitution, he chooſes to aſſume higher ground, and profeſs himſelf one of its warmeſt admirers*? But is it the part of a real lover to dwell with enthuſiaſtic rapture on the charms which adorn the rival of her whom moſt he is ſuppoſed to love, while he only names his miſtreſs herſelf to recount her failings, and expoſe her with unmanly ſneers to hatred and contempt? Dr. Prieſtley, however, has gone farther than merely to conſider the French as our maſters in the principles of civil liberty, or to hold up their airy ſpeculations as models for leſs enlightened nations to ſtudy and imitate. From the elevated ſtation which their ſublime labours afforded him, he has taken a Piſgah view of the happy ſtate of things, which is ſhortly to ſucceed the ſubverſion of all the preſent governments in Europe. Of the change, which he ſuppoſes that the Engliſh Government muſt experience in common with others, he ſpeaks in the following words†: "Our approach to the great criſis of our affairs is not equable, but accelerated. The preſent generation has ſeen the debt of this nation riſe from a mere trifle to an amount that already

* "I and a few others conform ſo far as to wear a gown and caſſock in the pulpit, becauſe we find it convenient, eſpecially as a cover for a ruſty coat or a tattered *pair of breeches.*" *Familiar Letters, p. 19.*

† *Appeal, p. 15.*

* Diſcourſe on Academical Education, p. 28.

† Letters to Mr. Burke, p. 152.

threatens

threatens ruin. If the condition of other nations be as much bettered as that of France will probably be by her improved ſyſtem of government, this great criſis, dreadful as it appears in proſpect, *will be a conſummation devoutly to be wiſhed for*; and, though calamitous to many, perhaps to many innocent perſons, will eventually be *moſt glorious and happy.*" When Dr. Prieſtley looks forward with pleaſure to events pregnant with the moſt calamitous conſequences to this country, what can be ſaid in excuſe for him, except that he hopes to ſee beauty ariſe out of deformity, to behold, erected on the ruins of our preſent unphiloſophical Conſtitution,

"A faultleſs monſter, which the world ne'er ſaw?"

But more direct proofs in ſupport of Mr. Burke's imputation are not wanting. In his letters to that gentleman, p. 38, after alluding to the proceedings of our anceſtors at the Revolution (which authorize us, it ſeems, to elect whom we will for a king), he adds, "Whenever circumſtances have been favourable to greater changes, *wiſe* nations have not failed to adopt them. When America was driven by the oppreſſion of this country to break entirely from it, the Americans, ſenſible of more evils attending their former government than our anceſtors at the Revolution, ventured to do a great deal more, and ſet a glorious example to France and the world. They formed a completely *new* government on the principles of *equal liberty and the rights of man, without nobles*, as Dr. Price expreſſively and happily ſaid, *without biſhops, and without a king.*" Are theſe the ideas of a Trinitarian in politicks, of a man* "zealouſly attached to a limited monarchy, ſuch as ours?" When he obſerves, that the Americans ſet a *glorious* example to the world by forming a government *without nobles, without biſhops, and without a king*, is it not apparent that, in his heart, he moſt approves of that government which has none of theſe ſplendid appendages?

In his Familiar Letters, p. 14, he boaſts of his deep-rooted attachment to the Houſe of Hanover, and frequently hints, that this illuſtrious houſe may hereafter be happy to look up for protection to him and his friends. But, alas! forgetful of paſt declarations, and not foreſeeing the neceſſity of future ones, in his Letters to Mr. Burke, p. 148, he thus expreſſes himſelf in perfect contempt of all ſuch ſuperſtitious attachments: "When, beſides the reduction of the power of Crowns within their proper bounds (when it will be no greater than the public good requires), that kind of reſpect for princes, which is founded upon mere ſuperſtition, ſhall vaniſh, as all ſuperſtition certainly will before real knowledge, *wiſe* nations will not involve themſelves in war for the ſake of any *particular perſons or families*, who have never ſhewn an equal regard for them*." In the ſame *temperate* publication (for thus he himſelf terms it) he fixes the ſtandard to which he wiſhes Crowns to be reduced: "When the nature and uſes of all civil offices ſhall be well underſtood, the power and emoluments annexed to them will not be an object ſufficient to produce a war. Is it at all probable that there will ever be a civil war in America *about the Preſidentſhip of the United States?* And, when the chief magiſtracies in other countries are reduced to their *proper ſtandard*, they will be no more worth contending for than they are in America. If the actual buſineſs of a nation be done as well for the ſmall emolument of that preſidentſhip as the ſimilar buſineſs of other nations, there will be no apparent reaſon why more ſhould be given for doing it." Whatever ideas the Doctor may entertain of his own loyalty, the preſent monarch on the throne, whom he repreſents † as a prince that knoweth not Joſeph, nor the obligations which he is under to him, will ſcarcely feel any great degree of gratitude for ſuch extraordinary proofs of his deep-rooted attachment towards his family.

The peerage, another eſſential branch of the Conſtitution, which he profeſſes to admire, is thus marked out for exciſion ‡: "Another and moſt important circumſtance, which calls us to attend to the proper education of youth, is the new light which is now every where burſting out in favour of the civil rights of men, and the great objects and uſes of civil government. While ſo favourable a wind is abroad, let every young mind expand itſelf, catch the riſing gale, and partake of the glorious enthuſiaſm; the great objects of which are,

* *Familiar Letters.*

* Familiar Letters, p. 147. † P. 14.
‡ Academical Diſcourſe, p. 31.

the

the aboliſhing of all uſeleſs diſtinctions, which were the offspring of a barbarous age, producing an abſurd haughtineſs in ſome, and a baſe ſervility in others." Again*, "The genuine principles of civil government were taught by Locke and others at the time of the Revolution, and, indeed, in an earlier period in this country, and yet *the natural rights of men* are by many ſtill diſregarded, and the *pretended and uſurped rights of particular claſſes of men*, whoſe intereſts are incompatible with thoſe of the great majority of their fellow-citizens, are held up in oppoſition to them." Dr. Prieſtley can hardly be ſuppoſed to mean by the abolition of all uſeleſs diſtinctions, which produce an abſurd haughtineſs in ſome and a baſe ſervility in others, the ſimple abolition of ſuch pompous titles as LL.D. F.R.S. and other ſeſquipedalian appendages to great names. It is not the pomp of the philoſopher, but the pomp of the peer, which he wiſhes to annihilate: like his fellow-citizens of France, he ſeems anxious, in this country likewiſe, to conceal the ariſtocratic candle under the buſhel of democracy.

From the above paſſages, is it unfair to conclude that the Doctor is at heart a Republican; that Republicaniſm appears to his enlightened mind a form of government the neareſt to perfection, which *wiſe* nations have never failed to adopt when the times were favourable for ſuch a change? As philoſophers are all gifted men, converting every thing they touch into gold, if the king will conſent to reſign his crown, and the peers their privileges (and what cannot argument effect?), Dr. Prieſtley might poſſibly be able to form a more rational Conſtitution than that which we now enjoy; but it would not be, as he might wiſh us to think it, the Conſtitution of Great Britain! Granting him to be a little democratically inclined, may he not nevertheleſs obſerve, as he has done in his Familiar Letters, p. 13, that ſingle ſpeculative men, Preſbyterians or others, may be Republicans in theory, yet very good and obedient ſubjects in practice, inſtancing the principles and conduct of Mr. Hume. But, unfortunately for Dr. Prieſtley, the parallel will ſcarcely hold between Mr. Hume and the modern Preſbyterian. Mr. Hume was a philoſopher, but a philoſopher who well knew how to weigh

Good ſolid pudding againſt empty praiſe.

In ſpite of ſcepticiſm, he was a plump

Sleek-headed man, one that could ſleep at night;

the very contraſt of thoſe lean, hungry-looking mortals, whoſe very faces, as Shakſpeare deſcribes them, indicate plots againſt the State; nor had he a ſingle grievance to complain of except the grievance of an unwieldy carcaſe. The modern Preſbyterian, moſt unjuſtly perſecuted as he conceives by the Government of his country, labouring under legal diſabilities, and plundered* of his property by a gang of raſcals and highwaymen, commonly called King, Lords, and Commons, ſtands on very different ground. The government, which he theoretically diſapproves, he finds, or fancies that he finds, practically oppreſſive; which makes him diſcontented under it. Excluſive of theſe conſiderations, the modern Preſbyterian has learnt from infancy, in politicks as well as religion, "to follow truth wherever it leads him," and, ſo magnanimous are his feelings, that he would regard "the downfal of all the kingdoms in the world," as the pious old lady in Foote's Hypocrite boaſted ſhe ſhould regard the death of her children, no more than *the extinction of ſo many farthing candles!*

Verſed as Dr. Prieſtley has long been in the wiles of controverſy, accuſtomed, though wounded in almoſt every vital part, ſtill to erect his haughty creſt with proud defiance againſt his adverſary,

Parte ferox, ardenſque oculis & ſibila colla
Arduus attollens: pars vulnere cauda retentat
Nexantem nodos ſeque in ſua membra plicantem,

it is not to be expected that he will ſubſcribe to the juſtice of theſe remarks. He may not condeſcend to notice them. As an anonymous writer, it is probable that I ſhall not be honoured with an anſwer. In this caſe I muſt conſole myſelf with the idea, that it is equally probable the Doctor himſelf will receive no greater compliment from Mr. Burke, who may not be forward to commit himſelf with a man, that, when con-

* *Academical Diſcourſe, p. 35.*

* "To compel me to pay money on a religious account is real injuſtice, though ſanctioned by law. An act of parliament may give all my property to my next neighbour; but, in this caſe, would not King, Lords, and Commons, be as great raſcals as highwaymen?" Familiar Letters, pp. 52, 68.

founded,

founded, will not be convinced, and, though confuted, cannot be silenced.

Yours, &c. R. L.

Mr. URBAN, *July* 7.

THE facility with which the East-India Company have obtained a renewal of their charter appears so very extraordinary as not to be accounted for any otherwise than from those temporary difficulties with which the commercial part of the nation has been overwhelmed for some time past. It seems otherwise incredible, that the whole body of merchants in Great Britain and in Ireland, possessed of immense capital, and sufficient spirit, should silently, and without an effort, permit the continuance of a monopoly which shuts them out from a trade, which has, in every age, proved a source of wealth to those who carried it on. They were told, that the trade was so vast and hazardous, that it was beyond the reach of private merchants, and would certainly prove ruinous to such as should engage in it. Thus it is that wise governments instruct ignorant tradesmen: *pueris olim dant crustula blandi doctores, elementa velunt ut discere.* They forgot, in their zeal for the public good, that men usually understand their own business best, and that statesmen are always unlucky when they descend to the coercion and regulation of trade; and they forgot to prove how a commerce can be ruinous to England and Ireland which is carried on by the Americans to such an extent, as, besides supplying America itself, to ingross a very large proportion of the internal trade of the East-Indian seas; and North America probably contains neither a greater capital, nor a greater number of inhabitants, than Ireland alone. It was an ill omen when the honourable mover of the bill professed, that what he had to propose was contrary to the opinion of every writer whom he had read upon the subject; and when he proceeded to mention, as one advantage of the system, that the trade was to be confined to the port of London, this he said, probably, to reconcile the country members to the scheme, who would be glad to find that London alone was to be ruined by this hazardous trade.

I have unintentionally said so much concerning the commerce of India; the design of this paper was to find, if possible, through the channel of your *Magazine, the public opinion* concerning the omission of all provision for Christianity in the Indian provinces. That it was omitted by the Lords and Commons temporal is not so much to be wondered at; that it was not insisted upon by the Bishops raises in some minds very uneasy suspicions. These suspicions amount to certainty, if it be true, which was reported in the public papers to have been spoken by one of them on this occasion; "that the publishing of any religion in a foreign country was an unjustifiable practice, unless authorized by a commission immediately from heaven; that every country had its religion, sanctioned by its Government, which it was criminal to disturb." More than this Voltaire would not have said. He observes, that all religion is a matter of geography; that, if you are born on this side the water, you must be a Christian, if on the other, a Mahometan. Our right reverend father goes farther; he says, that this is the order of Providence, and it is criminal to disturb it. In charity, it must be supposed that the whole Bench verily believe the Christian religion to be true; because a man, who holds the high office of teacher and guardian of a religion which he does not believe to be true, is no other than a dishonest knave. Now, if they believe Christianity to be true, it follows of necessity that they believe all others to be counterfeits; and the Scripture, which they confess to be true, proves decidedly that we are bound to oppose all false religions, and to propagate our own faith by all the honest means in our power. Let it not be replied, that the Apostles had an immediate commission. This reply will, if allowed to be valid, dissolve the whole system of our religion; for, baptism, and all other ceremonies, faith, charity, nay, even the moral precepts of good works, may be evaded, unless what was said unto the Apostles was said unto all.

I will now suppose the Christian religion to be, what the opinion I am combating seems to suppose it, only one of many into which the world is divided, all equally to be approved of, if supporting and supported by the civil government. Even on this supposition it must be allowed to be on the same footing as learning or liberty, or any other excellent attainment which human life is capable of: for, it has never been questioned but that Christianity is a more reasonable religion than any of the others, i. e. that it approaches nearer to

what

what is called the religion of Nature, that it furniſhes more reaſonable notions of the nature of God, and of our duty to him, and teaches the duties of ſocial life in the utmoſt purity If then it is the part of an honeſt man to propagate his own advantages, to meliorate the temporal condition of mankind, and to promote their moral and intellectual improvement to the utmoſt of his power, why is it not his duty, when an opportunity offers, to propoſe the doctrines of Chriſtianity to an ignorant and oppreſſed people? If I had it in my power to aboliſh the Inquiſition in Spain and Portugal, to introduce the Habeas Corpus and the trial by jury into Auſtria, or to undermine the ſlave-trade in Africa, I ſhould abhor myſelf, if I would not riſk my life in any ſuch undertaking. Here was evidently a ſimilar opportunity, and it has been neglected by thoſe who had it in their power, without any riſk at all, to introduce a much greater good than any of thoſe juſt mentioned. The moral and intellectual ſtate of our Indian ſubjects (whatever may be ſaid of the mild and beneficent ſpirit of Hindoſtan) is very deplorable: the proud and impoliſtic inſulation of the caſts, the intolerable oppreſſion and ſyſtematic ignorance in which the lower caſts are held, the inſolence of the higher, and the prodigious wealth, luxury, indolence, and artifice, of the Brahmins (things which powerfully move our indignation when related of Chriſtian prieſtcraft), particularly require the introduction of a doctrine which teaches that God is no reſpecter of perſons; and the horrible indecency of all ranks, both in their private life and in their religious places and ceremonies, together with their ſuperſtition, ſo exact in the minuteſt articles as to contract the human mind almoſt below rationality; all this proves that few countries on earth have more need of religious inſtruction than India. What is it which induces a conſcientious Chriſtian at home, when he ſees his neighbour guilty of irreligious or irrational practices, to endeavour his amendment? Ought not the ſame motive to have the ſame effect in India as in England? What was it which induced the right reverend perſon, alluded to above, to combat with ſo much vehemence the religious opinions of Dr. Prieſtley? Surely, the ſuperſtitions of India are at *leaſt as offenſive to reaſon* and truth as Dr. Prieſtley's notions, and therefore as well deſerve to be oppoſed. It may be anſwered, that, in the one caſe, theſe opinions are connected with the government of the country; in the other caſe, they are hoſtile to it. Thus the blind lead the blind, and one corruption ſupports another, till the whole ſyſtem is corrupt throughout. The government of India, or rather the civil cuſtoms which uſurp the place of government, is as corrupt as its religion; and it might have been ſuppoſed that, if the Goſpel ſhould have tended to introduce an alteration in it, it would have been doubly advantageous; for, it has been conſidered by all writers as one of the greateſt praiſes of Chriſtianity, that it gradually diſcountenanced, and at laſt totally aboliſhed, ſlavery in the Roman empire. But, after all, is it the government alone which ſets a value on religion? I diſlike Dr. P's writings, becauſe they degrade the Son of God into a mere man, and break down all diſtinction between Religion and Philoſophy. But was it their political tendency alone which moved the Biſhop's oppoſition? I cannot but now ſuſpect, what, if I had ſuſpected before, I ſhould have thought it loſt labour to enquire into ſuch a man's religious opinions. I am one of thoſe who think the world would be very much the better if there were more Chriſtianity in it, both in Europe and in India. Nor is it eaſy to ſee any evil likely to ariſe in India if Chriſtianity had been allowed an opportunity of exerting herſelf there, and entering into a fair competition with the ridiculous ſuperſtitions of Brahminiſm and Mahometaniſm. PHÆDO.

Mr. URBAN, *June* 30.

HAVING, ſome months ago, diſcovered a remarkable tomb near Stoneleigh abbey, in Warwickſhire, and finding thereon the arms of the antient family of the *Veſci*, I ſhould take it as a particular favour if any correſpondent can inform me whether any of that name ever reſided in this county; it not being, as I have reaſon to believe, upon record, that any of them ever inhabited the antient building at Stoneleigh, or any where near it.

The annexed (*plate II. fig.* 6.) is a drawing of the coffin or cheſt filled with human bones. The hinges are fixed into the ſtone with melted lead, and the arms certainly belonged to the family

family of *Veſci*, who, as I am informed, bore, 1, quarterly. Or and Gules; 2. Or, a plain croſs Gules; and, for another branch of them, Or, a plain croſs Sable, charged with another Argent.

A LOVER OF ANTIQUITIES.

Mr URBAN, *July* 12.

THE Subſcriber to the College at Hackney, p. 412, tells you very little new; nor has he behaved to Dr. Harwood with the *liberality* of his *profeſſion*. However he might have reaſon for refuſing his name to an anonymous accuſer, he ſhould not deem *him* an *enemy* becauſe he tells the *truth*: for, that what both of us have advanced was true in the main there is very little doubt, however the *friends and ſupporters of the inſtitution* may, after a late ſerious diſcuſſion, unanimouſly have agreed to bolſter it up *for one year longer*. Let them enjoy the *beauty* and *commodiouſneſs* of their ſituation ſo near a corrupt metropolis, which they are at liberty to reform if they can. Their mode of diſcipline, or rather the weakneſs of it, is pretty notorious, and the *weapons* of their "arſenal" muſt, ſooner or later, recoil on themſelves. Let me not, however, be underſtood to threaten any conſequence from without, but only to predict a natural and inbred conſequence.

A CONSTANT READER.

P. S. I am ſorry to read your correſpondent L. B. S's obſervation, p. 497, on the omiſſion of memoirs of Dr. Miles's Environs of London, as I am confident it proceeded from no ſuch opinion.

I am glad to hear an edition of Biſhop Lowth's valuable Commentary of Iſaiah is ſoon to appear in an octavo ſize.

If the repreſentation of the Village Curate, p. 508, be true, let us never more hear of the revocation of the edict of Nantes, or the Bartholomew act.

If Mr. Howard had ſuch veneration for his native houſe that he would never *let it upon leaſe*, how came he to prevail with himſelf to SELL it? p. 513.

Mr. URBAN, *July* 13.

I AM ſorry to ſee that Mr. Throſby, in his account of *Whatton*, in his new edition of Thoroton's Nottinghamſhire, has not availed himſelf of the deſcription ſent to you by his friend, your old correſpondent, LXII. 991, but has even committed typographical errors in Thoroton's aukward abbreviations. If he could not truſt himſelf to print Latin, he ſhould have got a friend to have corrected gled into gleb, agr into agn, and anc into anc, p. 470.

Whete does Mr. Ruggles deſcribe the Haverhill coins, p. 513? Is not St. SID the ſame with St. *Syth*, or St. *Oſyth*?

Has Mr. Polwhele any account of Heanton Sackville, the ſeat of Lord Clinton, lately deſtroyed by fire?

Your correſpondent L. L. p. 527, is wrong in his correction of *himſelf*; Veſpaſius for Veſpaſian*, p. 394, col. 2, l. 52. If he wants to be convinced, let him read the 16th chapter of Suetonius's Life of the Emperor Veſpaſian in Pitiſcus's edition. If by Veſp*a*ſius he means Veſp*u*cius, the diſcoverer of America, he is more miſtaken. But he knows beſt his own meaning.

P 553, col. 2. l. 17, dele comma after *Scotia*.

Can L. E. p. 531, find no ſolution of his difficulties in the various accounts of South Wales lately publiſhed, from Capt. Tench, LIX. 342, to Philips and Hunter; or has the change of name † from Kangarou to Gamgaroo miſled him?

Your correſpondent B. A. LVIII. 42, who lamented the want of patronage of young Crotch, will not be diſpleaſed at hearing that he has been now ſome time organiſt at Chriſt-church, Oxford.

Where are Lord Mansfield's directions for the ſtudy of antient and modern hiſtory, for the uſe of the Duke of Portland, to be found?

S. E. and J. C. are much happier in their ſolution of the alehouſe chequer than J. B. Such a grant as he mentions could not have eſcaped our genealogiſts or record-mongers.

Mr. Copley, p. 536, will find portraits of Sir Benjamin Rudyerd by Hollar and by Payne, after Mytens. Sir John Hotham, a 4to print, on horſeback, anonymous, in the collection of Sir William Muſgrave, bart. as recited in Mr. Bromley's excellent Catalogue.

Your's, &c. CORRECTOR.

Mr. URBAN, *July* 16.

IN your Magazine, about three years back, is a legacy of a perſon at Stockton, to accumulate in three years, to buy books. A very particular ac-

* It ſhould have been Veſpaſians. EDIT.

† See a print and deſcription of it in Phillip's Voyage, printed for Stockdale, 1790, 4to. I quote from the Critical Review of that year.

count was given in the Obituary; but, the name being forgot, we cannot recover it. Can you help us? Q. Q.

Our ingenious Meteorological Journaliſt, *having taken an Excurſion to* London, *has favoured us with the Reſult of his Obſervations during his Journey.*

1793. June 19. HOLMES CHAPEL. Arrived here from *Walton*, about ſeven o'clock, after travelling over the roads in good order in a moſt agreeable manner. The method (open chaiſe) is novel to me, gives an opportunity of partaking every proſpect that offers, and enjoying the refreſhing breeze; and, if any thing can inſpire pleaſing ſenſations, it muſt be my travelling companion, who has the management of the horſe, an ingenuous and obliging youth, in the heyday of ſpirit, and on the utmoſt pinnacle of expectation: to make uſe of his own phraſe, he is *quite delighted*; and who but muſt partake of the influence!—At the inn, met with a gentleman preparing to leave this country for the New World; a practitioner in Lichfield. His religious and political opinions did not agree with the inhabitants. He ſaid he was the only R. C. in the city. He had brought a coach from Liverpool to fetch his family from Lichfield. To his great regret, when he arrived there, he found his family had ſet off for Liverpool, and they had miſſed upon the road.

Spent an agreeable evening with the gentleman; his converſation lively. Amongſt other diſcourſe, he told me he preached laſt Sunday at chapel for a frolick which ſtarted betwixt him and the preacher on the road; his text, "Lay not up treaſures on earth," &c. "Did the Doctor feel embarraſſed?" "No; quite cool; would have preached two hours without heſitation; the people attentive," &c. He replied, "the firſt R. C. who ever before preached to a Preſbyterian congregation probably."—How many frolicks of this kind are, probably, committed!

Trentham. The Marquis of Stafford's bailiff informs me he intends to begin to mow graſs the firſt Saturday in July, nine days later than laſt year. He always chooſes Saturday, becauſe the mowers moſt generally get drunk the day after they begin. On account of Sunday, this is *reckoned to him no loſs of time. The price he pays per acre 2s. with ale after the rate of ſix quarts per man.* The bailiff could never manage more than eight quarts *per diem.* The Marquis ſlaughters 700 deer annually.

20. *Woofely Bridge.* Slept there. Haymaking begun.

21. Approached *Lichfield.* Five horſes drawing a ſingle harrow upon a ſummer fallow. Whilſt viewing the cathedral, the Rev. Mr. W—— in the moſt obliging manner addreſſed me, though an entire ſtranger, and ſhewed me through this magnificently-grand ſtructure. The ſenſations I had felt on a former occaſion on this occaſion had ſomething evaporated. Two monuments, to the memory of the late Dr. Johnſon and David Garrick, had juſt been erected, and the ſcaffolding taken down; the former at the expence of the gentlemen of the Cloſe, by ſubſcription, to perpetuate the memory of their celebrated townſman; the other at the expence of Mrs. Garrick; both ſimilar. The following epitaph, it is ſaid, was requeſted for Mr. Garrick's, but not uſed:

"WHILE o'er this Marble bends the penſive eye,
Here, Genius, breathe the tributary ſigh:
Beneath theſe groves your Garrick nurs'd his art,
That reign'd, reſiſtleſs, o'er each feeling heart;
And here thoſe virtues dawn'd, whoſe power benign
Bids Hope for him celeſtial garlands twine:
Oft has his bounty, with pervading ray,
Chas'd the dark cloud from Want's tempeſtuous day,
And oft his SILENCE, generous as his aid,
Hid from the world, the *nobleſt part he play'd.*
ANNA SEWARD."

Mr. W——, after the morning ſervice, which I attended, kindly took me through the claſſic ground where the Lichfield Muſe meditates; pointed out the willow ſaid to be planted by Johnſon; a moſt vigorous and large plant. Walked through the houſe, and paid my devotions before the picture of the divine Poeteſs. Miſs S. not being at home, I had not an opportunity of addreſſing the original.

Sent for Mr. Francis Barber, thirty-five years the humble companion of the late Dr. Johnſon; who, with his family, now reſides at Lichfield.

Francis is about 48, low of ſtature, marked with the ſmall-pox, has loſt his teeth; appears aged and infirm; clean and neat, but his cloaths the worſe for wear; a green coat; his late maſter's cloaths all worn out. He ſpends his

time

time in fiſhing, cultivating a few potatoes, and a little reading. He laments that he has loſt the countenance and table of Miſs S——, Mr. W——, and many other reſpectable good friends, through his own imprudence and low connexions. He was the companion of Johnſon; for, as maſter, he required very ſmall attention: Francis brought and took away his plate at table, and purchaſed the proviſions for the ſame. But if Francis offered to buckle the ſhoe, &c. "No, Francis, time enough yet! When I can do it no longer, then you may."

He was his companion in the evening, when his domeſticks made a circle round the fire, where the Doctor chatted and dictated. "Why do not you aſk me queſtions?" the Doctor ſaid to Francis. "But I never could take the ſame liberty with my maſter as with another perſon." A companion in his journeys, and at Streatham, if Francis preferred Streatham; but, when London had more attractions, he returned to London, and left his maſter at Streatham.

"You never heard your maſter ſwear?" "No; the worſt word he ever uttered when in a paſſion was, *you dungbill dog.*"

The Doctor would never ſuffer himſelf to be *denied*; which often put him to inconvenience when buſy; on which occaſions he either wrote in the night, or retired into the country.

Mr. Barber appears modeſt and humble, but to have aſſociated with company ſuperior to his rank in life. The benevolence of Johnſon appears ſtrong in his treatment of this ſervant during life, and in his liberal bequeſt to him at laſt. It ſeems as out of his power to render himſelf very uſeful as a ſervant, yet the Doctor would not caſt him off on that account; and, when the maſter was no more, he provided a ſtaff to ſupport him in his ſtead: beſides, Francis is oppreſſed with a troubleſome diſorder. I had to regret that my ſhort ſtay would not admit longer converſation.

Shenſtone Hall. On this farm, on a field in excellent tilth, under preparation for turnips, was laying a ſuperior dreſſing of rich dung from the yard; over which was then throwing lime, juſt reduced to powder by means of water; ſix quarters to the buſhel. Two ploughs at work; the one, four horſes, the other, two; the former made two furrows, the latter only one; no guider of the plough, *which went upon wheels, only when going; the driver did* that office. Fences, &c. about this eſtate excellent.—Whirlwinds in the courſe of the day.

Birmingham. Mr. Hutton, the Birmingham Hiſtorian, ſuppoſed 5000 have enliſted out of this town for ſoldiers; others report double that number. One gentleman filled his company betwixt Monday and Thurſday.

The ſame week mowing graſs, after having paſſed through *Stafford.*

The trees hereabout are ſtrangely mutilated, the boughs being lopped off.

Crops of beans generally very ſhort-ſtemmed.

In this neighbourhood, labouring claſs of women wear blue aprons ſtriped with white.

Slept at *Henley*;

22. Where, this morning, I plucked a province-roſe for the firſt time this ſeaſon.

Stratford—caſt my eyes towards that temple which covers the mortal part of the immortal Bard. Had viſited the hallowed ground "which pillows his head" on a former occaſion, to pay my devotions.

Shoptone. Great ſummer-fair for horſes, cows, ſheep, and pedlary. If we had not paſſed through at an early hour, the difficulty would have been greater than it now was. People upon the road from behind *Stafford* towards the place; and we continued to meet crowds preſſing with eagerneſs, on foot, &c. ſix miles at leaſt beyond the town; both ſexes of all denominations and ages, old men and women tottering and limping upon ſticks, downwards to children ſucking on the breaſt. Women chiefly burdened with a red cloak under their arm, and bundle in their hands. The dreſs of the country belles, almoſt univerſally, a ſilk hat edged, ſilk handkerchief, red cloak, cotton gown, quilted or ſtuff petticoat, black ſtockings, and leather ſhoes—one exception, white ſtockings—and ſweltering under a red cloak over her ſhoulder, trimmed with fur, the 22d of June. One old man's waiſtcoat, from the particular cloth and peculiar cut, muſt have been made in the earlier part of the preſent century. Culottes almoſt univerſally leather.

Juſt entering into this town of buſineſs, met four fellows on ſhabby horſes; hats upon each fellow, the crown decorated with a ſtring, and again decorated at the junction with a ſomething that was white; black lank hair, ſunk eyes, ſallow complexion, and general appearance; they gave me immediately the idea of

of Indian ſavages in European habiliments. My young traveller, whilſt feeding the horſe a little afterwards, was accoſted by a female of the ſame picturesque appearance, and, as he judged, of the ſame tribe, who offered to tell him his fortune, for two pence, and which he gave her to hear ſome filthy nonſenſe, with which he was ſoon ſatiated.

Before the entrance into Shipſtone, and after paſſing it, in the common fields were tied to a ſtake a number of horſes, not to feed upon, but to ſmell and look at, the ſurrounding herbage, which their ſhort tether would not permit to touch. Under ſuch ſhort commons every blade of graſs under their reach was not only vaniſhed, but the very roots apparently eradicated.

Six miles on the road a horſe-cheſnut, the fruit forming, and bloſſoms diſappearing. Saw one as we came along in Cheſhire, the particular place forgot, the bloſſoms of which were in full perfection. Forgot to remark whether my own at home were in bloom.

The firſt new hay ſeen upon three loaded waggons, ready for the ſtack.

Hay-making becomes pretty general.

About the 72d mile-ſtone from town, wheat beginning to ſhoot. Many turnip-fields ſown. Carts with three wheels.

N. B. The form or faſhion of carts, and the accent of pronunciation, ſeem to vary a certain degree, as alſo the figure of the men and women, about every 20 miles.

What can be the cauſe of theſe varieties of accent, ſince the intercourſe of men together has now become ſo univerſal? And does the ſhape of the country, or different labour, or the fancy of the maker, cauſe a variety in the carts? Methinks theſe two ideas of vehicles of ſound and dirt muſt have aſſociated together by a ſtrange conjunction!

Blenheim. Viewed this ſplendid pile; which has been often and ably deſcribed.

On looking upon my young traveller, after we came out of the houſe, he ſeemed almoſt gaſping with aſtoniſhment, &c. and declared it would be in vain, after this, to look upon any thing greater, or that could afford more pleaſure. "Shall we return then?" "Nay; that would appear fooliſh too, when ſo near London."

A ſhower in the morning ſoon after ſix. Fair and rather pleaſant ſince. Wind from, I think, the North.

23. An old woman in her Sunday dreſs; one part of which, *bas-bleu* of woollen, quilted petticoat, brown ſtuff gown, and old-faſhioned wool hat. In an open corner of the road, two awnings fixed upon ſlender poles, from one of which had apparently lately ariſen a male and female of the yellow tribe, and tricked out in their Sunday clothes. The other party in bed, enjoying a free circulation of air from all points, and a good light to view what paſſed, without expence of houſe or window tax. Two aſſes faſtened near their tents, and grazing.

The fragrant ſcent of the bean-bloſſoms reaches the traveller upon the road.

(To be continued.)

"Sume ſuperbiam
Quæſitam meritis."

IT is univerſally conſidered, ſays an ancient Moraliſt, as illiberal and offenſive, for a man to ſpeak of his own abilities and importance before others. Whatever powers or excellence he may be conſcious that he poſſeſſes, he loſes the whole grace of them, when he becomes his own panegyriſt; at leaſt if he ſtands forth on this dangerous ground without ſome artful diſguiſe. The ſame author has a diſſertation profeſſedly written on the ſubject of ſelf-praiſe, wherein he has given rules for the regulation of this nice and delicate art; and has quoted many examples of great men, who have, on particular occaſions, practiſed it without offence. But it is only in very peculiar circumſtances, and under many reſtrictions, that this ſeducing gratification can at any time be ſafely indulged. It is noted therefore as a very diſguſting practice in Euripides, that he ſo frequently interweaves in the action of the drama the mention of himſelf, when impertinent and irrelevant to the ſubject. But the poets, from their birth, ſeem, by the general courteſy of mankind, to be exempted from common rules; and are allowed to ſtart occaſionally from the dull path of decorum, which the greater part of mankind are contented, and hold it prudent, to keep. Thus the divine Pindar, who is acknowleged to be the firſt of this privileged order *, though he declares *vain boaſting to be nearly in uniſon with madneſs*, is yet very frequent in magnifying his own powers, and ſpeaking contemptuouſly of his rivals: whom he conſiders merely as *crows* or *chattering daws*, while he compares himſelf to the ſoaring *eagle*:

* Το κανχασθαι παρα καιρον
Μανιαισιν υποκειται. Pind.

Σοφος

Σοφος ὁ πολ
λα ειδως φυᾳ.
Μαθοντες δε, λαβροι
Παγλωσσιᾳ, ΚΟΡΑΚΕΣ ὡς
Ακραντα γαρυεμεν
ΔΙΟΣ προς ΟΡΝΙΘΑ Θειον.

He only, in whose ample breast
Nature hath true inherent genius pour'd,
The praise of wisdom may contest:
Not they; who, with loquacious learning stor'd,
Like *crows* and chattering *jays*, with clamourous cries
Pursue the *bird of Jove*, that sails along the skies. WEST.

So again:

Εστι δ' ΑΙΕ
ΤΟΣ ωκυς εν ποτανοις
Ος ελαβεν αιψα τη
λοθε μεταμαιομενος
Δαφοιναν αγραν ποσιν.
Κραγεται δε ΚΟ
ΛΟΙΟΙ ταπεινα νεμονται.

Swift 'mongst the feather'd race the *eagle* flies,
And, darting through the vast profound,
Sagacious of his quarry, wings his way;
And gripes with sudden grasp the distant prey.
While the *loud daw* along the ground
Pecks here and there, nor dares the lofty skies.

So also again:

Μακρα μοι
Δ' αυτοθεν ὑποσκα
πτοι τις; εχω γονατων ἐλαφραν ορμαν.
Και περαν ποντοιο παλλον
τ' ΑΙΕΤΟΙ.

Mark still a wider space: with vigour light,
My active limbs the bounds o'erleap.
Beyond the confines of the deep
The tow'ring *eagles* wing their rapid flight.

It is therefore with peculiar propriety that our own great Lyric Bard calls Pindar the Theban *eagle*; which is more characteristic than the *swan* of Horace.

Of Horace it may be observed, that, amongst his other imitations of Pindar, he has not spared to follow his example in this hazardous practice. In immediate comparison with his great original he speaks indeed of himself with equal modesty and elegance:

Multa Dircæum levat aura *cygnum*,
Tendit, Antoni, quoties in altos
Nubium tractus. Ego, apis matinæ
More, modoque,
Grata carpentis thyma, per laborem
Plurimum, circa nemus, uvidique
Tiburis ripas, operosa parvus
Carmina fingo.

Which Mr. Gray, in the passage alluded to above, has beautifully imitated; or rather *(as was his way whenever he imitated)* far surpassed. About to speak of himself, he addresses the Lyre in this animated apostrophe:

O! Lyre divine, what daring spirit
Wakes thee now? though he inherit
Nor the pride, nor ample pinion,
That the Theban *eagle* bear,
Sailing with supreme dominion
Through the azure deep of air;
Yet——

Here he quits his original; thinking, perhaps, the image of a little insect, contrasted with the soaring eagle, as too trifling; and inconsonant to this, the sublimest order of Poetry.

But, notwithstanding this apparent modesty * of Horace in the presence of his master, at other times we find him much less reserved. The last odes of the second and of the third book are professedly dedicated to his own praises. In the one he appears soaring with the same daring flight, as he describes Pindar himself, under the same poetical metamorphose:

Non usitatâ, nec tenui ferar
Pennâ biformis per liquidum æthera
Vates; neque in terris morabor
Longius, &c.

In the other he exultingly predicts his own immortality, and the eternity of his works.

Exegi monumentum ære perennius, &c.

Ovid concludes his great work with the same assured anticipation of future celebrity.

Jamque opus exegi, quod nec Jovis ira, nec ignis,
Nec poterit ferrum, nec edax abolere vetustas, &c.

And in several other places we observe him dwelling with fond complacency

* It has been the opinion of many distinguished scholars and critics (though Voltaire thinks otherwise) that Horace's modest and beautiful simile of the bee spoke the real sentiments of his mind; and that the odes here referred to were expressly penned by him to expose, and hold up to ridicule, the vainglory of his *soi-disant* contemporaries. So Richardson—"I shall be extremely apt, in the gladness of my heart, to buffet the moon—and frequently take occasion to examine my hat, to see if I have not brushed a star." EDIT.

on

on the importance of his poetical character.

Thus it appears that the practice of celebrating their own praises is very general amongst the votaries of the Muses. But these effusions of self-approbation, though very open and undisguised, are yet temperate and chastised, when compared to the extravagant presumption of the earlier Roman writers.

In the entertaining Miscellany of A. Gellius are preserved three curious epitaphs upon three ancient dramatists, supposed to have been written, each severally, by the dramatists themselves:

Epigramma Nævii,
plenum superbiæ Campanæ.

Mortales immortales flere si foret fas,
Flerent Divæ Camœnæ Nævium poetam.
Itaque postquam est orcino traditus thesauro,
Oblitei sunt Romæ loquier latinâ linguâ.

Plauti.

Postquam morte datu' 'st Plautus, Comœdia luget.
Scena est deserta, dein Risus, Ludu' Jocusque,
Et numeri innumeri simul omnes conlachrymarunt.

Pacuvii,
verecundissimum & purissimum.

Adolescens, tamen etsi properas, hoc te saxum rogat
Utei ad se aspicias; deinde, quod scriptu' 'st, legas.
Hic sunt poetæ. Mareci Pacuviei sita
Ossa. Hoc volebam nescius ne esses: vale.

The amiable modesty of the last appears to great advantage, when contrasted with the inflated arrogance of the two preceding. Nor are there wanted instances amongst other poets, where the well-earned pride of Horace is assumed with the greatest delicacy, and most artful management. Amongst these the first, which claims our attention, is from the great father of poetry himself. The fourth book of the Iliad concludes with the following lines:

Ενθα κεν ουκετι εργον ανηρ ονοσαιτο μετελθων,
Οστις ετ' αβλητος κ' ανωτατος οξεϊ χαλκω
Δινευοι κατα μεσσον, αγοι δε ἡ Παλλας Αθηνη
Χειρος ἑλουσ', αυταρ βελεων κατερυκοι ερωην.
Πολλοι γαρ Τρωων κ' Αχαιων ἡματι κεινῳ
Πρηνεες εν κονιησι παρ' αλληλοισι τεταντο.

Had some brave chief this martial scene beheld
By Pallas guarded through the dreadful field;
Might darts be bid to turn their points away,
And swords around him innocently play:
The war's whole art with wonder he had seen,
And counted heroes, where he counted men.
So fought each host, with thirst of glory fir'd,
And crouds on crouds triumphantly expir'd.

POPE.

If any one unacquainted with the Greek language should happen to read this passage as it is read in the translation, he may, perhaps, be at a loss to discover how in any degree it applies to the purpose for which it is here adduced. The leading idea contained in the words εργον ΟΝΟΣΑΣΘΑΙ, with which we are immediately concerned, and which, indeed, is the principal idea intended to be impressed, is so faintly transfused, or rather so much obscured by the introduction of quaint conceits and prettinesses, that the sentence, as it now stands, will scarcely support the observations which are meant to be built upon it. Nor is this, though at present the most material, the only defect in the rendering of these beautiful lines. It cannot have escaped even the most careless observer how much the pathos of the two concluding verses, where the contending parties are in Homer distinctly marked by their respective countries,

Πολλοι γαρ ΤΡΩΩΝ και ΑΧΑΙΩΝ,

is weakened by the general expression in Pope, *so fought each host.*

In Homer nothing is casual, nothing idle or irrelative, *nil molitur ineptè.* Every expression is pregnant with meaning. Thus under the few words,

Παρ' ΑΛΛΗΛΟΙΣΙ ΤΕΤΑΝΤΟ,

is conveyed a pathetic moral sentiment, which strikes home to every man's bosom. Death levels all distinctions. In the grave, high and low, rich and poor, friend and foe, rest promiscuously together.

Their tears, their little passions o'er,
Their human triumphs now no more.

GRAY.

Homer himself seems to have been fond of this idea; so that we have it a very few lines preceding. At the close of the battle, two distinguished combatants, a moment before so furious and vehemently adverse to each other, are represented at last in the same situation,

παρ' αλληλοισι τεταντο.

Every reader of taste and feeling will no doubt be surprised, and equally regret, that this affecting sentiment in *Pope's Homer*, as it is usually with great propriety called, is no where to be found. On the whole, therefore, it may not be thought superfluous, nor, it is hoped, presumptuous, if a new version be attempted; which, whatever it may want of elegance, may at least be

more

more faithful to the original, and more accordant to the present occasion.

Had hither come some chief, from wound or fear
Of the keen sword secure, and flying spear;
By Pallas led, at leisure to survey
The glorious action of this well-fought day:
With eye approving he had gaz'd around,
Nor ought to blame, nor ought defective, found.
For, side by side, stretch'd on the dusty [plain,
Lay many a Greek and many a Trojan slain.

In these lines then, as they are thus recalled to the original meaning of their author, is, it is suspected, obliquely insinuated by the poet an eulogy on his own masterly execution in the preceding description. The Commentary of Eustathius evidently leads to this artfully-concealed meaning; though I do not recollect, that it has been intimated by any other commentator. Conscious, says the learned prelate, of his own power, and knowing (agreeably to the sentiment of the Roman Historian, *& qui fecere, & qui aliorum facta scripsere multi laudantur,)* that it is not less glorious, nor requiring less of ability and exertion to describe great actions, than to perform them, the Poet concludes this book with the lines quoted above. Ειδως ὁ Ποιητης την αυτου εν ῥητορειᾳ ισχυν, καὶ ὡς ουκ εστι καλλιον, καὶ μεγαλοπρεπεστερον, καὶ αναγωνιωτερον συστηναι μαχην, ἢ αφηγηθηναι, λεγει, &c. The spectator thus led by Pallas is the hearer (or reader) of the poet; who, without sharing in the perils of the battle, mentally enjoys the glorious spectacle in the description which he is reading: and, as he passes leisurely through the lines (i. e. proceeds in the perusal) discovers nothing of *Homer's* ΟΝΟΣΑΣΘΑΙ. i. e. to find fault with, or to despise. Τοιουτος αν ειη θεατης ὁ του ποιητου ακροατης. Ὁς ου του πολεμου κακων μετεχει, αλλα του των πολεμικων διηγησεων κατα νουν απολαυει καλου θεαματος. ακινδυνως την μαχην περιιων, καὶ μηδεν εχων των ΟΜΗΡΙΚΩΝ ονοσασθαι, ητοι εκφαυλισαι καὶ καταμεμψασθαι.

The same remarks, adds the ingenious scholiast, may, with equal justice, be extended to every other book of the Iliad. Were the reader conducted under the same intellectual guidance through the whole work, he would find every part of this divine poem, not only faultless, but transcendently sublime and beautiful. Ον και χειραγωγει ακινδυνως ἡ τοιαυτη Παλλας εις τα ΚΑΘΕΚΑΣΤΑ της Ομερικης ποιησεως, ὁια συνετον ακροατην, &c. The praise, so justly due to his unrivalled excellence, is here assumed by the poet with a modesty and delicacy which even the most scrupulous moralist could not disapprove.

Of the same kind is a passage in another author, who in general will be little suspected of modesty and reserve. In the Nephelæ of Aristophanes, one of the actors, after having heard a choral song, enquires eagerly,

By Jupiter I intreat thee, Socrates, tell me, who are these who speak so sublimely?
Προς του Διος αντιβολω σει φρασον τινες εισ' ω Σωκρατες, αυται
Αι φθεγξαμεναι τουτο το ΣΕΜΝΟΝ;

On which it is observed in the scholia, that the poet is here covertly praising himself; when by the mouth of Strepsiades he calls the song of the chorus *sublime*: for so it really is. But throwing this commendation on the actors in the drama, he thinks by this artifice to escape the danger of offending or disgusting his auditors by repeating his own praises:

Λεληθοτως, φασιν, ἑαυτον επαινει, ΣΕΜΝΟΝ ειναι λεγων το μελος. εστι γαρ τουτο αληθες. Ο δε τον επαινον επι τας Νεφελας τρεπων ουκ οιεται φορτικος ειναι.

It will be entertaining and not uninstructive to observe with what consummate skill and wonderful art a great master, out of the rough materials, which he found in the old scholiast, has raised an elegant and highly finished eulogy on our own immortal dramatist. This little essay cannot any way be more happily concluded than by the addition of this fine passage. "The knowledge of antiquity, says this accomplished writer, requisite to succeed in them," (masks, *at that time of day in prodigious vogue)* "was, I imagine, the reason that Shakespear was not over fond of trying his hand at these elaborate trifles. Once indeed he did; and with such success as to disgrace the very best things of this kind in Jonson. The short mask in the Tempest is fitted up with classical exactness. But its chief excellence lies in the beauty of the show and the richness of the poetry. Shakespear was so sensible of his superiority, that he could not help exulting a little upon it, when he makes Ferdinand say,

This is a most majestic vision, and
Harmonious charming lays."

M.

MAGNI SVLTANI MOHAMETI IMPERATORIS
EQVES AVRATVS COMES Q. PALATINVS. F. CENTILIS BELLVS VENETVS

Mr. URBAN, *Whittington, June* 25.

CONCEIVING, from the nature of the ſubject of the medallion, which I herewith ſend you (*plate III.*), that not many ſpecimens were originally ſtricken from the die, it may poſſibly prove an *unique* here in England; however, it appears to me, who am not much converſant with foreign medals, to be a piece of ſome curioſity: and, as ſuch, I am deſirous of ſubmitting it to the publick.

This immenſe piece of braſs, weighing 10¾ oz. Avoirdupois, has on the obverſe a noble buſt of Mohamet, with the inſcription,

MAGNI SVLTANI MOHAMETI IMPERATORIS;

and, on the reverſe, three radiated crowns in pale, with this legend,

GENTILIS BELLINVS VENETVS EQVES AVRATVS
COMES Q. PALATINVS, &c.

Gentile Bellini, a Venetian, ſon and diſciple of Giovanni, was born 1421, and became an eminent painter. Mahomet *the Great*, who took Conſtantinople 1453; and, as we are told by Mr. Knolles[1], "greatly favoured men of excellence in any art, and honourably entertained them," having ſeen ſome of his works, was ſo charmed with them (not imagining how a man could accompliſh performances ſo divine), that he wrote to Venice for the republick to ſend the artiſt to him, that he might ſee him work[2].

Mr. Knolles ſays, he made a portrait of the Sultan, which is probable enough; and Mr. Collier[3] adds, that he made other fine pictures for his highneſs. He painted, among other ſubjects, the Decollation of St. John Baptiſt[4], and the Emperor obſerved, the neck was too high and too large when ſeparated from the head[5]; and, to convince the painter of this, he called for a ſlave, had his head inſtantly cut off[6], and bade Bellini obſerve, that the neck, when diſſevered from the head, naturally ſhrank, and grew extremely ſmall. The painter was ſo aſtoniſhed, ſo frightened with this cruel and horrible tranſaction, that he never could be eaſy till he obtained his diſmiſſion. The Emperor, however, preſented him with rich gifts (putting himſelf[7] a gold chain about his neck), and ſent him back to Venice with letters of recommendation to the republick, from which he received a conſiderable penſion during his life.

It appears from the medallion, that Bellini was a knight, and a count Palatine; but upon what occaſions he acquired thoſe honours is to me unknown.

The three radiated crowns on the reverſe may be ſuppoſed to be his coat of arms.

Mohamet's buſt correſponds very well with the type in Knolles's, p. 335, and with the verbal deſcription given us p. 433; and this pompous magnificent piece was probably ſtricken, not by any public authority, but by Bellini alone, from a principle of gratitude towards his munificent and imperial benefactor. It is an excellent performance conſidering the age; and the artiſt could not want a perſon, a drawing, or a painting, whence to ſink his die.

As to the preciſe time, Mohamet had plainly then obtained the ſurname of *Great*, and the title of *Emperor*, ſo that the piece may reaſonably be aſſigned to the latter end of his reign. It might not be coined, perhaps, till after the Emperor's death, which happened 1481, as Bellini was then living, and did not depart this life till 1501[8]; it ſafely may be referred to the cloſe of the 15th century.

Yours, &c. SAMUEL PEGGE.

Mr. URBAN, *July* 19.

THE portrait of Sir Samuel Luke, one of thoſe enquired after in p. 536, according to Mr. Walpole's liſt of portraits not engraved, ſubjoined to Granger's Biographical Hiſtory, vol. IV. p. 375, 8vo edit. 1775, was at Mr. Barber's, at Adderbury, Oxfordſhire, and probably ſtill continues there. I think I have been told it uſed to hang on the ſtaircaſe. Yours, &c. J. N.

[1] Hiſtory of the Turks, p. 433, edit. 1638.

[2] Habeſci pretends, that Mahomet practiſed painting and drawing himſelf. Preſent State of the Ottoman Empire, p. 52.

[3] Collier, Dict. v. Bellinus.

[4] The Mohammedans, as appears from the Koran, chap. III. had a great regard for John Baptiſt.

[5] The cruel Emperor had more experience in ſuch matters than the mild Bellini could ever have.

[6] Habeſci obſerves, p. 257, "that heads are taken off in Turkey with as little ceremony as an *Engliſh gardener would cut off a parcel of cabbages from the ſtalks*, and that without any apparent reaſon."

[7] This is a very ſignal mark of honour among the Turks. Habeſci, p. 105; III. 124.

[8] Keyſler's Travels, vol. II. p. 476.

Mr. URBAN, *July* 20.

I SEND you the following ſtate of the air for the two hotteſt days that have been in London for ſeventeen years. It was accurately taken by two thermometers near the fields, in the pariſh of St. Mary-a-bonne. A CUSTOMER.

Sunday, July 7, 1793.—Barometer at 30, 2 A.M. and falling. Hygrometer at very dry. Thermometer in the ſhade, at

8	A.M.	76	bright, South wind, ſmall
½	paſt	78	
9		80	hazy
½	paſt	82	SW, ſmall
10		83	clouds riſing in NW
¼		84	W, very bright
½		86	
¾		88	W, bright, freſher
2		88½	barometer, 30.15
till ½ paſt 4 at		88	not a cloud ſeen
	33		
5		86	bright, nearly calm
½	paſt	86	N, ſmall
6		85	very bright
½		84	
7		84	
8		81	calm
9		79	mottled ſky
10		73	very clear
11		78	

Tueſday, July 16.—Barometer 30, 3 A.M. ſlowly falling. Hygrometer at dry. Thermometer in the ſhade, at

7	A.M.	70	bright light wind SW
8		75	
9		77	ſtreaked white clouds
½	paſt	80	
10		82	
½		83	WSW
11		85	
½		86	ſmall wind
12		88	more wind W
1		88½	
½	paſt	90	light wind. Barom. 29 97
2		89½	
½		89	
3		89	quick wind
½		89	
4		89½	SW, bright
½		89½	
5		88	
6		87	
½		87	
7		87	mottled ſky
½		86	
8		84	variegated ſky
9		82	
10		79	black cloud in NW
11		78	very clear

Mr. URBAN, *July* 21.

P. 520. The pictures of the Kit-cat Club were at Barne Elmes, in the houſe of Jacob Tonſon, eldeſt ſon of *old Jacob T, ſecretary,* or rather *printer and publiſher, to the Club*; on whoſe death, 1767, they deſcended to Richard T, his brother, at Water Oakley, where he built a room for them; and, after his death, the houſe was *ſold.* Sir W. Baker married the elder of the two daughters of old J. T.; the younger married Mr. Lempriere, and died S. P. Mr. B's houſe at Hertingfordbury is called the Park, not Hertingfordbury Park. Yours, &c. J. W.

Mr. URBAN, *July* 22.

ON reading Mr. Malcolm's elegant deſcription of Matlock and Sir Richard Arkwright's houſe, p. 505, I was reminded of a few verſes I made on ſeeing that manſion previous to Mr. Malcolm's viſit, which I have ſent you incloſed, for inſertion, if you think they contain merit ſufficient for the public eye. I was then informed that the architect of this elegant ſtructure is Mr. Thomas (the ſame gentleman that is building the market-houſe at Mount Sorrel). The ſtyle of Sir Richard Arkwright's houſe, I confeſs, is ſingular; but, at the ſame time, there is a ſomething in its relative proportions ſo well adapted to the ſituation, that charmed me with extacy and delight.

Theſe new-form'd towers in proſpect as I
view,
With mind intent, their progreſs I purſue,
Which well our fix'd attention may command,
Diſplaying in each ſtage a maſter's hand,
Diſpos'd to captivate the gazer's ſight,
As antient Strength with modern Grace
unite;
Where Uniformity its charm diſplays,
To bend each arch, each ſwelling column
raiſe;
While relative Proportion rules the whole,
Of every part the animating ſoul:
As the vaſt pile, ſtill growing on our eyes,
Shall ſtill, with happy auſpices, ariſe.
Such, Architecture, are thy traits confeſt,
From times remote, in various modes expreſt;
That art renown'd, which elder ages taught,
And Rome, ſucceeding, to perfection brought,
Ere Europe's modern ſons put in their claim,
In later ages, emulous of fame. [care,
Hail, art ſublime! preſerv'd with conſtant
Offſpring of Symmetry and Order fair,
O may we ſee thy votaries increaſe,
And mark thy beauties in the days of peace,
And *thou*, whoſe uſeful talents here are ſhewn,
Thy ſkill by many a pleaſing ſtructure known,
Well do thy precepts and deſigns impart
The elements of thy beloved art;
Nor thus content, yet emulous we find
Thy fair example leave thoſe rules behind,
THOMAS, proceed, thy powers at full diſplay,
Where Genius kindly points the deſtin'd way;

Boldly

Boldly advance; the path before thee lies,
By genuine merit * to fair fame to riſe.
While ſtill, thy fix'd attention to engage,
For thee fair Science ope's her ample page,
Form'd, as thou wait, beneath the ſoft'ring care [clare;
Of thoſe whoſe fame their various works de-
What mayſt thou not attempt, as mellowing time
Shall raiſe thy genius and thy powers ſublime?
Call forth thy vigour, bid thy views extend,
The *fair* and *uſeful* in each work to blend.
Meanwhile, thus vary'd ſcene enchants our eyes, [rite,
Where Art and Nature's choiceſt beauties
By Taſte united, which can beſt combine
The fair ideas of each juſt deſign,
Such as with proper elegance diſplays
The Edifice, that ſpeaks the Artiſt's praiſe.

Mr. URBAN, *July* 23.

AS I am firm believer of Chriſtianity, I am happy to ſee its divine original clearly evinced to others, by every lawful method; but by no other.

As the following account, extracted from a provincial paper, at a conſiderable diſtance from the place where the fact is related to have happened, appears to me rather in a queſtionable ſhape, I ſhall beg a place in your widely-circulated Magazine, as a mode of exciting the attention of that part of your correſpondents, whoſe local ſituation muſt qualify them to decide upon its truth or falſehood. The account appeared in a weekly paper, dated June 29, 1793, and is to the following effect:

"That a private in the Shropſhire Militia, then quartered at Bridgewater, in a converſation with his comrades concerning the Birmingham Riots, aſſerted, that he ſaw the firſt ſtone thrown there; which being doubted, he, by way of aſſeveration ſaid, "G— blaſt my limbs, if I was not;" that he repeated theſe words a ſecond time, and then clapped his hand on his thigh, when, to the aſtoniſhment of all preſent, the joints of his limbs were immediately contracted; and that he has continued a cripple ever ſince."

Yours, &c. SCRUTATOR.

* Alluding to a Treatiſe on Architecture, publiſhed by Mr. Thomas.

Mr. URBAN, *July* 24.

BEING a great admirer of all uſeful and learned publications, and thinking your Magazine juſtly claims a very high rank in the productions of Genius and Science, I am induced to ſend to you a deſcription of a certainly very curious, though perhaps not very uncommon, thing.

During the late hot weather, which in this month has been very intenſe, I have frequently obſerved, upon the high road, a large quantity of duſt ſuddenly whirled up into the air a conſiderable height (full as rapidly as if it was cauſed by a hurricane) in a day when the atmoſphere has been quite clear, and not wind ſufficient to ſupport a feather—I have made the ſame obſervation in a field, where the hay has been carried off the ground preciſely in the ſame manner as I before deſcribed the duſt. I one day aſked (through curioſity) ſome people at work, what they thought of this kind of thing, or what they called it. They ſaid it was only a whirly-huff, and that they frequently ſaw them in dry weather, but they could conceive no reaſon for it; ſo I left them, having received full as ſatisfactory an anſwer as I expected. I muſt juſt add, that I never obſerved any thing of the ſort except in the hotteſt and moſt ſerene weather.—If any correſpondent can elucidate this curious phænomenon, it will be eſteemed a great favour. A. Z.

Mr. URBAN, *July* 25.

THE publication referred to in your laſt volume, p. 1164, col. 2, l. 6, 7, 8, is ſo inaccurately deſcribed, that ſome of your readers may not, perhaps, know that a clear account of it occurs in your volume for 1777, p. 449; and that it is again noticed in the ſubſequent p. 642.

P. 1082, col. 2, l. 38, 39, 40. Where are to be found the prior communications relative to the opening of the "Tumulus of *Fairy Toote?*" Why will your correſpondents omit referring to the volume and page of which they are treating? Without ſuch a reference, in general, *Surdo fabulam narrant.* SCRUTATOR.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT, 1793. *(Continued from p. 536.)*

H. OF LORDS.
February 18.

THE marine mutiny bill *was read the third time, and paſſed.*

In the Commons, the ſame day, a new writ was ordered for the boroughs of Anſtruther, Pittenween, &c. in the room of Sir John Anſtruther.

J. G. Knight, eſq. chairman of the Committee

Committee on the Warwick contested election, declared the sitting members to have been duly elected.

The *Speaker* reported his Majesty's answer to the Address of the House.

Mr. *Fox* said, upon a subject which had so often, in one view or another, been discussed in that House, and on which but little new matter could be expected to arise, it was not his intention to trouble gentlemen at any length. The business, however, in which the nation was involved was of the greatest importance, and demanded the most serious and attentive consideration. As we were involved in a war, he acknowledged the necessity of supporting it; but, the more he felt that necessity, the more strongly he felt it to be his duty to object to those measures which had involved us in the calamity. The commencement of the war, for the purpose of maintaining the rights of neutral nations, and to oppose views of aggrandizement, were merely pretences; for, though Ministers in this instance had been so tenacious of the rights of neutral nations, and so averse to views of aggrandizement in France, they had, without any remonstrance, suffered the rights of Poland to be trampled upon, in defiance of the rights of neutral nations, and in breach of existing treaties. Whatever views had actuated Ministers, the House ought to shew that they were not actuated by any improper motives in the war against France; and for that purpose, and to establish the principles he had frequently started to the House, he should suggest for their adoption five resolutions:

I. That it was not for the honour of Great Britain to make war on France for any interference in her internal affairs, or for the establishment of any particular form of government in that country.

II. That the aggressions of France were not of such a nature as to justify a war in the first instance, prior to a negotiation to obtain explanation and redress.

III. That, in the late negotiation, his Majesty's Ministers had not pursued measures likely to obtain redress, nor to avert a war, not having stated the grounds upon which peace might have been maintained.

IV. That the rights of neutral nations had not been attended to by his Majesty's Ministers, in their neglect of interfering against the late unjustifiable and abominable invasion of Poland by Russia and Prussia. And,

V. That it is the duty of his Majesty's Ministers to advise his Majesty entering into any treaty which mi tard or prevent his making a s peace with France.

Mr. *Burke* opposed the Right Gentleman's [illegible], and observe Mr. Fox was the first man that ha in that House, at a moment wh country was involved in a war to he had promised his support, and he had argued as an arduous and rous war, come forward to sugg taking of measures to involve the try in an additional war. Poland, was now advanced to our view, object for which we were to ent hostilities against Prussia and Russ never before been considered of importance with Holland to this c The policy of Great Britain had for centuries to look to every a dizement of France as of far grea portance, and of greater danger, th aggrandizement of any other co and for a substantial reason; Fra a formidable power, and near us, same danger could not arise from or Prussia, they being powers at derable distance. Besides, th had, for considerably more than tury, seen various revolutions in various attacks upon her, and participation, without ever having her hand to prevent them; nor Right Hon. Gentleman ever, bef present occasion, suggested the p of an interference. The prese ment, however, when the nation volved in a war, was thought fi embraced for such a novelty. all the new things which the Rev in France had given rise to, he co that to be the newest in the House was now proposed, namely, at ment when an enemy was exertin effort, every artifice, to destroy o existence, and when we had ent a war for our defence and preserv to hold out a general condemn such war in all its points—to s far we shall carry it—and to bi selves down to certain conditio peace. But the Right Hon. Ge seeing France just in all her tran —just in her fraternizing prin just in her seizing of Savoy—ju seizure of the Netherlands—just planting her sterile tree of Lib Brabant—and just in her war Great Britain:—he might be co the advocate of that country, should hereafter be styled Fra

Juſt. He juſtified every reſiſtance which had been made to Mr. Fox's propoſition for ſending an ambaſſador to France; for, in France there exiſted no power to treat with—all was proviſionary, and might have but the exiſtence of a moment. He then took a review of the leading characters in France, Monſ. Roland, Le Brun, Peche, &c. &c.; none of whom appeared fit men to treat with. There was, to be ſure, a Monſ. Condorcet appeared but the moſt humane of murtherers, and Monſ. Briſſot the moſt virtuous of pickpockets.—Were ſuch men as theſe fit to be treated with by England? or was a Monſ Egalité, *alias* the Duke of Orleans, *alias* Orleans, a character with whom this country could gain honour by a negotiation? If any ſuch men, or Dumourier, were to be treated with, ſend and treat with them; but who would be the ambaſſador?—who would treat with this hierarchy of anarchy, where the only man of common decency was the common hangman? He concluded againſt the motions, by declaring his hoſtility to every thing which tended to effect a peace with France, as ſhe now was; predicting, that the ſeal put to ſuch a peace would be putting the ſeal to the death-warrant of our King, and operate to the utter deſtruction of our Conſtitution.

Mr. *Grey* replied to Mr. Burke, whom he charged with the groſſeſt miſrepreſentation of the arguments of Mr. Fox. He referred the principal arguments of Mr. Fox, contending that the balance of Europe was as much endangered by the aggreſſion againſt Poland as by the aggrandiſement of France, and concluded by agreeing to the motions, which appeared to him to contain principles incontrovertible.

Mr. *Jenkinſon* contended that no means honourable to this country had been omitted to obtain peace; he inferred that France had compelled us to a war by her aggrandiſements, which were notorious, and which, if permitted by this country, muſt have been ruinous to every intereſt of Great Britain. He concluded by moving the previous queſtion.

The debate which followed upon this queſtion afforded but little new matter. It is neceſſary only to mention that Meſſrs. *Adam*, *Jekyll*, *Lambton*, *Sheridan*, *W. Smith*, and Major *Maitland*, reſiſted the previous queſtion.—It was ſupported, however, *and the meaſures of Adminiſtration applauded, by Sirs R. Hill, F. Baſſet, G. Cornwall*, and *H. Houghton*, Meſſrs. *Dent*, *Powys* and *Wyndham*.

At half an hour after one the previous queſtion was put and carried. Ayes 270. Noes 44.

H. OF LORDS.

February 19.

Their Lordſhips attended in Weſtminſter-Hall until near five upon the trial of W. Haſtings, Eſq.

In the Commons, the ſame day, the *Speaker* adjourned the Houſe; there not being a ſufficient number of Members aſſembled to proceed to a ballot on the Dorcheſter Election.

H. OF LORDS.

February 20.

Proceeded in the trial of W. Haſtings, Eſq. until five o'clock.

Read the firſt time the Land-tax and Malt-duty bills.

In the Commons, the ſame day, the accounts of the augmentation of the army having been referred to the Committee of ſupply, into which the Houſe had reſolved itſelf, the *Secretary at War* made the following motions, all of which were agreed to without debate:

That there be employed for the augmentation of the army, for the year 1793, 9945 men, including 2362 invalids.

That there be granted the ſum of 437,827*l.* 1*s.* 11*d.* for maintaining them.

The ſum of 130,950*l.* for charge of 100 companies of foot.—The ſum of 32,520*l.* for expence of General and Staff officers.—The ſum of 285,458*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* for embodied militia.—The ſum of 65,600*l.* for contingencies, bread, money, and neceſſaries.—The ſum of 15,639*l.* 5*s.* 11*d.* for a corps of light dragoons to Jamaica, of ſeveral regiments of foot and supernumeraries.

Mr. *T. Grenville* drew the attention of the Houſe to the difficulty lately experienced in obtaining a ſufficient attendance of Members, on balloting-days, to proceed to the trial of controverted elections. The act for ſuch trials had for its foundation the neceſſity of one hundred Members being aſſembled ready to do their duty as Members of Parliament. He ſaw no reaſon to alter this law, being convinced that a vigorous exertion of the Houſe, to ſhew to Members the duty they owed to the publick would be ſufficient to enforce it. There being now, he ſaid, eleven petitions to be tried,

tried, an alteration in the law, operating upon them, muſt be deemed an *ex poſt facto* law; if any alteration, therefore, was neceſſary or convenient, it would be far more fitting to leave ſuch alteration to operate upon the petitions in a ſubſequent Parliament than upon thoſe in this. For his own part, however, he ſaw no neceſſity whatever to alter the law, for, if the Houſe exerciſed the powers inherent in it, the taſk would not be difficult to obtain a ſufficient number of Members, the natural and proper courſe preſenting itſelf of commanding their attendance. Adjourned.

H. OF LORDS.

February 21.

The Houſe, in a Committee of Privileges on the election for Scots Peers, propounded ſeveral queſtions to the Judges, who were ordered to attend on Monday to deliver their opinion.

In the Commons, the ſame day, Mr. *Grey* moved a long addreſs to his Majeſty, by way of proteſt, againſt the meaſures of Adminiſtration, and in juſtification of the propoſitions made by the minority. He did not expect, he ſaid, that the motion would be accepted; he could, however, hope that it might, as it would, in his opinion, ſave the country from ruin.

Major *Maitland* ſeconded the motion.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer ſaid, as the motion juſt made was merely a recapitulation of the arguments advanced by Gentlemen on the oppoſite ſide of the Houſe, againſt the whole of the meaſures of Adminiſtration relative to the affairs of France, he would content himſelf by obſerving, that thoſe, who had oppoſed the arguments re-capitulated in this motion, were bound to give it their direct negative; it would have his moſt decidedly.

Mr. *Drake*, jun. ſaid, the beſt ſpeech he could make to this elaborate, voluminous, and circuitous, attempt of the Party to proteſt againſt the virtuous deciſion of the great majority of that Houſe, was No!—To all the late propoſitions of thoſe Gentlemen, commonly termed the Party, the public echoed, No!—To the meaſures purſued by his Majeſty's Miniſters, they chearfully and chorally ſang Aye! Aye! Aye!

The queſtion was put on the Addreſs, and negatived without a diviſion.

Mr. *R. Smith* (Member for Nottingham) read a petition, ſigned by 2500 perſons of the town of Nottingham, praying for a Reform in Parliament. The petition among other things, ſtated the repreſentation of the people to have paſſed away, and that, in its ſtead, there exiſted the groſſeſt abuſe of the rights of the people. That their rights were uſurped in a manner which induced Members of that Houſe not to look to the people, but to others for approbation. It propoſed, as a reform, the empowering all adults to vote for repreſentatives; and to ſhorten the duration of Parliament.—Mr. Smith moved for leave to bring up the petition.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer was of opinion that the Houſe could not, conſiſtent with its own dignity, and regarding the rights of the people whom they repreſented, permit a petition, like that juſt read, to be laid on their table. He would not ſay any thing upon the propoſitions of opening the election of repreſentatives to all adults, and the ſhortening the duration of Parliament, nor would he enter upon the queſtion of a reform, that not being before the Houſe; all he contended for was, that petitions preſented to that Houſe ſhould be couched in reſpectful terms. The preſent was not ſo couched, but charged them with uſurpation, and denied even the exiſtence of a Conſtitution, by declaring that the reality had been long gone, and that they were mocked by a mere nominal repreſentation. By refuſing to receive the preſent petition, the Houſe could not be ſhutting their ears againſt petitions for reform; they would only be maintaining that dignity which it was their duty to maintain, by reſiſting every thing that was not brought before that branch of the Conſtitution with due reſpect.

Mr. *Fox* did not approve of the wording of the petition, but was ſtill in favour of the motion for having the petition brought up; conceiving that the Houſe ſhould be leſs nice upon a compliaint of the grievances in the repreſentation than upon any other complaint.

Mr. *Lambton* ſaid the Houſe had agreed to the bringing up of Mr. Tooke's petition, which was, in his opinion, more diſreſpectful than that now offered. Deeming that caſe a precedent, he would vote for bringing up the preſent petition.

Mr. Secretary *Dundas* ſaid that Mr. Tooke's petition had been laid on the table, on the opinion of the Houſe that the controverted election act bound the Houſe,

Houſe, without a queſtion, to receive every petition complaining of an undue election.

Mr. *Smith* ſtated, from the authority of his conſtituents, that nothing diſreſpectful was intended againſt the preſent Houſe of Commons—the paſſage objected to he wiſhed had been expunged—what was meant, however, by that paſſage, was merely that abuſes had, by length of time, crept into the repreſentation, deſtroying its original principle.

Mr. *D. P. Coke* lamented the inſertion of the objectionable paſſages, and imputed the blame thereof to the Aſſociated Society for Reform, which had led the people into the error now complained of. He ſaw the propriety of receiving the petition in a light ſtrong enough to induce him to divide the Houſe upon the queſtion.

Mr. *Ryder* ſaid, the cauſe of the petitioners would not ſuffer injury by the Houſe not receiving the preſent petition, as the ſame objects might be petitioned for in a manner more reſpectful.

Mr. *Burke* was decidedly againſt the petition, which went to ſtate that we had no Conſtitution, that the Members of that Houſe were uſurpers, and yet to thoſe uſurpers had the petitioners applied for the formation of a Conſtitution. He condemned the petition as audacious and ſeditious, and charged the Revolution Society with being the propagators of ſuch ſedition. The friends to ſuch petitions as the preſent were enemies to the great and invaluable right of petitioning; for, ſuch petions muſt either deſtroy the right, or, by their admiſſion, open the door to a torrent of libels, which the Houſe would merit the moment they ſhould receive them deliberately.

Meſſrs. *Grey* and *Sheridan* ſpoke in defence of the Revolution Society. They acknowledged their diſlike to the wording of the petition, but contended that it ought to be permitted to be brought up.

The *Maſter of the Rolls*, Colonel *Hartley*, and Mr. *Wigley*, were againſt the petition being brought up.

The queſtion being put, a diviſion took place; and the motion was negatived; there being for bringing up the petition Ayes 21.—Noes 109.

Feb. 22.

The Stockbridge Committee reported that Forſter Baron and George Porter, Eſqrs. were duly elected; and that John Scott and John Cator, Eſqrs. the ſitting Members, were not duly elected. Alſo, that notorious bribery was proved, which deſerved the moſt ſerious conſideration of the Houſe.

Mr. *T. Grenville*, after lamenting the non-attendance of Members on balloting days for controverted elections, propoſed as a partial remedy for the untried ones of the preſent Parliament, "That the Houſe be called over on Wedneſday the 6th of March next.—That ſuch Members as do not attend the call (excepting thoſe on actual naval or military ſervice, or on the circuits, or on grand juries) ſhall be taken into cuſtody by the ſerjeant at arms, and their names reported to the Houſe. Paſſed unanimouſly.

Mr. *M. A. Taylor* called the attention of the Houſe to a motion on the ſubject of the erection of barracks in various parts of the country. His arguments were chiefly grounded on thoſe of Judge Blackſtone, who ſays, that "Nothing ought to be more guarded againſt, in a free ſtate, than making the military power, when ſuch an one is neceſſary to be kept on foot, a body *too diſtinct from the people*. Like ours, it ſhould wholly be compoſed of natural ſubjects; it ought only to be enliſted for a ſhort and limited time; the ſoldiers alſo ſhould live intermixed with the people; no ſeparate camp, no barracks, no inland fortreſſes ſhould be allowed, and perhaps it might be ſtill better, if, by diſmiſſing a ſtated number, and enliſting others at every renewal of their term, a circulation could be kept up between the army and the people, and the citizen and ſoldier be more intimately connected together." He concluded by moving, "That the uniform and perſevering oppoſition made by our anceſtors to the erection of barracks was founded on a juſt underſtanding of the true principles of our excellent Conſtitution, and founded upon high and legal authorities, whoſe recorded opinions were, that ſoldiers ſhould be quartered with the people—and that no camps—no barracks—no iſland fortifications,—could be permitted with ſafety to the liberties of the people."

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* moved the paſſing on to the order of the day, which was put and carried without a diviſion, and Mr. Taylor's motion, of courſe, was loſt.

(To be continued.)

The

The Epistle from the Yearly Meeting, held in London, by adjournments, from the 20th to the 28th of the Fifth Month, 1793, inclusive, to the Quarterly and Monthly Meetings of Friends in Great Britain, Ireland, *and elsewhere.*

"DEAR FRIENDS,

"WE salute you in Gospel love, and in a degree of that humility, which a close inspection into the state of our religious society at this time hath produced: for, although we may thankfully acknowledge that we have not found things in so neglected a condition as in some former years; and some increasing concern appears to have invested the minds of many brethren for the support of our testimonies, yet much remains to be done, and much laborious exercise of spirit to be patiently endured, before our Sion can become, so eminently as we trust she is designed to be, the praise of nations. Friends! may every one of you, who may read or hear this our tender salutation, closely and effectually consider in what instance, and to what degree, he obstructs, in his practice, the accomplishment of a design so gracious.

"Our meeting hath been large, and, through the mercy of our Holy Head and High Priest, hath been favoured with the renewed assistance of his spirit: and, although divers matters have occurred which have been subjects of considerable discussion, we have afresh experienced the prevalence of Christian condescension.

"The account of sufferings brought in this year amount, in Great Britain, to six thousand and eighty pounds, and, in Ireland, to one thousand six hundred and twenty-nine pounds. The largest part, as usual, is for those ecclesiastical demands with which we scruple actively to comply, as being the support of a ministry formed by the will of man; and not only inefficacious in combating the desires of the carnal mind, (which, saith the Holy Scripture, is at enmity with God,) but too generally made subservient in its purposes.

"Our correspondence with our brethren in Ireland and on the Continent of America is maintained; and we have received epistles from all the yearly meetings, informing us of their concern for the cause of truth; and, in some of those from America, of their continued care to be, as opportunities offer, the advocates of the oppressed Black People.—The slow progress in this country of the cause of these our fellow-men we lament, but do not despair of its success: and we desire friends may never suffer the cause to cool on their minds, through the delay, which the opposition of interested men hath occasioned, in this work of justice and mercy; but rather be animated to consider, that, the longer the opposition remains, the more necessity there is, on the side of righteousness and benevolence, for steadir severance, and continued breathing to the God and Father of all, who f one blood all the families of the eart

"From Philadelphia we learn th have also had at heart to be instru promoting a pacification with the and other Indians; in which benevo pose they are encouraged by the themselves; who, having been acc for more than a century, to just treatment from Friends, have b to repose much confidence in them.

"At our last yearly meeting, we gaged to caution our members ag fering the voice of party to draw from the stedfastness which we in Christ; and now, when [illegible] its ravages in the adjacent nations again concerned to exhort friends, all occasions, they evince themselves indeed the followers of the [illegible] As we profess to be restrained fro in a practice so desolating to man us not indulge the spirit of it in ours encourage it in others, by making t of war a frequent subject of conv but, so far as we are truly redeem those warring lusts in ourselves, to the Apostle ascribes its origin, I enabled, be frequently engaged supplication to the God of the spiri flesh, that it may please him † "t the bow, and cut the spear in sunc king wars to cease unto the end of th and to enlist the nations under his l ner, in opposition to those iniquiti are a reproach to the profession of nity.

"Many have been of late the ove and failures in the commercial wo some amongst us have not escape grace. We desire these things may as a call to all of us, who may need tion, to contract rather than to enl plans for the acquisition of wealth. sooner endeavour to secure a compe contracting our wants and limiting sires; recollecting, that, as Christ, example, declared his kingdom no this world, so neither can his fai lowers make it the storehouse of th sure. ‡ "Lay not up for yourselves upon earth, where moth, and ru corrupt, and where thieves break and steal: but lay up for yourselv sures in Heaven, where neither m rust, doth corrupt, and where thiev break through nor steal. For, wh treasure is, there will your heart be

"Signed, in and on behalf of th Meeting, by GEORGE BRAITHW

"Clerk to the Meeting th

* James iv. 1. † Psal. xlv

‡ Mat. vi. 19, 20, 21.

14. *The Wiſdom and Goodneſs of* GOD, *in having made both Rich and Poor: A Sermon preached before the Stewards of the* Weſtminſter *Diſpenſary, at the Anniverſary Meeting in* Charlotte-ſtreet *Chapel*, April, 1785. *With an Appendix.* By Richard Watſon, *D. D. Lord Biſhop of* Landaff. *The Second Edition.* 1793.

FROM Prov. xxii. 2 the Biſhop very ably vindicates the wiſdom and expediency of that inequality which neceſſarily ſubſiſts among mankind. We could with pleaſure detail his arguments, and the duties which he recommends, both to poor and rich, ariſing from this very diſpenſation of things; but we haſten to the Appendix, which we feel it our duty to give in its fulleſt extent.

"With regard to France," ſays this animated Prelate, "I have no heſitation in declaring, that the object which the French ſeemed to have in view at the commencement of their Revolution had my hearty approbation. The object was to free themſelves and their poſterity from arbitrary power. I hope there is not a man in Great Britain ſo little ſenſible of the bleſſings of that free Conſtitution under which he has the happineſs to live, ſo entirely dead to the intereſts of general humanity, as not to wiſh that a Conſtitution ſimilar to our own might be eſtabliſhed, not only in France, but in every deſpotic ſtate of Europe; not only in Europe, but in every quarter of the globe.

"It is one thing to approve of an end, another to approve of the means by which an end is accompliſhed. I did not approve of the means by which the firſt Revolution was effected in France. I thought that it would have been a wiſer meaſure to have abridged the oppreſſive privileges, and to have leſſened the enormous number of the nobility, than to have aboliſhed the order. I thought that the State ought not, in juſtice, to have ſeized any part of the property of the Church, till it had reverted, as it were, to the community, by the death of its immediate poſſeſſors. I thought that the King was not only treated with unmerited indignity, but that too little authority was left him to enable him, as the chief executive magiſtrate, to be uſeful to the State. Theſe were ſome of my reaſons for not approving the means by which the firſt Revolution in France was brought about. As to other evils which took place on the occaſion, I conſidered them, certainly, as evils of importance; but, at the ſame time, as evils inſeparable from a ſtate of civil commotion, and which I conceived would be more than compenſated by the eſtabliſhment of a limited monarchy.

"The French have abandoned the Conſtitution they had at firſt eſtabliſhed, and have changed it for another. No one can reprobate with more truth than I do both the means and the end of this change. The end has been the eſtabliſhment of a republick. Now a republick is a form of government which, of all others, I moſt diſlike;—and I diſlike it for this reaſon: becauſe, of all forms of government, ſcarcely excepting the moſt deſpotic, I think a republick the moſt oppreſſive to the bulk of the people; they are deceived in it with the ſhew of liberty; but they live in it under the moſt odious of all tyrannies, the tyranny of their equals. With reſpect to the means by which this new republick has been erected in France, they have been ſanguinary, ſavage, more than brutal. They not merely fill the heart of every individual with commiſeration for the unfortunate ſufferers, but they exhibit to the eye of Contemplation an humiliating picture of Human Nature, when its paſſions are not regulated by Religion, or controuled by Law. I fly with terror and abhorrence, even from the altar of Liberty, when I ſee it ſtained with the blood of the aged, of the innocent, of the defenceleſs ſex, of the miniſters of religion, and of the faithful adherents of a fallen monarch. My heart ſinks within me when I ſee it ſtreaming with the blood of the monarch himſelf. Merciful God! ſtrike ſpeedily, we beſeech thee, with deep contrition, and ſincere remorſe, the obdurate hearts of the relentleſs perpetrators and projectors of theſe horrid deeds, leſt they ſhould ſuddenly ſink into eternal and extreme perdition, loaded with an unutterable weight of unrepented, and, except through the blood of Him whoſe religion they reject, inexpiable ſin.

"The monarch, you will tell me, was guilty of perfidy and perjury. I know not that he was guilty of either. But, admitting that he has been guilty of both, who, alas! of the ſons of men is ſo confident in the ſtrength of his own virtue, ſo aſſured of his own integrity and intrepidity of character, as to be certain that, under ſimilar temptations, he would not have been guilty of ſimilar offences? Surely it would have been no diminution of the ſternneſs of new republican virtue, no diſgrace to the magnanimity of a great nation, if it had pardoned the perfidy which its own oppreſſion had occaſioned—if it had remitted the puniſhment of the king to the tribunal of Him by whom *kings reign and princes decree juſtice.*

"And are there any men in this kingdom, except ſuch as find their account in public confuſion, who would hazard the introduction of ſuch ſcenes of rapine, barbarity, and bloodſhed, as have diſgraced France, and outraged humanity, for the ſake of obtaining—what?—Liberty and Equality.—I ſuſpect that the meaning of theſe terms is not clearly and generally underſtood; it may be of uſe to explain them.

"The liberty of a man in a ſtate of nature

7

ture conſiſts in his being ſubject to no law but the law of nature; and the liberty of a man in a ſtate of ſociety conſiſts in his being ſubject to no law but to the law enacted by the general will of the ſociety to which he belongs. And to what other law is any man in Great Britain ſubject? The King, we are all juſtly perſuaded, has not the inclination; and we all know that, if he had the inclination, he has not the power, to ſubſtitute his will in the place of the law. The Houſe of Lords has no ſuch power; the Houſe of Commons has no ſuch power; the Church has no ſuch power; the rich men of the country have no ſuch power. The pooreſt man amongſt us, the beggar at our door, is governed—not by the uncertain, paſſionate, arbitrary will of an individual—not by by the ſelfiſh inſolence of an ariſtocratic faction—not by the madneſs of democratic violence—but by the fixed, impartial, deliberate voice of Law, enacted by the general ſuffrage of a free people. Is your property injured? Law, indeed, does not give you property; but it aſcertains it. Property is acquired by induſtry and probity, by the exerciſe of talents and ingenuity; and the poſſeſſion of it is ſecured by the laws of the community. Againſt whom, think you, is it ſecured? It is ſecured againſt thieves and robbers; againſt idle and profligate men, who, however low your condition may be, would be glad to deprive you of the little you poſſeſs. It is ſecured, not only againſt ſuch diſturbers of the public peace, but againſt the oppreſſion of the noble, the rapacity of the powerful, and the avarice of the rich. The courts of Britiſh juſtice are impartial and incorrupt; they reſpect not the perſons of men; the poor man's lamb is, in their eſtimation, as ſacred as the monarch's crown: with inflexible integrity they adjudge to every man his own. Your property, under their protection, is ſecure. If your perſonal liberty be unjuſtly reſtrained, though but for an hour, and that by the higheſt ſervants of the Crown, the Crown cannot ſcreen them; the Throne cannot hide them; the Law, with an undaunted arm, ſeizes them, and drags them, with an irreſiſtible might, to the judgement of—whom?—of your equals—of twelve of your neighbours. In ſuch a Conſtitution as this, what is there to complain of on the ſcore of liberty?

"The greateſt freedom that can be enjoyed by man in a ſtate of civil ſociety, the greateſt ſecurity that can be given him, with reſpect to the protection of his character, property, perſonal liberty, limb, and life, is afforded to every individual by our preſent Conſtitution.

"The equality of men in a ſtate of nature does not conſiſt in an equality of bodily ſtrength or intellectual ability, but in their being equally free from the dominion of each other. The equality of men in a ſtate of civil ſociety does not conſiſt in an equality of wiſdom, honeſty, ingenuity, induſtry; i in an equality of property reſulting from a d exertion of theſe talents; but in being equa ſubject to, equally protected by, the ſa laws. And who knows not that every in vidual in this great nation is, in this reſpe equal to every other? There is not one l for the nobles, another for the commons, the land—one for the clergy, another for t laity—one for the rich, another for the po The nobility, it is true, have ſome privile annexed to their birth; the judges, and oth magiſtrates, have ſome annexed to their fice; and profeſſional men have ſome anne ed to their profeſſions. But theſe privile are neither injurious to the liberty or p perty of other men. And you might as r ſonably contend, that the bramble ought be equal to the oak, the lamb to the lion, that no diſtinctions ſhould take place betwe the members of the ſame ſociety. The bu thens of the ſtate are diſtributed through t whole community with as much imparti lity as the complex nature of taxation w admit; every man ſuſtains a part in propo tion to his ſtrength; no order is exempt from the payment of taxes. Nor is any o der of men excluſively entitled to the enjo ment of the lucrative offices of the ſta All cannot enjoy them, but all enjoy a cap city of acquiring them. The ſon of t meaneſt man in the nation may become general or an admiral, a lord chancellor an archbiſhop. If any perſons have been ſimple as to ſuppoſe that even the Fren ever intended, by the term equality, equality of property, they have been qu miſtaken in their ideas. The French nev underſtood by it any thing materially diffe ent from what we and our anceſtors ha been in full poſſeſſion of for many years.

"Other nations may deluge their la with blood in ſtruggling for liberty a equality; but let it never be forgotten b ourſelves, and let us impreſs the obſervati upon the hearts of our children, that we a in poſſeſſion of both, of as much of both can be conſiſtent with the end for whi civil ſociety was introduced amongſt ma kind.

"The proviſion which is made for t poor in this kingdom is ſo liberal, as, in t opinion of ſome, to diſcourage induſtry. Th rental of the lands in England and Wal does not, I conjecture, amount to more tha eighteen millions a-year, and the poor-rat amount to two millions. The poor then, preſent, poſſeſs a ninth part of the lan rental of the country; and, reckoning t pounds for the annual maintenance of ea pauper, it may be inferred, that thoſe wh are maintained by the community do n conſtitute a fortieth part of the people. A equal diviſion of land would be to the po a great misfortune; they would poſſeſs f leſs than, by the laws of the land, they are preſent entitled to. When we add to th

conſiderati

conſideration an account of the immenſe ſums annually ſubſcribed by the rich for the ſupport of hoſpitals, infirmaries, diſpenſaries, for the relief of ſufferers by fire, tempeſts, famine, loſs of cattle, great ſickneſs, and other misfortunes; all of which charities muſt ceaſe were all men on a level, for all men would then be equally poor; it cannot but excite one's aſtoniſhment that ſo fooliſh a ſyſtem ſhould have ever been ſo much as mentioned by any man of common ſenſe. It is a ſyſtem not practicable; and, was it practicable, it would not be uſeful; and, was it uſeful, it would not be juſt.

"But ſome one may think, and, indeed, it has been ſtudiouſly inculcated into the minds of the multitude, that a monarchy, even a limited one, is a far more expenſive mode of civil government than a republick; that a civil liſt of a million a year is an enormous ſum, which might be ſaved to the nation. Suppoſing that every ſhilling of this ſum could be ſaved, and that every ſhilling of it was expended in ſupporting the dignity of the crown, both which ſuppoſitions are entirely falſe, ſtill ſhould I think the liberty, the proſperity, the tranquility, the happineſs of this great nation, cheaply purchaſed by ſuch a ſum; ſtill ſhould I think that he would be a madman in politicks who would, by a change of the Conſtitution, riſk theſe bleſſings (and France ſupplies us with a proof that infinite riſk would be run) for a paltry ſaving of expence. I am not, nor have ever been, the patron of corruption. So far as the civil liſt has a tendency to corrupt the judgement of any member of either houſe of parliament, it has a bad tendency, which I wiſh it had not. But I cannot wiſh to ſee the ſplendour of the crown reduced to nothing, leſt its proper weight in the ſcale of the Conſtitution ſhould be thereby deſtroyed. A great portion of this million is expended in paying the ſalaries of the judges, the interpreters of our law, the guardians of our lives and properties! Another portion is expended in maintaining ambaſſadors at different courts, to protect the general concerns of the nation from foreign aggreſſion. Another portion is expended in penſions and donations to men of letters and ingenuity; to men who have, by naval, military, or civil ſervices, juſt claims to the attention of their country; to perſons of reſpectable families and connexions, who have been humbled and broken down by misfortunes. I do not ſpeak with accuracy, nor on ſuch a ſubject is accuracy requiſite; but I am not far wide of truth in ſaying, that a fifth part of the million is more than ſufficient to defray the expences of the royal houſehold. What a mighty matter is it to complain of, that each individual contributes leſs than ſix pence a-year towards the ſupport of the monarchy!

"That the Conſtitution of this country is ſo perfect as neither to require or admit of any improvement, is a propoſition to which I never did, or ever can, aſſent; but I think it far too excellent to be amended by peaſants and mechanicks. I do not mean to ſpeak of peaſants and mechanicks with any degree of diſreſpect: I am not ſo ignorant of the importance, either of the natural or ſocial chain by which all the individuals of the human race are connected together, as to think diſreſpectfully of any link of it. Peaſants and mechanicks are as uſeful to the ſtate as any other order of men; but their utility conſiſts in their diſcharging well the duties of their reſpective ſtations. It ceaſes when they affect to become legiſlators, when they intrude themſelves into concerns for which their education has not fitted them. The liberty of the preſs is a main ſupport of the liberty of the nation; it is a bleſſing which it is our duty to tranſmit to poſterity; but a bad uſe is ſometimes made of it; and its uſe is never more pernicious than when it is employed to infuſe into the minds of the loweſt orders of the community diſparaging ideas concerning the Conſtitution of their country. No danger need be apprehended from a candid examination of our own Conſtitution, or from a diſplay of the advantages of any other; it will bear to be contraſted with the beſt: but all men are not qualified to make the compariſon; and there are ſo many men, in every community, who wiſh to have no government at all, that an appeal to them, on ſuch a point, ought never to be made.

"There are, probably, in every government upon earth, circumſtances which a man, accuſtomed to the abſtract inveſtigation of truth, may eaſily prove to be deviations from the rigid rule of ſtrict political juſtice; but whilſt theſe deviations are either generally not known, or, though known, generally acquieſced in as matters of little moment to the general felicity, I cannot think it to be the part, either of a good man, or of a good citizen, to be zealous in recommending ſuch matters to the diſcuſſion of ignorant and uneducated men.

"I am far from inſinuating, that the ſcience of politicks is involved in myſtery; or that men of plain underſtandings ſhould be debarred from examining the principles of the Government to which they yield obedience. All that I contend for is this—that the foundations of our Government ought not to be overturned, nor the edifice erected thereon tumbled into ruins, becauſe an acute politician may pretend that he has diſcovered a flaw in the building, or that he could have laid the foundation after a better model.

"What would you ſay to a ſtranger who ſhould deſire you to pull down your houſe, becauſe, forſooth, he had built one in France or America, after, what he thought, a better plan? You would ſay to him, 'No, ſir, my anceſtors have lived in this manſion comfortably and honourably for many generations; all its walls are ſtrong, and all its timbers

timbers ſound. If I ſhould obſerve a decay in any of its parts, I know how to make the reparation without the aſſiſtance of ſtrangers; and I know too, that the reparation, when made by myſelf, may be made without injury either to the ſtrength or beauty of the building. It has been buffeted, in the courſe of ages, by a thouſand ſtorms; yet ſtill it ſtands unſhaken as a rock, the wonder of all my neighbours, each of whom ſighs for one of a ſimilar conſtruction. Your houſe may be ſuited to your climate and temper; this is ſuited to mine. Permit me, however, to obſerve to you, that you have not yet lived long enough in your new houſe to be ſenſible of all the inconveniences to which it may be liable; nor have you yet had any experience of its ſtrength; it has yet ſuſtained no ſhocks; the firſt whirlwind may ſcatter its component members in the air; the firſt earthquake may ſhake its foundation; the firſt inundation may ſweep the ſuperſtructure from the ſurface of the earth. I hope no accident will happen to your houſe; but I am ſatisfied with mine own.'

"Great calamities, of every kind, attend the breaking-up of eſtabliſhed governments; yet there are ſome forms of government, eſpecially when they happen to be badly adminiſtered, ſo exceedingly deſtructive of the happineſs of mankind, that a change of them is not improvidently purchaſed at the expence of the miſchief accompanying their ſubverſion. Our government is not of that kind. Look round the globe, and ſee if you can diſcover a ſingle nation, on all its ſurface, ſo powerful, ſo rich, ſo beneficent, ſo free and happy, as our own. May Heaven avert from the minds of my countrymen the ſlighteſt wiſh to aboliſh their Conſtitution!

'Kingdoms,' obſerves Mr. Locke, 'have been overturned by the pride, ambition, and turbulency of private men; by the people's wantonneſs and deſire to caſt off the lawful authority of their rulers, as well as by the rulers' inſolence, and endeavours to get and exerciſe an arbitrary power over the people.' The recent danger to our Conſtitution was, in my opinion, ſmall; for I conſidered its excellence to be ſo obvious to men even of the moſt unimproved underſtandings, that I looked upon it as an idle and fruitleſs effort, either in foreign or domeſtic incendiaries, to endeavour to perſuade the bulk of the people to conſent to an alteration of it in favour of a republick. I knew, indeed, that in every country the flagitious dregs of a nation were always ripe for revolutions: but I was ſenſible, at the ſame time, that it was the intereſt, not only of the opulent and powerful, not only of the mercantile and middle claſſes of life, but even of honeſt labourers and manufacturers, of every ſober and induſtrious man, to reſiſt the licentious principles of ſuch peſtilent members, ſhall I *call them? or outcaſts of ſociety.* Men better informed, and wiſer than myſelf, thought that the Conſtitution was in great danger. Whether, in fact, the danger was great or ſmall, it is not neceſſary now to enquire; it may be more uſeful to declare, that, in my humble opinion, the danger, of whatever magnitude it may have been, did not originate in any encroachments of either the legiſlative or executive power on the liberties or properties of the people, but in the wild fancies and turbulent tempers of diſcontented or ill-informed individuals. I ſincerely rejoice that, through the vigilance of Adminiſtration, this turbulency has received a check. The hopes of bad men have been diſappointed, and the underſtandings of miſtaken men have been enlightened, by the general and unequivocal judgement of a whole nation; a nation not more renowned for its bravery and its humanity, though juſtly celebrated for both, than for its loyalty to its princes, and, what is perfectly conſiſtent with loyalty, for its love of liberty, and attachment to the Conſtitution. Wiſe men have formed it, brave men have bled for it; it is our part to preſerve it. R. LANDAFF.

London, Jan. 25, 1793."

143. *Dialogues on the Rights of* Britons, *between a Farmer, a Sailor, and a Manufacturer. Dialogue I.*

SUBJECTS, in themſelves the moſt important, and, to Engliſhmen, peculiarly intereſting, are ſeaſonably and agreeably diſcuſſed in theſe Conſtitutional Dialogues; and ſeldom have we ſeen ſo much good ſenſe and uſeful matter conveyed in ſo pleaſing a form.

The Farmer finds the Manufacturer in a ſituation which is thus deſcribed:

"But if you *(to Manufacturer)* have been ſtudying Mr. Paine, I am not at all ſurpriſed that your mind is become reſtleſs, your hands idle, and your circumſtances embarraſſed. Theſe are the RIGHTS which he endeavours to eſtabliſh among the laborious part of the community: he ſeeks to infuſe the poiſon of diſcontent into their minds, in order to make them his tools to promote confuſion."

The Manufacturer, like many others of the ſame claſs, had been perſuaded that we are not only without our Rights, but that we are even deſtitute of a Conſtitution in this country.

"*Manufacturer.* But I wiſh to know where this famous Conſtitution is to be found. I have ſeen a copy of the late Conſtitution of France, in a neat little book, containing the whole complete from beginning to end, and I dare ſay the next will be drawn out and publiſhed in like manner: but I have never had a copy of the Engliſh Conſtitution put into my hands, nor have I heard of any ſuch thing being kept at the Tower, or any where elſe.

"*Sailor.* Nor I neither; but though I never ſaw a plan of it, I always underſtood that it was made of the beſt materials; that it was a long time in building; and that, being well put together, it has weathered many a hard gale."

The Farmer, after tracing the outlines of the Conſtitution, and ſhewing that it had "ſtruck its roots deep among the foundations of the common law," that it was recorded in the ſtatute-book, "the regiſter of our private rights," and delineated in the hiſtory of the country, thus proceeds:

"I hope I have made it appear that this Conſtitution is authenticated by written vouchers, and thoſe of a much more reſpectable kind than any new-fangled code produced by Fancy and never confirmed by Practice. But the grand excellence of the Britiſh Conſtitution ſtill remains to be noticed; namely, that it exiſts not merely upon paper or parchment, but in actual practice; its benefits are hourly experienced; it is to be found in enjoyment; it is beſt known by its effects, as a tree by its fruits; and no more requires a pompous deſcription to convey an idea of its value than the genial warmth of the ſun, or the benevolent ſhowers of heaven. The actual advantages poſſeſſed by Engliſhmen, as their ſure and unalienable birthright, afford the moſt forcible and the moſt feeling deſcription of the Conſtitution, and exhibit to the eye and the heart Magna Charta, the Habeas Corpus Act, the Bill of Rights, and all the other ſources and ſafeguards of our liberties in their nobleſt form: and theſe advantages are peculiarly manifeſt in that liberty and that ſecurity which every individual enjoys in this country, which are the grand objects of ſociety, and the moſt valuable bleſſings it can beſtow."

From the manner in which the Engliſh Conſtitution grew, an occaſion is taken to make the following juſt reflection:

"The makers of Conſtitutions may hence derive a very uſeful leſſon, and learn the difference between theory and practice. If all the philoſophers in the world were to aſſemble, in order, at once, to frame a Conſtitution for a country, however beautiful and alluring their plan might be in appearance, there is very little chance that it would ſuit the manners, the habits, and the national character, of the people, or that it would be practicable when it ſhould come to be tried. But the French, deſpiſing even the advantage of calm and orderly diſcuſſion, began with removing all thoſe powers and authorities which, however in ſome inſtances abuſed, were the only ſecurity for order, and attempted the great work of forming a Conſtitution in the midſt of tumult, *riot, and confuſion.*"

The true political equality which prevails in this country is thus happily deſcribed by the Farmer:

"All perſons, whatever their birth, their ſtation, or their circumſtances may be, are of equal conſequence in the eye of the Law. The rights of an Engliſhman are not the rights merely of the wealthy and the great, but of ALL without diſtinction. The ſame laws extend their protection alike to all; and whether a nobleman ſtrikes a labourer, or a labourer a nobleman, it is equally a violation of the law, and the ſame juſtice is open to both. The grand prevailing principle of our Conſtitution is, to provide as much as poſſible for the peace, ſecurity, and happineſs of every individual, in whatever ſtate or condition he may appear; and the eſſential rights of Human Nature, which it is the object of Society to protect, are as ſacred in the perſon of the loweſt as of the higheſt. No man, however rich or great, can oppreſs the pooreſt ſubject in theſe realms; no ſtation or wealth can furniſh the leaſt protection from the penalties of the violated laws, or prevent an injured citizen from obtaining redreſs for his wrongs. Such are the important and invaluable privileges of Britons; while the grand bulwark of all, Trial by Jury, protects the enjoyment of our rights from every danger, and forms the corner-ſtone of our liberties."

We like theſe dialogues ſo well, that we ſhall probably embrace a future occaſion to reſume this article.

144. *An Account of the Life, Writings, and Inventions of* John Napier, *of* Merchiſton. *By* David Stewart *Earl of* Buchan, *and* Walter Minto, *LL.D. Illuſtrated with Copper Plates.* 1778.

ABOUT twenty years ago, the noble Earl tells us, "he thought it would be eaſy to bring together a groupe of learned men, who would dedicate a part of their leiſure to erect literary monuments to the memory of their illuſtrious countrymen, whoſe lives had not hitherto been written, or ſufficiently illuſtrated: and he wiſhed ſuch monuments to be faſhioned and executed by men perſonally eminent in the departments which diſtinguiſhed the ſubjects of their biographical research, and not by the aſſiſtants of a bookſeller or compiler, who cannot be expected, however faithful and accurate, to be animated with that love to the ſubject which the Italian artiſt conſiders as the ſoul of his enterprize, and the ſource of its perfection. In this expectation he has been diſappointed." His Lordſhip has not ſucceeded in exciting ſuch a ſpirit of enquiry as Sir John Sinclair has done. His plan would have furniſhed many valuable articles to the *Biographia Britannica*; "theſe articles, written with care and with zeal, ſo as to ſupport themſelves, in an *iſolated* ſtate, by the public favour, would have been taken up by ſubſequent

quent editors into that great repoſitory of biographical learning, in a highly-finiſhed ſtate. With reſpect to the biography of Scotland, one of the judges* there, who would have done it honour, in its beſt days, by his virtue, his attention to the dignity and duties of his ſtation, and the uſeful employment of his leiſure, has generouſly offered, by an advertiſement annexed to the Annals of the Lives of John Barclay, author of the *Argenis*, and ſome other learned Scots, to forward the undertaking I wiſh to promote. I flatter myſelf that this article of Napier, in the *Biographia Scotica*, will be conſidered, in ſome reſpects, as a ſpecimen of the plan I have deſcribed; for it certainly has been written *con amore*. In the ſcientific part I have received the aſſiſtance of a gentleman who deſerves to be better known on account of his mathematical learning, and the accuracy with which he treats the ſubjects of his enquiry. If the following publication ſhould have the good fortune to meet the approbation of the learned world, it is my intention to give an account of the lives and writings of Andrew Fletcher, of Saltoun†, and John Law‡, of Lauriſton, on the ſame plan. The firſt undertaking will furniſh me with an opportunity of repreſenting the antient Conſtitution of Scotland in what I apprehend to be a clearer light than has hitherto been offered, and of treating the cauſes and conſequences of the Union between the two kingdoms; and the other will open an ample field for exhibiting the diſorders in the finances of France, occaſioned by the expenſive wars of Louis XIV. and the Miſſiſippi ſcheme, and for explaining by what means they have been gradually remedied, and brought to a ſtate which has enabled that nation not only to bring her naval force and her trade to a dangerous rivalſhip with this country, but to *obtain* that *credit* by *good faith* which, in *former times*, had *given ſo decided a ſuperiority to Britain*. If ſeparate lives of illuſtrious perſons ſhould be written on the plan I propoſe, and were accompanied by portraits, elegantly engraven by the beſt artiſts, and the whole executed in a ſimilar manner, in the ſame quarto ſize, and with the ſame type and paper, they would gradually form the nobleſt work which has been offered to the republick of letters in any age or country." *Advertiſement.*

Napier was born in 1550; his father, Sir Archibald, being maſter of the mint, and his mother, Janet, daughter of Francis Bothwell, one of the ſenators of the College of Juſtice. He was educated at St. Andrew's, and there, about 1566, when he could not be above 16, began to turn his thoughts to the explanation of the Apocalypſe. His "plain diſcovery" that the Pope was Antichriſt was printed 1593, and tranſlated into French in 1603. "With reſpect to his fanciful calculation of the completion of the prophecies concerning the duration of the world, the year in which this monument is erected to his memory (1778) immediately *ſucceeds that fixed* for *the end of the world*, and, no doubt, muſt be the year of judgement, with reſpect to the authenticity of his diſcovery, and the merit of thoſe arguments which are brought forward to ſupport his claim" (p. 14, n.) His wonderful invention to kill 3000 Turks without the hazard of one Chriſtian, of which he made an experiment, by the deſtruction of a great many head of cattle and ſheep, but ſuffered it humanely to die with him, ſhould have been at leaſt examined, as it reſts only on the *ipſe dixit* of the credulous Sir Thomas Urqhart. See p. 15, n. Mr. Briggs, mathematical profeſſor of Greſham-college, viſited him every ſummer in Scotland, where he died in 1617, aged 68, and was buried in the family-vault at Edinburgh, without any monument. He was twice married, and left five ſons and ſix daughters. His biographer proceeds to deſcribe the ſtate of arithmetick before Napier's diſcovery. He then deſcribes what are called *Napier's bones*, rods, or parallelopipeds, 3 inches ſquare, each face divided into 10 equal parts, of which 9 are ſquare, and in the middle, and half of the 10th at one extremity, or the top, and half at the other extremity, or the bottom. Every one of theſe ſquares is cut by a diagonal from left to right, upwards. At the top of each face is ſome one of the 10 digits, 0, 1, 2, 3, &c. Another contrivance was his *multiplicationis promptuarium*, a box of 200 figured *lamellæ*, 11 inches long and 1 broad, each divided into 11 equal parts, of which 10 in the middle are ſquare, and two-thirds of the 11th at one extremity, and one-third at the other: every one of theſe ſquares divided by 9 leſs; 100 lamellæ are each one-fourth of an inch thick, and the other 100 one-eighth. Another of his inventions was local arithmetick, by means of counters properly placed on a cheſs board. The hint of the rods, and the promptuary, which is only an improvement on them, is taken from the *Abacus Pythagoricus*, or common multiplication-table. Had the logarithms remained undiſcovered, the promptuary would, in all probability, have become univerſally

* Lord Hailes.

† How this has been done, ſee p. 52.

‡ *We ſhall ſoon preſent* our readers with *an account of this life* by another hand.

ally familiar to thoſe who were
d in tedious calculations. In
III. the author "proceeds to un-
ie logarithms, the diſcovery of
has juſtly entitled Napier to the
f *the greateſt mathematician of his*
. Euclid and Archimedes appear
been very well acquainted with
reſpondence of an arithmetical to
etrical progreſſion; and, had the
been furniſhed with tables of
ms, he would have known how
: uſed them; but it appears not
was poſſeſſed of any principles
could lead him to the formation
rithms. This ſection concludes
ndicating Napier as the firſt in-
of them, againſt Wood and Kep-
o aſcribe them to Longomonta-
Denmark, and Byrgius of Heſſe.
V. contains Napier's method of
ſting the logarithmic canon, or
nuſcus. Sect. V. the common
ms diſcovered by Napier, and pre-
y Briggs, and the methods pro-
y Napier for computing them.
I. Improvements on them, after
s death, by Mercator, Halley,
and other mathematicians of the
e. Sect. VII. treats of the uſe of
rithm. Then follows an appen-
taining, 1. an analytical theory
garithms; 2. a table of Napier's
ms; 3. trigonometrical theo-
4. the hyperbola, as connected
e logarithms; 5. properties of
arithms; and, laſtly, a liſt of
uoted or conſulted to elucidate
and writings of Napier. There
plates of logarithmical figures;
ixed is a portrait of Napier, en-
by Bengo, from a drawing by
in the poſſeſſion of Lord Bu-
hich does not eminently expreſs
e and ſweet countenance of his
rtraits (p. 19).

eral Diſcourſes on ſpecial Subjects, d before the Univerſity of Oxford, *other Occaſions. By* William Parker, *Chaplain in Ordinary to his Majeſty, of* St. James, Weſtminſter, *and . 2 vols.*

publication of the able defences
led religion and the Moſaic hiſ-
nſt Bolingbroke, Morgan, and
idel writers, and againſt Mid-
ſceptical member of the Eſtab-

To theſe are added ſermons
ular ſubjects and occaſions, and
ation of the difference between
ld new ſtyle.

146. *The Scripture Doctrine concerning the Coming of* Chriſt *unfolded, on Principles which are allowed to be common to the Jews both in antient and modern Times; in anſwer to the Objections of Mr.* Gibbon *and Dr.* Edwards *on this Subject. To which is added, An Appendix, containing ſome Remarks on the Miracles of the Goſpel, in reply to an Objection of the latter of theſe Writers. Part I. By* N. Niſbett, *M. A.*

MR. N, whom we have before had occaſion to commend, ſupports, with much ingenuity, the opinion that the xxivth chapter of Matthew is one continued prediction of the deſtruction of Jeruſalem, excluſively of the day of judgement.

147. *A candid and impartial Reply to the Rev. Dr.* Prieſtley's *Letters addreſſed by him to the Members of the* New Jeruſalem; *in which his Objections are fairly conſidered, and the Doctrines contained in the Theological Writings of the Hon.* Emanuel Swedenborg *vindicated from Reaſon and Scripture. By* J. Proud, *N. H. M.*

MR. P, a miniſter of the Swedenborgian church, ſets out with an appeal to reaſon and ſcripture, and profeſſion of great reſpect to Dr. P; but ends in ſuch viſionary flights of myſticiſm that there ſeems no ground to conclude he will induce any change in his antagoniſt's ſentiments.

148. *Converſations on* Chriſtian *Idolatry, in the Year* 1791. *Publiſhed by* Theophilus Lindſey, *M. A.*

IT is not eaſy to conceive what end can be anſwered by annexing to the worſhip of the majority of Chriſtians an appellation which, according to Mr. L's own conſtruction, is harmleſs; but, being uſed in a more obnoxious ſenſe, may embitter the minds of men, and particularly of religious diſputants. The pamphlet contains a recapitulation of the ſcripture arguments for Unitarianiſm, and a wiſh to ſee Dr. Clarke's reformed Liturgy brought into general uſe. Dr. Diſney announces his reformation of the Liturgy.

149. *A Sermon, preached at* Barnſtaple, May 26, 1791, *at the Viſitation of the Rev.* Thomas Balguy, *Archdeacon of* Winchester. *By* Edward Salter, *M. A. Domeſtic Chaplain to the Duke of* Glouceſter, *Prebendary of* York, *&c.*

CONTRARY to the plan of the French Revolutioniſts *, Mr. S. very

* See before, p. 57, Rabaut de St. Etienne's hiſtory of it.

properly

properly concludes his diſcourſe, from 1 Pet. ii. 16, thus: "No ſort of liberty can abſolve man from his obedience to God; or, in other words, obedience to God is the juſt meaſure of all human liberty."

150. *Cider, a Poem: in Two Books. By* John Philips. *With Notes provincial, hiſtorical, and claſſical, by* Charles Dunſter.

MR. D. properly felt the want of notes to render the provincial ſubject of our Engliſh Georgick perfectly intelligible to poſterity; and he has happily ſupplied them. His inſtances of Philips's imitation of the antients, and our own beſt poets, do him equal credit.

151. *A friendly Addreſs to the well-diſpoſed and peaceable Inhabitants of this happy Land, in a Series of Letters which appeared in the News-paper of* The World, *during the Months of* June, July, *and* Auguſt. *To which is added, An Eſſay on the Slave-trade, and on Libels. By* Amicus.

THE beſt account of this collection is what its author further ſays in his title-page: "Theſe letters are intended to expoſe the fallacy and criminality of the political doctrines of Prieſtley, Paine, and other modern reformers; to bring into a comprehenſive view the beauties and peculiar excellencies of the Britiſh form of government; and to ſerve as an antidote for thoſe poiſonous ſentiments attempted to be infuſed into the minds of the people by aſſiduous endeavours of the ignorant, ambitious, and deſigning."

152. *The Route to* India, *through* France, Germany, Hungary, Turkey, Natolia, Syria, *and the Deſart of* Arabia; *with the Diſtance, Time, Mode, and Expence of Travelling. By Captain* Matthew Jenour, *on the Half-pay of his Majeſty's 11th Regiment of Foot, late of the 102d.*

A PLAIN narrative of directions, with ſome brief deſcriptions, liſt of the ſtages and very few *poſt-towns*, calculation of expence, and liſt of neceſſary Turkiſh words. "As this publication is deſigned merely as a guide to any future traveller, it is hoped an unintereſted reader will not be offended at the diſappointment he may meet with in the peruſal, from the deficiency of language, deſcription, and general entertainment." To it is added a track acroſs the peninſula of India, of 455 computed miles. Of Dr. Howel's Journal of a paſſage through India, through Armenia, and Natolia, or Aſia Minor, ſee vol. LIX. p. 1014.

153. *The Doctrine of* St. John *and the Faith of the firſt Chriſtians not Unitarian: A Sermon, preached before the Univerſity of* Oxford, *at* St. Peter's, *on* Sunday, February 27, 1791. *By* Daniel Veyſie, *B.D. Fellow of* Oriel College, *and one of his Majeſty's Preachers at* Whitehall.

MR. V. ſeems to have eſtabliſhed the opinion, that St. John wrote his Goſpel againſt the Gnoſtics, whom he combats after a manner inconſiſtent with the diſtinguiſhing Unitarian doctrines.

154. *A Vindication of the Diſſenters in* Oxford, *addreſſed to the Inhabitants, in reply to Dr.* Tatham's *Sermon lately publiſhed, after having been preached in* Oxford *many* Sundays *ſucceſſively. By* James Hinton.

MR. H, miniſter of the Baptiſt congregation, which is the only congregation of Proteſtant diſſenters in Oxford, complains of Dr. T's miſrepreſentation of the Anabaptiſts and Diſſenters, as teachers unlearned and deficient in abilities, and vindicates himſelf and his congregation from this charge. We are ſorry to hear good men, of any denomination, thus publicly keeping up the ball of controverſy. Mr. H. laments he cannot have acceſs to the magnificent libraries at Oxford. Mr. Robinſon met with different treatment at Cambridge.

155. *Travels through* Swiſſerland, Italy, Sicily, *the* Greek *Iſlands, to* Conſtantinople, *through Part of* Greece, Ragufa, *and the* Dalmatian *Iſles. In a Series of Letters to* Pennoyre Watkins, *Eſq. from* Thomas Watkins, *M. A. in the Years* 1787, 1788, *and* 1789.

THESE Travels are dedicated to the Counteſs Poulet; and in the preface the writer apologiſes for the numerous *errata*, and falſe pointing of his firſt volume, as the fault of an ignorant amanuenſis, the hurry of the printer, and the author's diſtance from the preſs. One would think all this deficiency might have been ſupplied by ſome literary friend reſident on the ſpot of publication. But we have experienced greater diſappointment from the want of novelty in the traveller's obſervations, and the little real information we find. The firſt part of his travels in France and Spain, which, from various circumſtances, would probably have been more intereſting, he has ſuppreſſed, yet is frequently noticing alluſions to them, where leaſt ſuſpected.

He

He ſets out from *Geneva*, which occupies his firſt letter, and he gives a brief view of its ſeveral revolutions in the preſent century. In the ſecond letter he enters *Savoy*, and deſcribes *Salenche*, the *Glacieres*, the valley of *Chamouny*; expreſſes great diſſatisfaction with Rouſſeau's picture of the *Vallais*, both the country and inhabitants being juſt the reverſe of it, and the latter rendered extremely diſguſting by their ſwoln necks, or *goitres*. The miners of *Cervo* ſhewed him a very large model of the neighbouring country, finely finiſhed, repreſenting the Savoy Alps more naturally than a chart can do. The traveller generally names his party; but in letter III. we meet with P——, whom we preſume to be *Pococke*, ſon of Sir George. In the political eſtabliſhment of the Swiſs cantons we have received ſo much information from Mr. Coxe *, that we hardly find leiſure to attend to freſh. Still leſs do we find any gratification in the repetition of the hiſtory of each canton from other authors. If a letter-writer does not preſume all this ſufficiently known to his correſpondent, he ſhould at leaſt preſume thus favourably of his public readers, and be more ſparing of unintereſting adventures and trite apoſtrophes. We ſhould not then have the lines quoted by every traveller, from Virgil, repeated, with an Engliſh imitation, and the long quotation from Cæſar in an Engliſh dreſs, to make us ſuſpect that Mr. Pennovre's father does not underſtand Latin. We cannot, however, deny Mr. Watkins the merit of having furniſhed ſome new anecdotes.

"I never longed ſo much as to be of their party" (p. 25); "I acknowledge it was extremely *young* in me to have attempted it" (p. 26); "We *were very* politely *ſent* tickets" (p. 427); are inſtances of improper phraſeology.

From Coire Mr. W. travels to the ſources of the Rhine, the canton of *Uri*, *Lucerne*, *Zug*, *Zurich*, abbey of *Emſidlen*, *Appenzel*, *Turgow*, lake of *Conſtence*, *Schafhauſen*, *Hercynian* foreſt, *Baſil*, *Neuville*, *Neufchatel*, *Berne*, *Yverdun*, *Lauſanne*, *Geneva*, *Chamberry*, *Grenoble*, *Mount Cenis*, *Turin*, *the Appennines*, *Genoa*, *Pavia*, *Milan*, *Novi*, *Piacenza*, *Parma*, *Modena*, *Bologna*, *Florence*, *Piſa*, *Leghorn*, *Sienna*, *Lago di Bolſena*, *Viterbo*, ROME, *Naples* and its environs, *Herculaneum* and *Pompeii*, *Puſtum*, *Calabria*; and, at the end of the firſt volume, is landed at Meſſina. Boatmen of the lake of Lucerne talk Latin (p. 49). The wooden bridge acroſs the Rhine at Schaffhauſen, the work of a common carpenter, forms an arch, the angle of which is not leſs than 45 degrees, and not reſting on the old ſtone pier, compared with that at Pont y-tu-prydd, Mechill's gallery of prints at Baſil with Boydell's, like whom he employs a number of workmen in etching and engraving (p. 208). Albert's mode of renouncing Fryburg, and plundering it at a plan laid to receive him there (p. 134). The hermitage of Jean de Pré, who lived there 25 years, and was drowned in 1708 in croſſing the river Sarne (p. 138). Society inſtituted at Yverdun in 1760, by ſome of the principal inhabitants, for the purpoſe of preventing beggary, and for the encouragement of labour. The members of it make and receive voluntary contributions, with which they are enabled, not only to ſupport thoſe whom age or accident has rendered incapable of acquiring a ſubſiſtence, but ſo to train the children of the poorer inhabitants, that, by their induſtry, they might be ſerviceable to the community. All theſe are employed in the country; and ſuch is the effect of this uſeful charity, that not a beggar is to be ſeen in the ſtreets of Yverdun (p. 141).

Among the excluſive privileges which Lauſanne poſſeſſes one is very ſingular. In a certain part of it the inhabitants may acquit or condemn any of their own body in affairs of life and death; and at theſe trials every individual has a right of voting, which has conſiderably enhanced the rent of houſes in that diſtrict (p. 148). How would this democratic privilege be reliſhed in England?

Mr. W, like a young man, cenſures the ſeverity of the government of Geneva for impriſoning, for a week, Lord P—— and ſome other Engliſh gentlemen, for altercation and ſcuffle with the guard, for the purpoſe of getting out of the city after the gates were ſhut, and, though releaſed at the interceſſion of the Duke of Glouceſter, they were baniſhed for life (p. 163). Mr. W's apology for this inconſiderate act, that they were *very much in liquor*, is a poor mitigation; and we think the citizens of Geneva juſtified in their puniſhment of it, recollecting that Pittacus, one of the ſages of Greece, deemed drunkenneſs an aggravation,

* XLIX. 196; LX. 57.

gravation, inſtead of an alleviation, of whatever followed it; for which he is commended by that admirable judge of human nature, the late Sir Jn. Fielding.

In deſcribing the famous Grand Chartreuſe, near Grenoble, after exclaiming about St. Bruno, *Poor maniac!* he wiſhes the famous *Album* were tranſcribed by ſome *wag*, and publiſhed in England,—*oh what ſentiments!*—grave and philoſophical, tender and elegiac, with the authors' names at full length (p. 173). Perhaps the French reformers have, by this time, fired them all in cartridges, and blown up the convent as a *place d'armes*.

Mr. W. inclines to prefer Livy's account of Hannibal's paſſage over the Alps to that of Polybius; notwithſtanding the latter not only converſed with officers who ſerved under his friend Scipio againſt Hannibal, but had actually reconnoitred the ſpot himſelf: for Mr. W. thinks he could not ſhew Italy to his troops from any part of the mountains except the *Col de Feneſtrelles*; and that he could not have croſſed the Durance by any other route (p. 188, 189).

Of the Venus of Medici Mr. W. exclaims, "Thou parent of love! how ſhall I deſcribe thee, who art all beauty and all perfection!" (p. 295).

"Sir J. Dick, conſul at Leghorn, cleared no leſs than 50,cool. by a commiſſion for victualing the Ruſſian fleet in the laſt Turkiſh war, given him by Count Orlow, who made uſe of his houſe while he lay at Leghorn. His mode of obtaining this is ſtill repreſented here as a fine ſtroke of policy. It was, in a manner, determined that one Frank, a German merchant, ſhould have this employment; but Sir John, knowing the faſtidious and vain character of Orlow, fitted up a large houſe in the moſt elegant Engliſh ſtyle, dividing it into ſummer and winter apartments. The bait took; the Ruſſian gave it the preference to Mr. F's. and its owner the very lucrative commiſſion" (p. 315).

In the Clementine muſeum is the tomb of Publius Scipio, found in the monument of that illuſtrious family, lately diſcovered near Rome*; the characters on it are extremely rude (p. 338).—Mr. W. is convinced that "Raphael's *School of Athens*, in the Vatican, had nothing ſuperior to it, or, he believes, equal, *ſince the age of Pericles*" (ib.)

* See our vol. LIX. p. 289. Alexander VI. deſtroyed the pyramid of Scipio for its ſtones to pave the ſtreets. (p. 377).

The palace of Farneſe and villa Medici have been ſtripped of their rival collections by the King of Naples and the Grand Duke of Tuſcany, to whom they devolved by ſucceſſion (p. 345).

The caſtle of St. Angelo is built *on the foundation* of Adrian's mauſoleum (p. 349).

"You may ſuppoſe the houſes of Pompeii are in high preſervation, when I tell you that we ſaw, on the ſill of a window, *ſtains of ſome ſuch liquor as coffee or chocolate*, made by the bottoms of the cups." Wonderful preſervation indeed!—but is it poſſible!

P. 424. *Fercula* Caudinæ.

"We found the court at Naples very brilliant, and the King very gay; for, as Sir William was reading over the *hard Engliſh* names of the gentlemen he preſented, his Majeſty burſt out *a* laughing in the middle, made his bow, and walked on. He is extremely partial to hunting, ſhooting, fiſhing, rowing, and a thouſand other *things*, in which, they ſay, he is very clever. The Queen removed out of the drawing-room into another apartment, in which the officers of three or four Neapolitan regiments had the honour of kiſſing her hand; ſo that, for an hour and an half, there was nothing but kneeling and kiſſing. However, I ſhould ſuppoſe this was not very diſagreeable to her, for ſhe certainly held out to them the *fineſt hand and arm I ever ſaw*" (p. 424). What a wit this traveller is! As to Sir William Hamilton, it is to be recollected that he preſented him and his companions at court, and invited them three times to dinner in two months; while the French ambaſſador obliged them to dine with him ſeldom leſs than three times a week, at a ſuperb table, with the firſt company in Naples.

Vol. II. is inſcribed to Earl Wycomb, who is characteriſed as having travelled to ſuch advantage, that his information is become proverbial, and uniting the manners of a gentleman with the converſation of a ſcholar. The author, now landed at Mutina (off whoſe heights Sir George Byng deſtroyed the Spaniſh fleet, 1718, and Sir George Pococke firſt drew his ſword for his country, which he ſheathed at the Havannah) deſcribes that city, and its ſufferings by the late earthquakes, in a brief but feeling manner.—"Having found a baſket of freſh anchovies and ſome eggs, our Italian ſervant ſoon produced a moſt admirable fry, and an omelette, to which a good houſe-

wife

wife added a cake of bread whiter than any I had ever eaten, and a flaſk of wine that was a perfect cordial. Then it was we felt ourſelves in Sicily, for in no other country could ſuch fare be found at the mean habitation of a peaſant" (p. 6, 7).

"Etna is divided into three regions: *la piedmonteſe*, or level, *la ſylveſtra*, or woody, and *la deſerta*, or deſolate. The perpendicular height of it from the Mediterranean is 10,958 feet, the aſcent, by roads about 26 miles, and the circumference at the baſis 160" (p. 10). After the fatiguing labour of penetrating to the crater in the winter, they found at the convent a good ſupper and two excellent beds, and exclaim, "What luxury, after ſuch peril and fatigue!" (p. 18). "The different ſpecies of lava, found upon the ſides of this mountain, are not ſo numerous, nor of ſo ſulphureous a quality, as thoſe of Veſuvius. There is much ſal armoniac [ammoniac] and ferrugineous matter in them; but I cannot diſcover that they are, as aſſerted, more porous and leſs vitreous than the Veſuvian" (p. 19). The innkeeper at Catania told them, that Mr. ——, who has publiſhed ſuch a minute deſcription of his journey to the crater of Etna, was never there, but ſick in Catania when his party aſcended, he having been their guide (p. 21).

"Ariſtotle, in that part of his works which treats of the nature of animals, obſerves, that the country of Leontium was ſo rich in paſture that its cattle ſometimes died of *groſſneſs*" (p. 25). Does this mean *fat*, or the effect which feeding on freſh clover has on cattle in England, making them ſwell till they burſt? We have not Ariſtotle *de Animalibus* before us.

The greater part of the temple of Juno Lucina, at Girgenti, is ſtill *extant*" (p. 50). Mr. W. has made an ample diſplay of his claſſical reading* in his ſhort account of Sicily, in 76 pages, which took up leſs than ſix weeks to travel over. "Even now, under all the impediments of ſuperſtition and bad government, Mr. W. obſerves, its productions are, in quantity and quality, the beſt in Europe. Of the vegetables are grain, wines, oil, fruits, tobacco, mulberry-trees for the ſilk-worms, cotton, medicinal roots, and ſugar-canes. The laſt flouriſh near Avola and Merilli. They are of an inferior quality to thoſe of the Weſt Indies, but their ſugar is ſweeter than any other. The animal productions are ſimilar to thoſe of Italy, but the horned cattle are a ſmaller breed. The coaſts abound with fiſh, particularly with tunny and anchovies, the export of which forms a very lucrative branch of commerce. There are mines of ſilver, copper, and lead, but none are worked. Near Palma are beds of the beſt ſulphur; at the mouth of the river Giaretta is found a yellow amber, preferable to that of the Baltic, and, in every part of the iſland, quarries of marbles, that have furniſhed materials for all the noble edifices of Sicily. The moſt beautiful are in the neighbourhood of Palermo, particularly the yellow, and thoſe that reſemble the verde antique, porphyry, and lapis lazuli. The population of the iſland amounts to 1,300,000 ſouls; not as much again as the ſingle city of Syracuſe formerly contained" (p. 76, 77).

At their return from Sicily our travellers were ſpectators of an eruption of Veſuvius. "The liquid lava burſt out of the mountain with impetuoſity, and ran down in a ſlow thick ſtream, not leſs than two miles in length, and 20 feet in breadth, ſo hard that with difficulty I could thruſt a large ſtick into it, even at the ſource" (p. 79).

"The republick of St. Marino, the ſmalleſt independent ſtate in the world, is confined to a barren mountain, on which ſtands a town, five churches, a convent, and three caſtles. All the inhabitants do not exceed 5000; and happily ſo, for their ſmall number has preſerved to them their freedom. Each houſe has the privilege of ſending a deputy to the *Arengo*, or National Council; but the authority of this general aſſembly is delegated to 40, except upon particular occaſions, when all *convene*" (p. 97).

"The Rubicon is a narrow river, that ſcarce ſeems to move through its deep banks of clay. On the Northern ſide antient *lapidary* inſcriptions, almoſt obliterated, at leaſt *I could not read them*" (p. 99).

The ferry to Venice is called the *Lagune* (p. 100). Is not this the name common to all the inlets of water throughout the city?

"Among the figures in Paul Veroneſe's Marriage-feaſt at Cana is one of Henry VIII.'s wives, *but I know not which*" (p. 112). Is it not, moſt probably, Catharine of Arragon?

The deſcription of this "city of the "waves,"

* They read at *every ſpot*, "*the carriage being quite a rolling library*" (p. 91).

waves," as Mr. W. calls it, p. 139, and the abſtract of its hiſtory and revolutions, are more intereſting than any thing that has yet occurred in theſe letters. Its original government was an OCLOCRACY, whoſe characteriſticks are caprice, injuſtice, and cruelty in the exerciſe of power" (p. 116). Hereditary ariſtocracy was eſtabliſhed by the doge Gradenigo, in the 14th century. Mr. W. dates the decline of Venice ſolely to the diſcovery of a paſſage round the Cape of Good Hope to the Eaſt Indies (p. 177). He is of opinion, that the eaſy character of thoſe who rule at preſent has greatly abated the ſeverity of the government (p. 133). Here he parted from his fellow-travellers, who ſet off for Germany, and Mr. W. accepted the offer of accompanying the ambaſſador of the republick to Conſtantinople (p. 139). According to his deſcription, Padua ſeems to reſemble Leiceſter. Its inhabitants are not in proportion to its ſize, 8 miles round, there being ſo many fields and gardens within the walls, and ſo many houſes uninhabited. "The Venetians make immoderate uſe of coffe, taking it at leaſt ſix or ſeven times a day; it all comes from Mocho, and is very different from what we have in England, which is generally the product of our Weſt India iſlands" (p. 144).

"The laſt of our countrymen who viſited Zante was that great philanthropiſt Mr. *Howard*, whoſe ſimplicity of manners and extreme abſtinence (for he ſubſiſted on bread, fruits, and tea,) aſtoniſhed all who knew him. They were ſurpriſed that a man of his fortune ſhould come in a merchant-ſhip, without even a ſervant to attend him. I told them that *he conſulted the benefit of mankind more than his own convenience*: but they had not *virtue* enough to comprehend me" (p. 163).

"Though the Venetians poſſeſs 14 ſail of the line, beſides frigates, of which they boaſt immoderately, their navy is moſt deſpicable; and, in reality, it is impoſſible to be otherwiſe, as long as the preſent mode of nautical education, and the preſent invidious diſtinction between their officers ſubſiſt. None but noble Venetians can have the command of a ſhip, and only four years ſervice are required to qualify them for the charge. Their inability in this important ſtation would be too detrimental to the intereſt of the republick, if it were not for the experience of the maſters (*i capitani*), *who are no other than* the nurſes of the *governatori*, or commanders. Theſe men are taken from merchant-ſhips for the purpoſe, and are generally good pilots in the Mediterranean. The navy is compoſed of ſhips and galleys, the captains of the latter, though now become uſeleſs, take precedence of the former, becauſe of prior eſtabliſhment" (p. 165).

"When I got up on the morning of our arrival, I beheld the object I moſt deſired to ſee; I beheld—oh let me write it in Italicks, *the main land of Greece, the Peloponneſus* (p. 166).

In Zante is a remarkable pitch-ſpring; ſo great a quantity riſes with the water, that the proprietors collect, one year with another, 80 large barrels. Its ſcent is much ſtronger than that of vegetable pitch, and on coming out of the earth it is quite ſoft, but ſoon hardens in the air (p. 168).

Mr. W. deſcribes the *Maynotti* as the only Greeks who reſemble their predeceſſors; they are as free and independent as the antient Spartans, being defended by their poverty and the inacceſſibility of their mountains, as fond of arms, ſtill wearing on their heads iron helmets, in which they occaſionally boil their black broth. They are as addicted to robbery too as their anceſtors, and, like them, think it an honourable act, provided it be done without detection (p. 171).

Mr. W. points out the iſland *Melos* as a deſirable poſſeſſion for England (p. 179). He ſaw there ſome heaps of broken marble, ſuppoſed to have been the tomb of Meneſtheus, who was ſhipwrecked there, on his return from Troy (p. 180). It is moſt probable his tomb was a barrow of earth and *rough ſtones*. Speaking of the cruelty of the Athenians, who, when they ſurpriſed the capital of this iſland, put all the men to the ſword, and ſold the women and children for ſlaves, he adds, "Is it not a ſevere imputation upon the nature of man, that a people ſo addicted to philoſophy as the Athenians could be capable of an action the enormity of which cannot be exceeded by the moſt ſavage inhabitants of Africa? From this, and other examples of a ſimilar nature, I fear that cruelty is (generally ſpeaking) a principle inherent in our diſpoſitions, and not to be eradicated by the moſt rational and refined ſyſtem of education" (p. 180). Does not this apply moſt ſtrictly to the modern Athenians, the French, who, to all the advantages of cultivation, had the doctrines of Chriſtianity ſuperadded; but, having taken them off, are broke loſe

malties tenfold worſe than ever
ed the old or the new world?
W. rather overſhoots himſelf in
ring the treatment of Turkiſh
s and Negro ſlaves (p. 209).

W. found the ſources of the
nder *both cold*. M. Chevalier (ſee
XII. p. 735) exactly as deſcribed
mer, one hot the other cold. Ac-
g to the former, theſe two laſt are
andria Troas, the more modern
according to the latter, they ſerve
rtain the antient Troy (p. 194—

Mr. Watkins juſtly ſuſpects the
s and urn pretended to have been
in the barrow of Achilles (p.
.)

m perſuaded that the whole earth
, in point of proſpect, any thing
d, ſo various, and ſo beautiful, as
w of Conſtantinople. The view
les, from its bay, has indeed been
competition with this, but, I am
y no man who has ſeen both — a
itan excepted" (p. 214).

e plague is not, as ſome think,
from the *exhalation* of peſtiferous
but by *contact*" (p. 237).

one of the Kans, or Caravanſeras,
d a learned Greek, who ſhewed
ry curious MS. of Eſchylus. He
quainted with a phyſician of the
, a circumſtance which induced
ſk whether the Imperial library
mained, telling him it was the
, or rather *hope*, of many, that
ire works of Livy were among
ection at the taking of Conſtanti-

He ſaid that his inquiries upon
bject were never ſatisfactory, but
ſome reaſon to think the books
ill there" (p. 238).

nought it in vain to ſearch for the
of thoſe altars which, from their
edicated to unknown gods, drew
ention of St. Paul" (p. 279).
. ſeems to have ſuppoſed theſe
were in *Phalerum*, near Piræus
). He diſcovered the Academia
ns by a few broken altars lately
, and by the monuments of Tra-
, Pericles, Chabrias, Phormio,
ich lead to it from Athens" (p.

But how did he diſcover *theſe*
ats?

t far from it, ſays Pauſanias, is
b of Plato. *Perhaps I have diſ-*
it. I one day thought ſo, and
he *ruin* with more enthuſiaſm
er pilgrim did holy relick" (p.

Is there not *more enthuſiaſm*
lity in this diſcovery? Dr. Chandler, 20 years before, did not ſee theſe tombs (p. 108). "Near the middle of the plain of Marathon is a large barrow, which *I believe* to be the *tomb* of *Miltiades* (rather of the Athenians). It has lately been perforated, and found a ſolid maſs *. The ruins of the trophy are ſtill extant on the North ſide of the mound †, and many tomb-ſtones erect upon the plain ‡. A French artiſt dug and found three bricks, on each of which was ſtamped the word Αδριανου. I alſo procured a labourer, ſearched above an hour, and raiſed ſeveral, *but none inſcribed*" (p. 312). Is not French chicanery at work here, as at Troy?

At the North end of the plain is the village of Marathon, where, to my great ſurpriſe, the inhabitants told the conſul they often hear the noiſes as of arms and the neighing of horſes, which Pauſanias mentions. Some natural, though unknown cauſe muſt exiſt" (p. 313). This ſtory has been handed down from the time of Pauſanias, Spon, and Wheler, to that of Chandler and Watkins.

Of Ragusa Mr. W. ſays, "Their hoſpitality to ſtrangers cannot be exceeded; in ſhort, their general character has in it ſo few defects, that I do not heſitate to pronounce them (as far as my experience of other people will permit me) *the wiſeſt, beſt, and happieſt of ſtates*" (p. 339). He inſerts three copies of Latin verſes with which they honoured him.

The Travels, of which the ſecond volume has afforded us the moſt information (though both are rather ſuperficial, and might have been condenſed into one) conclude with an account of the death of the author's father, to whom the letters were addreſſed, and his character—"Reader, he was a great, he was a good man."

156. *Philoſophical Tranſactions of the Royal Society of* London. *For the Year* 1792. *Vol. LXXXII. Part II.* 4to.

ARTICLE IX. On the converſion of the ſubſtance of a bird into a hard fatty matter. In a letter from Thomas Kneyd, Eſq. of Belmont, near Leek, in Staffordſhire.—A *ſuppoſed* piece of a duck or gooſe, found under water in the mud at the head of a fiſh-pool, where a ſmall brook runs into it. The account pro-

* Dr. C. deſcribes it of light fine earth.

† A monument of white marble was built; Pauſan. Attic. p. 31, l. 29; Chandler, 165.

‡ For theſe Dr. Chandler looked in vain, 166.

ſeems

feſſes to be *imperfect*, yet the metamorphoſis is compared with that in the cemetery de Innocens, at Paris, where every concomitant circumſtance muſt be different. But there is no end to *philoſophical* credulity.

X. Account of the remarkable effects of a ſhipwreck on the manners; with experiments and obſervations on the immerſion in freſh and ſalt water, hot and cold, on the powers of the living body. By James Currie, of Liverpool, M. D. fellow of the Royal College of Phyſicians in Edinburgh.—Two captains in an American veſſel, loſt December 1790, on a ſand-bank at the mouth of the Merſey, ſat holding themſelves on a ſmall portion of the after-part of the quarter-deck, above the water, but expoſed to heavy ſhowers of ſleet and ſnow, and frequently overwhelmed by the ſurge, but died in a few hours, having been 24 hours on the wreck. Dr. C. aſcribes it to their being wet rather with freſh than ſalt water, expoſure to the cold of the atmoſphere, 7 or 8 degrees greater than that of the ſea, the chilling effects of evaporation, or the frequent immerſion in the ſea, producing an *alternation* in the media ſurrounding. This laſt ſuppoſition did not ſtrike him at the time; but his ſubſequent experiments immerſion in freſh and ſalt water, of equal temperature, ſerve to ſhew the effects on animal heat.

XI. A meteorological journal, principally relating to atmoſpherical electricity, kept at Knighſbridge, from May 9, 1790, to May 8, 1791. By Mr. John Read.—Mr. R. obſerves, that he does not remember that there have been 24 hours of hard froſt during the laſt two winters.

XII. Farther obſervations on the proceſs for converting caſt into malleable iron. By Dr. Beddoes. See our vol. LXII. p. 145.

XIII. Continuation of a paper on the production of light and heat from different bodies. By Mr. Thomas Wedgewood. See art. III. of part I.

XIV. A narrative of the earthquake felt in Lincolnſhire and the neighbouring counties, Feb. 25, 1792. By Edmund Turnor, Eſq.—It was felt at Caſtle Donington and Belvoir, co. Leiceſter, Lyndon, co. Rutland, Newark, co. Nottingham, Langar, co. Derby, Stamford and Wandesford, but not at Alconbury, Biggleſwade, co. Bedford, *Little* Paunton, Braunſton, Belton, *Grantham*, *Peterborough*, Boſton. One, in 1750, appears to have of nearly the ſame direction. Th the air before the ſhock was ca gloomy, ſuch as is deſcribed Stukeley as neceſſary to pre earth for an electric ſtroke*.

XV. Experiments made wi of decompounding fixed air, or acid. By George Pearſon, M.

XVI. Obſervations on the atr of Venus and the Moon, their denſities, perpendicular heights twi'ight occaſioned by them. Jerom Schroeter, Eſq. of Lil the duchy of Bremen. Tranſ the German.

XVII. Abſtract of a regiſt barometer, thermometer, and Lyndon, by Mr. Barker; and and Hants, by Mr. White: w vations, by the former, on ewer.

XVIII. Obſervations on th able failure of haddocks on th Northumberland, Durham, ar ſhire, by the Rev. Cooper A the great loſs of many thou pounds per annum to the ſuſtained thereby during the ſeaſons. Mr. A aſcribes it t nic eruption in the ſea, upo tion at Hecla, 1789, when from Archangel ſaw immenſe of theſe fiſh on the ſurface of t 30 leagues by 3 or 5, moſt of t and others barely alive, and ſink. Such as were taken up ed had the *ſound* much inflated gentlemen at Archangel aſcri the great quantity of thunder ning uſual near the Cape; a l berland fiſherman, to the war gales of wind for ſome years the fiſh off the Dogger-bank coaſts.

XIX. On the cauſe of the weight which metals acquire calcined. By Dr. George Fordy matter occaſioning the addition of the calx above that of the the inflammable air are both from the water.

XX. On the civil year of the and its diviſions; with an acco three Hindoo almanacks bel Charles Wilkins, Eſq. By H vendiſh, Eſq.—The civil year the day after the new moon n

* Our Hiſtorical Chronicle, p. 272, deſcribes an earthquake 2, 1792. Qu. Was this the ſame as the time of the day agrees? W

the beginning of the ſolar year; and both ſolar and lunar civil years conſiſt neither of a determinate number of days, nor are regulated by any cycle, but depend ſolely on the motions of the ſun and moon; ſo that a Hindoo has no way of knowing what day of the month it is but by conſulting his almanack; and, what is more, the month ought ſometimes to begin on different days in different places, on account of the difference in latitude and longitude, not to mention the difference from errors in computation; nor is there any method taken to avoid the ambiguity. The almanacks in common uſe are calculated at Benares, Tirhut, and Nadeca, the three principal ſeminaries of Hindoo learning in the Company's provinces.

XXI. On evaporation. By John-Andrew de Luc, Eſq.

XXII. Supplementary report on the beſt method of proportioning the exciſe upon ſpirituous liquors. By Dr. Blagden.

157. *A Sermon, preached in the* Roman *Catholic Chapel at* Wincheſter, April 23, 1793, *&c. being the general Thankſgiving for his Majeſty's happy Recovery. By the Rev.* John Milner, *M.A. With Notes hiſtorical, explanatory, &c.*

MR. M. tells us, that one view which he had in compoſing it was, to vindicate his religion, not barely from vague calumnies, but from a direct and ſevere attack. In order, however, to account for his making this vindication public, which, perhaps, has no other merit than the truth of its ſentiments, it may be neceſſary to add, that the attack in queſtion was pointedly and publicly leveled at the writer, and that, in ſo doing, his deſire is to lay down before others his political creed, and the touchſtone of his preſent and future conduct. At the ſame time it is an act of juſtice due to the learned and reverend body to which his adverſary belongs, to declare that, from the liberality and favour the writer has experienced at their hands, particularly from thoſe of the higher order, he is perſuaded the gentleman above alluded to is the only one of that body capable of making ſuch an attack, or at leaſt of conducting it in a manner ſo unfair and inflammatory. Should any perſons, of the writer's own communion, be of opinion that he had entered upon matters foreign to the grave and reſerved ſtyle of the pulpit, he hopes the conſideration of the neceſſity he was under of directly meeting the charge made againſt him, of the particular occaſion of which the preſent diſcourſe was pronounced, and of his general obligation of ſometimes enforcing the duty of rendering to Cæſar what is Cæſar's, no leſs than that of rendering to God what is God's, which he did not know how to perform in any manner ſo effectual as that which he has adopted. Theſe conſiderations, he hopes, will induce ſuch perſons to incline to the opinion of thoſe grave and reſpectable perſonages whoſe approbation he is honoured with, and by whoſe advice he always wiſhes to be guided."—From Deut. xxxii. 30, Mr. M. ſets out with proving that Catholicks are capable of being good citizens and ſubjects; and then enters on the peculiar motives that call for their loyalty on the preſent occaſion, and the duties implied at all times by a true principle of loyalty. "We do not conſider the pope as an abſolute ſovereign, either in ſentiments or morality. We ſhall neither ſubmit to his mandates, when they are in oppoſition to moral rectitude, as we acknowledge they have occaſionally been in paſt ages, when the ſpiritual power has ſometimes overreached as much on the civil as, at others, the civil has on the ſpiritual; nor ſhall we bow to his particular opinions, ſhould they ever prove contrary to the acknowledged faith of the church. The ſecurity we can give to Government for our loyalty is the ſame that any other claſs of Chriſtians can give,—our ſenſe of moral duty in general, and our reſpect, in particular, for the ſacred and indiſpenſable oath by which we have bound ourſelves to his Majeſty and his legal heirs" (p. 15). Theſe are ſtrong terms, and, we believe, the body of the Roman Catholicks in this kingdom have divided upon them. Nor is Mr. M's attachment to good government leſs conſpicuous in his loyalty. "On this occaſion I muſt add, particularly with relation to the Sovereign himſelf, we are never to diſobey his ordinances on mere preſumption of his exceeding his juſt authority, or upon any ground whatever, ſhort of abſolute certainty. This follows from another maxim in morality, that a certain obligation is always to take place of one that is doubtful. Now it is certain that it is our duty to obey our ſuperior; and, according to this ſuppoſition, we have only a preſumption of his exceeding his juſt authority. Without the obſervance of this rule it will be impoſſible for that juſt ſubordination ever to ſubſiſt which is

eſſential

essential to good government" (p. 28).

Mr. M's sentiments on the slave-trade and slavery (p. 23, n.) coincide with what we have often suggested.

158. *Comments on the proposed War with* France, *on the State of Parties, and on the new Act respecting Aliens. With a Postscript, containing Remarks on Lord* Grenville's *Answer of* December 31, 1792, *to the Note of M.* Chauvelin. *By a Lover of Peace.*

MUCH as we profess a partiality to peace in preference to war, we can no more view the latter big with such consequences as this writer holds out, than we can doubt of what party or complexion he is. At the same time Candour compels us to acknowledge that his observations are shrewd, and his style above mediocrity.

159. *Strictures upon the Discipline of the University of* Cambridge; *addressed to the Senate.*

THE objects of reformation here pointed out are, inattention to, or careless discharge of, the public duties of religion, expence of living and dress, card-playing and foppery, negligent mode of keeping exercises, confining the student too much to mathematicks, and the neglect of the benefits of the additional 500l. per annum to the press, which has produced nothing. These objects are all within reach, and so easily attained, that one wonders the governors of the university should be asleep to their expediency, and not enact and enforce new statutes, or new-model old ones.

160. *A short Treatise on the dreadful Effects of Leveling Principles. By the Hon.* John Somers Cocks, *M. P.*

IT must give pleasure to every reflecting mind, who has any regard to the happiness of his country, or his own as undivided, to see the members of the legislature contributing their exertions to defend our happy Constitution from the inroads of evil-minded persons, who find an interest in overturning the fundamental principles of order and society.—Though it is not easy to say any thing new on the obvious absurdity of *Equality*, whether applied to mind or body, or the abuse of Liberty set up by modern reformers, yet different modes of expression may set these truths more home on the heart, by bringing them more level to the understanding; and Mr. C. deserves praise for his "short treatise." Modern Equality would make men *savages*; modern Liberty, *brutes*.

161. *Liberty and Equality treated of, in a short History, addressed from a poor Man to his Equals.*

A well-told tale of the artful insinuations of Mr. Mac Serpent among his country neighbours, whom he had well-nigh seduced, till, by putting his own doctrines in practice, he convinced them of their danger; from which their good 'squire, Compton, rescues them, and the traitor is caught in his own trap.

162. *A Sermon suitable to the Times, preached at* St. Mary's, Oxford, *on* Sunday, November 18, *at* St. Martin's, *on* Sunday, November 25, *at* St. Peter's in the East, *on* Sunday *the 2d, and at* All Saints, *on* Sunday *the 9th, of* December. *By* Edward Tatham, *D. D. Rector of* Lincoln *College.*

FROM 1 John iv. 1. the Doctor takes occasion to caution his hearers against the "ignorant and itinerant teachers of every denomination, by Methodists and Enthusiasts, by Anabaptists and Dissenters, of whose learning and abilities they have not had the smallest proof, men who are self-taught, without the power, and self-ordained without even the appearance of learning; men out of the meanest professions and lowest occupations of life; whom, if they had a fair opportunity of trying, they would find more ignorant and unqualified than themselves, blind leaders of the blind!" How far this censure deserves qualification without the circle of the Doctor's audience is not for us to determine. The character is too applicable to too many of the classes on whom he fixes it. But, as there is no rule without an exception, it has provoked the reply already noticed in p. 640, art. 154.

163. *Ode for the* Encænia *held at* Oxford, July, 1793, *for the Reception of his Grace* William-Henry Cavendish *Duke of* Portland, *Chancellor of the University. By* Robert Holmes, *D. D. Professor of Poetry; set by* Philip Haye, *D.D. Professor of Musick.*

NOTHING is more difficult than to adapt a poem to an occasion with a due degree of originality. The ode before us opens with the history of the foundation of the university of Paris, by Charlemagne, and that of Oxford, by Alfred, within a century of each other, the latter foundation far outlasting the former, which was dissolved on the emperor's death.

"Clear broke the beam of Learning's orient light,
Through the dead darkness shot the quick'ning ray,
And wak'd the morn of Life's refulgent day.

Epode

EPODE I.

In BRITAIN'S CHARACTER that Life was born,
Dear, lovely offspring of the morn;
From heart to heart surpassing instincts ran,
Prime elements of Heaven's commencing plan,
Complete to close the master-work divine,
Rose the sage Queen of ALFRED'S laureate shrine;
She, foster-parent of the British soul,
From Nature's hand the precious nursling caught, [wrought
To graceful strength its noble wildness
Aim'd its bold powers, and crown'd th' accomplish'd whole. [claim,
Nature was pleas'd, and led the fond ac-
"Hail! nursing mother of Great Albion's fame!"

Among the Worthies who received their education in this University the Doctor enumerates *Richard I.* and *Edward the Black Prince*, omitting *Henry I.* who, if he was not a student, was a frequent resident at Oxford, and built a palace there, to enjoy the company of the Literati; and *Henry V.* who is introduced in the last Installation-ode by Dr. Wheeler. He passes on to *Selden*, *Somers*, *Dorset*, *Hyde*, *Guildford*, and *Portland*; and crouds all the rest into the eight following lines:

"Dearest to memory, hail, O princely train,
Hail, garter'd chiefs of this parental reign!
Ye, enrob'd in civil state,
Safe upheld a kingdom's weight;
Ye crown'd with more ennobling fame
Your ancestry of titled name;
Ye the hallow'd mitre wore,
Ye the palm of learning bore."

And concludes with the following compliment to the present Chancellor:

"Thus, Portland, thus, beneath thy guardian care, [fair;
Hope's opening bloom shall spread supremely
Here shall the wakeful soul of toil pursue,
Untir'd, each noble aim of triumph new:
Here glowing thought, by fostering spirits fann'd,
Shall burst to flame, and rise o'er all the land;
Enthusiastic Fancy, Nature's wayward child,
With traceless art shall temper raptures wild,
And start enchanting in divine excess;
Here Genius, from pure Learning's living rill,
Spirit of richest virtue shall distill,
And livelier tint his many-colour'd dress.
From Britain's world, from Britain's patron throne,
O'er Oxford still Affection's eye shall bend,
Shall see her just to each protecting friend,
Beam on his name the lustre of her own."

164. *Verses on the Installation of his Grace the Duke of Portland, Chancellor of the University.* By George Somers Clarke, *B. D. Fellow of* Trinity *College.*

THIS was one of the many animated effusions delivered in the theatre, which were received with rapture, and to which we joined our applause. We hope to read with renewed pleasure several other poetic compositions then delivered. Mr. C. introduces a classic compliment, paid by the late learned Hemsterhuis, professor of Greek and history at Leyden, to the two brothers, William and Charles Bentinck, nobles of Holland, and of the same family with the Duke of Portland. Then, alluding to the conference between the Duke and the Earl of Guilford, before the death of the latter, as related by the Chancellor in his speech at Bulstrode, when he was there installed, requesting him to succeed him in this post, the poet thus concludes his comparison between the two noblemen:

"Nor e'er unmindful of HIS last beheſt,
Shall Innovation's early course arrest;
Of Britain's laws shall guard each wise decree,
And all that Guilford was himself shall be."

165. *Modern* France: *A Poem.* By George Richards, *M. A. Fellow of* Oriel *College.*

THIS rising genius, whom we have hailed before (vol. LXI. p. 956 LXIII. 434), and most admired in his first effusion (LXI. 647), sees the fiend Murder hovering over an hundred realms, and hastening to Britain, where she is opposed by every exertion. After introducing Britannia apostrophizing the late and present state of France, and painting them in glowing colours, he thus proceeds:

"See at the helm a daring band reclin'd,
Loaded with every crime of human kind,
Men, who o'er patriot chieftains forc'd their way;
By bold injustice, to imperial sway;
Bow'd a great people whom they seem'd to free,
By foulest wrongs and ruthless tyranny,
Loos'd social man from every mild controul
That sweetens life and purifies the soul,
And back return'd him Nature's rugged child,
To roam a savage through the woods and wild.
Thence, justly dreading Heaven's vindictive rod,
To hush their terrors, they denied their God,
And, giving earthly crimes more ample room,
Struck from their faith the realms beyond the tomb;
To Free[illegible]de majestic temples rise,
And w[illegible] glorious streamer through the [illegible];
Yet plung'd their steel in every noble heart
That greatly bore the freeborn patriot's part.
Ah,

All, in whoſe veins their grandſire's generous blood,
Bearing to glory, roll'd its faithful flood;
All, whoſe high ſouls on lawleſs power look'd down,
And what their hearts diſclaim'd diſdain'd to own;
All who with lifted hands their God rever'd,
And fill'd thoſe temples which their fathers rear'd;
All from their native bowers, in dead of night,
Breathleſs with ſpeed, and pallid with affright,
The ſlaught'ring poinard preſſing from behind,
And yells of murd'rers ſounding in the wind,
Flew to the ſhores and ſeas—in f ail bark,
To tempt the fearful ocean, wild and dark;
Mute with deſpair to hear the tempeſt rave
Loud round the prow which broke the mountain wave;
To hold their deſperate progreſs 'mid the ſtorm,
And face the ſpectre Death's tremendous form.
Full oft h s pity, wandering round this ſhore,
Liſten'd to hear the diſtant daſhing oar;
Of from theſe cliffs has Mercy ſtretch'd her board;
To lead the ſinking fugitives to land.
You ſaw, while then of every joy bereft,
Cold on your ſhores the languid hand were left;
No earthly ſpot whereon to lay their head,
And wand'ring, hopeleſs of their daily bread,
You ſaw—and round them all your bleſſings pour'd,
Warm'd at your hearth, and cheriſh'd at your board;
Laid them at evening down to gentle reſt,
And hung your fleeces round their naked breaſt."

The death of Louis, its effects on the arts and ſciences, on nobility, rank, and chivalry, are next warmly touched on; and Britannia boaſts her ſucceſſes in the cauſe of Liberty, not only in her own iſland but all over the world, to which ſhe hoped to have imparted a very different ſpecies of liberty from what the French pretend to—

"Where all is fled. In Seine's ſequeſter'd vale
Lies wounded Freedom, ſickly, faint, and pale.
All ſad, her broken armour gleams around,
And brothers' blood imbrues the purple ground.
Murder an headleſs king before her lays,
And burning palaces at diſtance blaze;
While deſperate fiends, to ſpeed her rueful end,
Have dy'd her lance in gore, and call'd her friend."

Again theſe wretches Britannia animates her ſons, and thus concludes:

"But O, my Britons! when the field is won,
And the wild waſteful work of war is done,
When Conqueſt bears your ſtandard through the ſkies,
And ſhakes her plumes before you as ſhe flies,
O then, my ſons, your common being ſcan,
And give to Gallia what is due to man;
Think on the freeborn blood that ſwells your veins,
And fear to bind a generous race in chains:
Give them that freedom, ſocial and refin'd,
Which awes the paſſions, and ſublimes the mind;
Give them that heavenly, patriotic flame,
Which glow'd of yore in Somers' godlike frame;
Give them in Nature's foremoſt rank to ſtand,
And walk with high-ſoul'd Britons hand in hand."

Eighteen lines, applicable to the occaſion, were added in the recitation in the theatre, by Mr. Stibbert, on the ſecond day of the Encænia.

166. *The Language of Botany; being a Dictionary of the Terms made uſe of in that Science, principally by* Linnæus, *with familiar Explanations, and an Attempt to eſtabliſh ſignificant* Engliſh *Terms. By* Thomas Martyn, *B.D. F.R.S. Profeſſor of Botany in the Univerſity of* Cambridge.

THE ſcience of botany has of late been cultivated ſo much and ſo ſucceſsfully among us, that this publication cannot fail of being conſidered as a moſt acceptable preſent. Dr. Martyn is employed in preparing a new edition of Miller's *Gardener's Dictionary*, one of the moſt ſplendid, comprehenſive, and valuable books which Europe ever ſaw. The preſent may therefore be conſidered as preparatory to that future work; and the object of Dr. Martyn is, to make the ſcientific terms of botany eaſy, familiar, and intelligible.

The Profeſſor explains his purpoſe very much at large in a well-written preface, which it would be injurious to mutilate by any partial extracts; we ſhall therefore content ourſelves with giving a few examples of the manner in which the work is executed. The reader will every where perceive that a decided preference is given to the Linnean terms. Sir William Jones has objected, in ſome reſpect, to them, in his ſketch for a botanical work on the ſubject of Oriental plants; and perhaps his reaſoning is not wholly without force.

HISPIDUS. Hiſpid — *Hiſpidus caulis*, a hiſpid ſtem, beſet with ſtiff briſtles, as in *Braſſica Erucaſtrum*. *Hiſpidum folium*, a hiſpid leaf, having brittle, ſtiffiſh briſtles ſcattered over the diſk, as *Turritis hirſuta*.

LACINIATUS, jagged — Folium laciniatum, *varie ſectum in partes partibus itidem indeterminato ſubdiviſis*. This implies an irregularity in the diviſion and ſubdiviſion; whereas *lacinia* is the ſame with a part, ſegment, or cleft, as Linnæus has explained it.

LINGUA-

LINGUIFORME, lingulatum folium—a tongue-shaped leaf, linear and fleshy, blunt at the end, convex underneath, and having usually a cartilaginous border, as in *Mesembryanthemum, Aloë, Hæmanthus coccineus.*

MONOSPERMA *planta.* A plant that has one seed to each flower, as in *Polygonum* and *Collinsonia*—A Monospermous, or one-seeded plant—*Monosperma bacca*, a one-seeded berry, called *Monopyrena* by the older botanical writers.

PALMÆ. The fifth family and the first of the nine great tribes, nations, or casts, into which Linnæus has divided all vegetables. They are placed in the appendix to the artificial system, and take the lead in the natural orders, though Linnæus had placed them only in the second place, in his fragments of a natural method.

ROTUNDUM *folium*—A round leaf. *Quod angulis privatur.* Philos. Bot. in p. 233. *Rotundatum* is opposed to *angulatum.* By this term, therefore, Linnæus does not mean a circular or what we should call a round leaf in English; but one which has a curve, without any breaks for the circumscribing line. *Orbiculatum* is his term for circular or round.

SITUS *foliorum.* Situation of leaves. Their disposition on the stem, as *stellate, tern* or *threefold*, &c—*opposite, alternate, scattered, crowded, intricate, fascicled* or in bundles, distinct or in two rows. *Winged* petiole. *Alatus* Having a thin membrane or border on each side, or dilated on the sides, as in *Orange.* Winged leaf see *Pinnatum.*

This specimen will satisfy the reader of the importance and usefulness of this publication. It is dedicated to Dr. Smith, the possessor of the Linnean collection, and the prince of European botanists.

167. *Descriptive Sketch of* Wyddiall, *in* Hertfordshire, *mense* Jun. *A.D.* 1789 *(see p. 19).*

AN octavo sheet, with a view of the church, and a broken figure painted in the North aile, which "has its upper part divided from the *bewing*," and where there are many other subjects of Christ's passion, or, as it is here called, "evangelistic history."

*** *Mr.* GLASSE'S *Sermon for the Emigrant Clergy, and some others on the same occasion, shall be duly noticed in our next Review.*

FOREIGN LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

LAUSANNE. Mr. Exchacquet has just published some accurate *reliefs*, in porcelain, coloured, of different parts of Switzerland. The largest, representing the lake of Geneva, and its environs, is about a foot long, and costs two louis d'or. From one of *these views a coloured print, in large folio, has been* made by Mr. Mechel, of Basil; and Wyttenbach, of Bern, has published an explanation of it, under the title of *Explication des renvois de l'estampe enluminée qui represente la vue du St. Gothard, &c.* "Explanation of the coloured Print representing a perspective View of St. Gotthard, &c." 8vo. 32 pages. Shortly too will be published a map under the following title: *Carte pétrographique du St. Gothard, &c.* "A petrographical Map of St. Gotthard. This portion of the central Chain of the Alps comprises the Mounts St. Gotthard and de la Fourche, the Sources of the Rhone, Rhine, Tesin, and Reus, the Valley of Ursern, the Levantine Valley, and all the neighbouring Mountains. By Messrs. Exchacquet, Struve, and J. S. van Berchem. 1791." A circumstantial description of this map is promised.

NUREMBERG. *Bernh. Fried. Hummels Beschreibung entdeckter Alterthümer in Deutschland, &c.* B. F. Hummel's Description of Antiquities discovered in Germany: published by C. F. C. Hummel (his Son). 8vo. 199 pages. 1792. This is a very good, and tolerably full, description of German antiquities. It does not extend to coins, and excludes many trifling things of little importance.

ZURICH. *Mahlerische Reise in die Italiänische Schweiz, &c.* A Picturesque Tour in Italian Switzerland, with Etchings: by J. H. Meyer. long 4to. 75 pages, with 12 plates, and 2 vignettes. 1793.—The plates here published are all well executed, and the views are well chosen, but they are not all new. Six of them are by Mr. L. Hess. The text is merely a compilation, and intended solely to illustrate the plates.

STOCKHOLM. The next century will have to add the late King of Sweden to the list of royal authors. Some years before the war he had spent many of his leisure hours in writing, and always carefully locked up his papers in a chest, which, when he went to join the army in Finland, he deposited in the arsenal. After the peace, he took it thence, to add to its contents. A little before his death he directed, that this chest should be delivered to the University of Upsal, and not be opened till 50 years after his decease. It has been placed in a secure apartment in the library of that university. What it contains no one certainly knows; but it is supposed, that there will be found in it memoirs of the times, and particularly of his own reign, with the necessary documents.

Jen. Allg. Lit. Zeit.

ODE TO PITY.

AMIDST the ſource whence Pity draws
Her ſacred ſtream, by Nature's laws,
To mitigate the ſenſe of ill,
Some drops of pure delight diſtill.
The conſcious heart, that throbs and yearns,
Upon itſelf obſervant turns;
With honeſt pleaſure glows to find
Humanity within enſhrin'd;
And counts each drop of that bleſt ſhow'r,
An off'ring worthy of the pow'r.
Thou moiſt-ey'd Mute (whoſe footſtep loves,
Not in a gaudy day,
Nor where the painted minions of the ſpring
Their faſcinating fragrance fling;
But late in ſhades, and cypreſs groves,
Beneath o'erhanging rocks to ſtray;
Or thoſe deſerted glades to ſeek,
Where tombleſs ghoſts glide by, and ſhriek;)
Hence the chaſte thrillings, which enhance
Thy ſcenes above Mirth's feſtive dance.
Hence to thy ſad and ſolemn ſhows,
Thy ſtrongly-imitated woes,
In ſearch of pure delight,
The good and tender flock to weep:
In Pity's balm their boſoms ſteep
And buy with tears the conſciouſneſs of right.
Go, the ſoul's miſtreſs, teach the gay
(Whom ſtern misfortune hath not taught)
To feel, and pity as they ought.
Shew them that life has clouds and ſtorms,
A ſun that burns, as well as warms,
And eyes that ache with grief, while they unconſcious play.
But ah! ſad Goddeſs, go not nigh
The haunts of real Miſery,
The ſoul that's wounded ill can bear
The pictur'd image of deſpair.
And wounds which lenient time has heal'd,
Or dull oblivion's veil conceal'd
Will bleed afreſh when thou art view'd.
Nor let thy viſions, much too rude
On Love's ſequeſter'd walks intrude.
What canſt thou teach the gentle breaſt
By that ſoul-ſoft'ning pow'r poſſeſs'd,
But frantic fears, and tenfold care,
Heart-rending horror and deſpair?
Whatever fatal tale is ſhewn,
The anxious lover views his own;
In that dark glaſs his fortune reads,
And ſinks beneath a fancy'd doom;
His nymph, and not Monimia, bleeds,
'Tis ſhe that groans in Juliet's tomb.
Here then, Melpomene, forbear; thy lore,
Though it ſhould teach, would torture more;
They who with paſſion burn, or droop with woe, [to flow.
Have feelings but too quick, and tears too apt

ODE TO DEATH.

O MAN! by Fate condemn'd to know
Sad toil, and bitter want, and woe;
Conſole thyſelf that thou ſhalt die;
The morning wakes thee but to grieve,
Thy liſtleſs limbs recline at eve,
Fatigued with Life's oppreſſive round;
Conſole thyſelf, for Death is nigh,
And ſweet repoſe is in his boſom found.

Obſerve, upon the tumbling ſurge,
You little bark, the tempeſts urge,
At length attains the peaceful bay,
Secure from winds and ſtormy tides,
Safe in the tranquil port it rides.
—Where rocks ariſe, where whirlwinds rave,
Life is, alas! that troubled ſea,
The harbour where they near approach—the Grave!

Behold the mother's anxious love
Requires her little child to prove;
Left to himſelf, his idle pow'r;
With ſtep unſure, and vain alarms,
Feeble he runs, with out-ſtretch'd arms,
Leaps on her neck, with panting breath,
And feels his weakneſs now no more.
The infant's man—the tender parent, Death!

He, that could firſt creation give,
Sends forth a breath, and lo! we live!
When he recals that breath, we die.
What wonder, if 'tis ſwiftly paſt
Within our breaſt, like yonder blaſt,
That ſhakes the foliage of the grove?
Wonders the quiv'ring foliage why
It cannot fix the wind that loves to rove?

Haſt thou not often found to go
Time ling'ring on, and much too ſlow?
Becauſe 'tis Time that brings us Death.
Death is the goal, where Nature tends,
Of life impatient where ſhe ends.
Why wiſhes man to-morrow come?
It is becauſe to-day we breathe,
And that to-morrow brings us to the tomb.

And age, that cruelly deſtroys
Each ſocial bliſs the ſoul enjoys;
Weakneſs, and pain, and error too,
Sweet ſleep, that charms our woes to peace,
(Forgotten, with ourſelves they ceaſe:)
Ennui, to which this life's a ſlave,
All—all combining, ſeem to woo,
Habituate, and lead us to the grave.

And who would bear perpetual ſpleen?
Leſs dreadful had the exit been!
'Tis Nature bids the fear ariſe,
That we may not too quickly leave
This ſcene, where all are doom'd to grieve;
On utmoſt Life's dread bound'ry ſhews,
An awful gulph to mortal eyes,
Leſt, by deſertion, we ſhould fly our woes!

THE RAT, A FABLE.

Felix, quem faciunt aliena pericula cautum!

WITHIN a dark and lonely wood
An old deſerted building ſtood;
Beneath its roof the vermin train
Enjoy'd a free and happy reign:
There, far remov'd from noiſy ſtrife,
A RAT long led an eaſy life;
And, bleſt, with mean and ſcanty ſtore,
Knew not a want, nor wiſh'd for more.

Where

roll'd the gently-gurgling rill,
e his thirſt, he drank his fill;
herd-trees, that grew beſide,
rate hoard of nuts ſupply'd;
hen a daintier meal would fail,
ſhb'ring acorns he'd regale.
ſuch ſerene repoſe,
t the humble ruſtick knows?
Eve, as, through the Sylvan ground,
his lone ſequeſter'd round;
k'd the dreary deſart o'er,
p'd along the ſea-girt ſhore;
adowy Night uſurp'd the glade,
read around her ebon ſhade.
he fought the guiding flood,
him to his native wood;
;—for, wide in error toſt,
BLE midſt the gloom is loſt!
th his eager prying ſight
glimm'ring diſtant light;
leas'd with beams ſo ſparkling gay,
r he bends his cautious way;
with a timid hopeful pace,
ns, fatigu'd, th' unwonted place;
numerous lamps their light diſplay'd,
iumph'd o'er the night's dull ſhade.
re grand and lofty domes ariſe,
rrets, of ſtupendous ſize.
'd about him,—ſtood amaz'd
he ſteeple-ſpires he gaz'd;
happy, ere the dawn of day,
rge manſion made his way;
, ſuch the clatter heard below,
em'd it higher beſt to go;
arret ſafe retreat afforded,
numerous heaps of goods were hoarded.
ora now, ſerenely bright,
through the eaſt with heav'nly light:
Cynthia from the ſky look'd pale,
ently blew the morning gale.
l from a lazy deep repoſe,
ſt'ring city-vermin roſe,
at our RAT with ſaucy look,
no frequent laughter broke;—
we've known, from diſtant climes,
ert receiv'd in recent times.
BLE, although a ſimpliſh clown,
aught the manners of the town;
'd the wide garret with an air,
n'd each rude unmeaning ſtare;
every other fool deſpiſe,
hink himſelf amazing wiſe.
night, howe er, as with the train
ilfering, ſought to ſhare the grain,
careleſs, in the garret ſtray'd,
s pil'd in heaps the corn was laid,
T the ſilent thief deſcry'd,
keen, his ſecret motions ey'd;
, ſudden, from her nook, ere long
ALBIN on poor NIBBLE ſprang,
all in vain for mercy calls;
th her cruel gripe he falls!
is when the ſimple human clown
ntures to our poliſh'd town;
l'd in the *manners of the place*,
, as he deems, with ev'ry grace;
With foppiſh emulation fir'd,
He ſtruts, where not?—to be admir'd.
But, ſoon with crafty knaves link'd in,
He treads the dang'rous paths of ſin:
His country's laws at length defy'd,
Before the ſolemn bench he's tried;
Suppliant, in vain he begs, he ſighs,—
Condemn'd—and on the gallows dies.

OFILIO CAROLINENSIS.

Elegiac Stanzas on the Death of Mrs. POLWHELE, *late wife of the Rev.* RIC. POLWHELE, *Kenton, Devon.*

LONE bird, that warbleſt from you willow-bough,
So exquiſitely ſweet, at day's decline!
I come, a ſympathizing mourner, now,
For a loſt friend to mingle griefs with thine.
And while I liſten to thy plaintive ſtrains,
As gurgling on the ambient air they flow;
I'll utter thus, o'er LAURA's poor remains,
To every note, reſponſive words of woe.
For, LAURA lov'd the Muſes, and had ſenſe,
And taſte, their latent beauties forth to draw:
With modeſt grace, ſhe could alike diſpenſe
To Poets ſweetneſs; and, to critics, law.
She was a friend, and of the gentleſt kind;
The kindeſt mother and the tendereſt wife:
But, oh! ſhe added to her cultur'd mind
A ſenſibility too fine for life!
Firſt for her babes—ſo early ſnatch'd away—
The fibres of her feeling heart were torn:
Then for a huſband, to diſeaſe a prey,
She felt, who lives his dearer half to mourn.
Though ſoon an offſpring the firſt loſs ſupply'd,
And though, like CHARITY, ſhe fondly preſt,
With all a mother's tenderneſs and pride,
Three ſweet ſurviving infants to her breaſt:
'Twas CHARITY exhauſted, ſtill that ſtrove,
With fondneſs ſtrength'ning as her form decay'd,
To prove her toſt'ring and connubial love—
But the firſt ſhock was death, awhile delay'd.
'Twas CHARITY exhauſted—even to death;
Nor death could conquer her maternal care:
"I go to heaven," ſhe cry'd, with lateſt breath,
"To intercede for theſe dear objects there."

E.

Lines on the late MRS. POLWHELE.
By Dr. DOWNMAN, *of* Exeter.

COULD magic verſe reſtal the fleeted breath,
The lyre, ſweet-warbling, charm the ear of death.
Thy huſband, tuning his orphean ſtrain,
Might lure thee to the bower of love again.
But thou, chaſte ſoul! for higheſt bliſs deſign'd,
He knows, art preſent with the eternal Mind.
Hence, doom'd to ſilence, ſleeps his harp unſtrung,
Controul'd each thought ſublime, and mute his tongue.
Why, join the ſainted ſpirit to it's clod?
Why, ſever the pure eſſence from it's God?

SEA-

SEA-SONG.

From the Midnight Wanderers.

I.

O YOU, whose lives on land are pass'd,
From dang'rous seas from rocks aloof,
Who, careless, listen to the blast,
Or beating rains upon the roof;
You little heed how seamen fare,—
Condemn'd the angry storm to bear.

II.

Sometimes, while breakers vex the tide,
He takes his station on the deck;
And now, lash'd o'er the vessel's side,
He clears away the cumb'ring wreck:
Yet, while the billows o'er him foam,
The ocean is his only home!

III.

Still fresher blows the midnight gale!
"All hands, reef top-sails," are the cries;
And, while the clouds the Heavens veil,
Aloft, to reef the sail, he flies!
In storms so rending, doom'd to roam,
The ocean is the seaman's home!

On the Death of HENRIETTA, *youngest daughter of the Rev. Archd.* LEIGH, *who died, at the age of fifteen, on April* 12*th*, 1793.

LIFE's business ended, and each task complete,
When to the grave the full of years retreat;
Or, when with sorrow and with pain oppress'd,
The weary mourner sinks at length to rest;
Their fate we view with unaverted eye,
Feel no chill pang, and heave no murmuring sigh.

Not so, when death his fatal sickle wields
In pure domestic joy's high-cultur'd fields,
Wastes the rich prospect of successive years,
And reaps a sullen harvest, moist with tears.
See! from two gentle sisters' fond embrace,
With ruthless grasp, he drags a sister grace;
Wrests from a tender father's clinging arms
The blooming daughter's desolated charms;
Whilst the pale mother, with attention wild,
Bends in mute anguish o'er her dying child;
That duteous child, whom kind parental love
Saw every hour in every worth improve;
Saw with success each welcome precept crown'd,
Those best of precepts in example found;
Saw on her face her lovelier mind portray'd,
And beauty claim the conquests virtue made.
Such the fair form, that many a weeping friend
So late beheld to death's cold vale descend;
And such the promise ripening talents gave,
Now, early blighted, with'ring in the grave.—
How hard the task such treasure to resign,
How hard to feel the loss, and not repine!
So deems the world, that seldom deems aright,
If left to reason's unassisted light:
But when religion lends her holy aid,
The dark mysterious system to pervade,
As shrinks deception from Ithuriel's spear,
The clouds disperse, and every maze is clear.

Thus when the gracious Saviour of Mankind
Restor'd the eyes of him from childhood blind;
Soon as the potent touch the veil withdrew
The film that o'er their rayless orbits grew,
A blaze of wonders burst upon his sight,
For, God had spoke the word, and "all was Light."

Come then, bright Faith, dispel the gather'd gloom,
And pour thy radiance round the darksome tomb;
While Hope on trembling pinion speeds her way,
To meet the rising of eternal day,
And hail the Sun of Righteousness, that brings,
For life's short sorrows, "Healing in his wings."

Lichfield-Close, April 20. W. GROVE.

THE DESERTERS, A TALE.

By ANTHONY PASQUIN, *Esq.*

THEY, who imagine all are lost that stray,
Are, at the best, but cogitators blind:
Believe such doctrine comfortless who may;
Though fortune's skittish, yet she's often kind.
A British regiment in a keen sang'd frost,
In Canada's rough clime, in eighty-two,
Had six bare privates, who forsook their post
To join the rebel crew!
To bring the recreant desperadoes back,
A serjeant was dispatch'd; [Whack,
A Connaught spalpeen, christen'd Paddy
Whose brogue or blunderings were never match'd.
After some galling marches, that distress'd 'em,
He overtook the party, and address'd 'em:
Are ye not pretty fellows, answer true,
To quit your colours, and your comrades too?
Now how, like dogs, ye hang your heads and mutter! [butter!
What! would ye quarrel with your bread and
You've sold your arms, no doubt, for cash, and spent it,
But, by the Hill of Howth, you'll all repent it:
I'll tell the king what rascals he has got,
Damme you'll first be try'd, and then be shot.
But now to business: I'll be short and clear,
I've twenty men in ambush, in the rear,
Will cut ye, every mother's son, in *three*,
Unless you instantly return with me.
The Soldiers, to revolt but half inclin'd,
After some potent struggles of the mind:
Unanimously went,
With Pat, the serjeant, to the colonel's tent,
On promise of forgiveness from the throne.—
Thus the commander to the serjeant spoke,
(After he'd chid the culprits and confounded 'em,)
How, Paddy, could you take six men alone?
How take 'em! said the serjeant, that's a joke
By Peter's keys, your honour, I *surrounded 'em.*

On the order of Sir ROBERT BOYD, *issued at* Gibraltar, *for all Regimental Surgeons to appear in the full Uniform of Commissioned Officers, in the year* 1791.

'TIS said the Æsculapian corps,
A band respectable and old,

With

With potion, pill, and blister sore,
Had slain their thousands, ten times told.

They gave each dose with air so wise,
'Twas not in mortals to resist 'em;
Till gallant Boyd, who scorns disguise,
Resolv'd at length to change the system.

"No more in garb of peace array'd"
(Such was the veteran's decree)
"Shall ye pursue the killing trade,
"But clad in armour *cap à-pé*."

And now, the aspect meekly bland,
The garments suiting men of lore,
Are chang'd for looks which speak command,
For coats with lace besprinkled o'er.

'Tis hence that, in our modern way,
The Doctor's gilded o'er so nice:
How customs change! The other day
The Pill was gilded to entice.

Each son of Galen seems to say,
"Make no wry face, nor look askew,
"But take this draught without delay,
"Or else, by Jove, I'll run you thro'!"

Dear doctor all the draught I've ta'en;
'Im ready for another still;
Let me not with these looks be slain;
Rather medicinally kill!

Oh! cou'd Hippocrates awhile
Revive, and you by him be seen,
I'm sure the bearded sage would smile
At his disciple's martial mien.

'Mongst you, who scan the human frame,
To cut your friends up is not new;
The Muse, but with no hostile aim,
Has made a sportive cut at you. E.

EREMITA.

I.

QUà sylvosa ulmi campo superimminet umbra,
Ætatem duxit mitis amansque senex.
Musœus ei mollis lectum præbebat agrestem.
Sylva cibum,—lympham fons sacer—antra domum,
Vitam ille a populo longe semotus agebat:
Illi solus amor, gaudia sola, DEUS.
Hæc animi pietas, hæc pax tranquilla, videtur
Mortalem penitus tollere ad astra senem.
Heu! quibus interea mens est agitata procellis!
Quæ vexat miserum cura maligna sinum!
Scilicet *in cœcis virtutem errare latebris,*
Dum caput attollit forte minaxque, scelus.
"Ergone tam lentè DEUS audit vota piorum?
"Ergone tam lentè facta nefanda videt?
Fluctuat hinc, dubiáque tremit formidine pectus,
"Et placidus vitæ perditur usque tenor.
Haud aliter liquidi si quando in marmore fontis
Naturæ circum dulcis imago nitet,
Prata virent, niveis floreſcit honoribus arbos
Et cœlo splendet multicolore lacus—
Quod si forte lapis speculum perturbat aquarum,
Continuo huc illuc pulchra tabella volat,
Dum fracti soles nullo discrimine aguntur,
Et multo viridis gramine ripa fugit. G.

(To be continued.)

CHLOE's PICTURE.

IN vain thy sweets ambrosial, fair flow'r,
By lovely Chloe's fairer hand design'd,
The Butterfly is studious to devour,
In vain the Bee thy nectar'd dew would find:
How, Nature, art thou here surpass'd by art!
And could a mortal thus at her command
A blushing rose make from the canvass start
No! Flora surely guided Chloe's hand.
Had I such skill, I'd paint, with nicest care,
An object more enchanting, more divine,
An object grac'd with beauties which ensnare
The lover's heart, the lover's soul refine.
Then would my Chloe's portrait soon be known,
So just a semblance would appear to all,
Save the sweet maid herself, she, she alone
Would be unconscious of th' original.

Brighton, June 24. CHARLOTTE SMITH.

SONNET.

BY CHARLOTTE SMITH.

WHILE thus I wander cheerless and unblest [pain;
And find in change of place but change of
In tranquil sleep the village labourers rest,
And taste repose that I pursue in vain.
Hush'd is the hamlet now; and faintly gleam
The dying embers from the casement low
Of the thatch'd cottage; while the moon's pale beam
Lends a new lustre to the dazzling snow.
O'er the cold waste, amid the freezing night,
Scarce heeding whither, desolate I stray,
For me, pale eye of evening! thy soft light
Leads to no happy home; my weary way
Ends but in dark vicissitudes of care;
I only fly from doubt—to meet despair.

The following Lines, written at Florence *by Mr.* THOMAS WALTER, *were addressed (during their Residence in that City) to her Grace the Duchess of* DEVONSHIRE, *the Rt. Hon. Lady Viscountess* DUNCANNON, *and the Rt Hon. Lady* ELIZABETH FOSTER.

AN English Gentleman, passing through Florence, has been unable to resist expressing his admiration at the happy concurrence of circumstances which ought long to constitute the boast of this elegant city. The three Ladies to whom the inclosed just tribute of homage is addressed, are intreated to accept it as the incense of truth rather than as the language of Poetry, and to forgive the intrusion of one (never a poet by profession) who has dedicated an hour to the most delightful—perhaps the most honourable of all employments—the celebration of whatever is fair, good, and great—of beauties who merit a superior bard, though they can never command a more fervent admirer.

Florence, Feb. 23, 1793.

HAIL, favour'd Florence! where each trav'ller views
The consecrated seat of ev'ry Muse.

While

While o'er the world unletter'd darkneſs hung,
Here Painting flouriſh'd, and here Dante ſung.
Here patient Sculpture early taught "to trace
"The ling'ring line, and mould the tardy grace;"
The lib'ral Arts with added luſtre roſe,
And grateful Science wak'd from long repoſe.
Hail, favour'd Florence!—once the hallow'd place
Of ev'ry Muſe—and now of ev'ry grace.
Superior glories here the ſtranger charm,
Superior boaſts th' admiring natives warm.
Riſe, Muſes, riſe, and ſing in welcome ſtrain
The ſplendid æra of this Golden Reign!
Preſumptuous hopel each Muſe deſpairing flies,
Nor decks the triumph of all-conqu'ring eyes;
Aw'd by reſiſtleſs beauties they remove,
And yield the palm of Poetry to Love.
Here ſhine thoſe forms, which in the Painter's breaſt
Kindle the glow of genius half ſuppreſt,
Rouſe in the lab'ring ſculptor fond deſire,
And grant to ſtubborn ſtone Promethean fire.
With theſe; each faſcinating grace combines
True taſte, that ſentiment and ſenſe refines.
Magic perfection! by whoſe juſt decrees,
Wit, pleaſure, knowledge, virtue, learn to pleaſe;
That charm which lends to love his ſureſt art,
That brighteſt poliſh of his keeneſt dart,
Which beams (thro' all the levity of youth)
The life of beauty and the teſt of truth.
Here they acknowledge, in ſome tend'rer hour,
Soft Senſibility's engaging power;
The ſympathetic ſoul, the liquid eye,
The throbbing boſom, and the plaintive ſigh!
The ſigh that each imperious ſpirit warms,
The breeze of paſſion undiſturb'd by ſtorms;
Which, tempering ev'ry tone of fiercer love,
Ev'n ſages bleſs, and Cynics muſt approve.
Here, too, the Graces in each look diſplay
Th' enliv'ning temper voluble and gay,
The ſprightly phraſe, the unaffected ſmile,
The arch allu ſion and the tranſient wile;
The ſly remark that in the mem'ry plays,
Which fancy dictates and which judgement ſways;
Good ſenſe that guides the ever-yielding face
To laugh with elegance, or weep with grace;
To point with delicacy gentle jeſts,
To calm the tumult of ingenuous breaſts;
To dart the vivid pleaſantry around,
To ſpare with candour or with ſkill to wound;
More glorious, more admir'd, more lov'd, more fit,
Than all the flaſhing fire of radiant wit.
Such are the gifts the youthful graces ſhew,
Gifts that Aonian Maids could ne'er beſtow;
Such is the blandiſhment, and ſuch the charm,
Which empire, wealth, and wit, and worth, diſarm;
Which boaſt a pow'r—a pow'r that all confeſs,
Which rule, exalt, inſpire, adorn, and bleſs.
Thus, in their native forms, the Graces * ſhine,
And rival, with ſucceſs, the tuneful nine:
Nor crave, from fiction or from fabling fame,
The learn'd diſguiſe of a ſcholaſtic name.
Hail, favour'd Florence! once the hallow'd place
Of every Muſe, and now of every grace.

* *Devon, Duncannon, Foſter.*

PARODIES OF SHAKSPEARE. N°. VI.

——TO print, or not to print?—that is the queſtion;
Whether 'tis ſafer in the mind t' enjoy
The calm retreat of modeſt diffidence,
Or to turn author 'gainſt repeated hints,
And by oppoſing end them:—to print;—to publiſh;
No more; and by advertiſement to ſee
Our name announced with *A. M. LL. D.*
As graduates heir to——'tis an exhibition
Moſt pleaſing to be wiſh'd: to print;—to publiſh;—
Perchance expoſe one's ſelf—ay, there's the rub;
For in that haſty ſtep what ills may come,
When we have ſent off the copy to the preſs,
Muſt give us pauſe:—there's the reſpect
Should make our eſſays of much longer date;
For who would bear the whips, and ſcorns of ſatire,
The ſcholar's jeſt, the critic's contumely,
The ſlurs of deſpiſed notice, the poet's delay,
The tediouſneſs of office, and the loſs
Of books return'd on hand not vendible,
When he might his reputation ſave
By bare quietus? Who would diſgrace bear,
Yet groan beneath enormous bill of charges,
But that the hope of praiſe in the Reviews,—
Thoſe undiſcover'd cenſors, from whoſe ken
No title-page eſcapes—flattering the will
Makes us paſs by what credit we yet have,
To rique the judgement that we know not of;
Thus vanity doth make ſcribblers of us all!—
And thus the forwardneſs of reſolution,
Ne'er temper'd with the ſolid caſt of thought,
Sends compoſitions of no pith and moment
With this conceit to be tranſcrib'd anew,
And loſe the name of writing.——

HAMLET, III. 1.

The keen-ſet gueſt now, at the ſheriff's feaſt,
Cramshis rich veniſon up he knows well how:
As many plateſuls as the haunch will bear,
With diſtinct health and conſign'd bumpers to them,
He makes an end of, with a faint adieu:
And ekes out one ſingle ſlice of fat more,
Aſſiſted with the ſweet of currant-jelly ſauce.

TROILUS, IV. 4.

She never told her love:—but lover's ſighs,
Whiſpers, vows, kiſſes, moon-light walks,—ſhe blabb'd:
Letting detraction, like a beetle's fang,
Prey on the fairеſt bud: ſhe pin'd with ſpleen,
And in her green and yellow faded damaſk
She ſat, a bloated toad, down to quadrille,
Smiling at grief.——

TWELFTH NIGHT, II. 4.
MASTER SHALLOW.

MINUTES

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE NATIONAL CONVENTION OF FRANCE, *(continued from p. 564.)*

May 27. A Letter from the Mayor of Paris was read, ſtating, that the public mind was very much agitated; that the two parties in Paris were on the point of coming to blows; and that ſome ſtrong meaſures were neceſſary in order to prevent them.

Marat ſaid, that all the public troubles were to be attributed to the Commiſſion of Twelve, which had provoked the inſurrection of the people. He demanded that the Commiſſion ſhould be diſſolved, or a general inſurrection would enſue.

I demand, ſaid Mazuyer, that it ſhould be decreed, that Marat had endeavoured to foment an inſurrection. The people ought to know of the cabals which exiſted laſt night in Paris; they ought to be informed, that the Section of Union has this night carried to the Section of the Temple, for its concurrence, a decree, by which it has been determined to maſſacre the rich, and twenty-two National Deputies. This real ſituation of Paris ſhould be known. Pache muſt be oppoſed to Pache. In his firſt report, he ſaid, that Paris was tranquil—that he had remedied the danger if there was any—and to-day he foretels diſaſters. I demand that theſe two reports be printed, in order to prove that Pache has contradicted himſelf.—Agreed.

The Section of *La Cité* appeared at the bar. It demanded the liberation of its Preſident and Secretary, who had been arreſted by order of the Commiſſion of Twelve. It obſerved, that if the Convention would not ſave the people, the people would ſave themſelves. It farther inſiſted, that the Commiſſion of Twelve ſhould be taken before the Revolutionary Tribunal. [*Applauded from the Galleries.*]

The Preſident replied—The Convention pardons your youth; it will never be influenced by any portion of the people. In a Republic, the law alone ought to reign. The Convention adopted this anſwer.

Robeſpierre ſpoke at length againſt this reply.—Charlier demanded a decree of accuſation againſt the Committee of Twelve. Marat ſaid that the country could only be ſaved by the ſacrifice of the Ariſtocrats.—Leonard Bourdon demanded, that the two citizens ſhould be releaſed.—Thuriot ſaid, the Preſident was the author of this diſorder.

Combon accuſed his opponents of being rogues and aſſaſſins.

Lecroix anſwered him, that he had a pair of horſe-piſtols, one of which was much at his ſervice.—The tumults increaſed.

The Preſident, while writing a letter, was attacked by Roux, who ſnatched it from him. Several members ran to the aſſiſtance of the Preſident, who put on his hat, and rang the bell).

The Aſſembly at length voted, that Robeſpierre ſhould not be heard; which produced freſh noiſe from the Mountain; and the *Appel Nominal* was called for.

May 21. A member ſtated, that the army of the Republic had been completely defeated by Gaſton, at the head of the Inſurgents, who afterwards marched againſt Rochefort.

Cambon ſaid, that the King of Naples had entered into the coalition of the powers; and the French territory was about to be attacked on the ſide of Var.

May 30. Cambon propoſed to grant authority to the Executive Council, to exchange, for arms and ammunition, the *regalia* and appendages of the Crown, and to make preſents of them to powers whoſe alliance may be uſeful to the French nation.—Decreed.

The following Decrees propoſed afterwards by Barrere, in the name of the Committee of Public Safety, were paſſed.

I. There ſhall be a primary ſchool in every place which contains from 400 to 1500 inhabitants. This ſchool may ſerve for all leſs populous places, which may be within the diſtance of 1000 toiſes.

II. In each of theſe ſchools there ſhall be an inſtructor, charged with teaching the ſcholars that elementary knowledge which is neceſſary to enable citizens to exerciſe their rights and to manage their domeſtic concerns.

III. The Committee of Public Inſtruction ſhall preſent a proportional mode for towns and the more populous commons.

IV. The inſtructors ſhall be charged to give lectures and inſtruction, once every week, to citizens of all ages and of both ſexes.

V. The plan of a Decree, preſented by the Committee of Public Inſtruction, ſhall irrevocably be the order of the day every Thurſday.

The requiſition of the public force was ordered in ſeveral claſſes as follows:

The firſt requiſition ſhall extend from the age of 16 to 25.

The ſecond from that of 25 to 35.

The third from the age of 35 to that of 45.

The names of all citizens above that age ſhall be deſcribed in three claſſes, in regiſters kept by the municipalities. Every citizen burthened with three children, and who can prove that he is unable to maintain them except by his labour, ſhall be ranked in the third claſs, whatever may be his age.

All bachelors, under the age of 45, ſhall be placed in the firſt claſs.

The Municipalities ſhall inſcribe, in the ſame regiſters, the number of fire-arms which they have at their diſpoſal, and which ſhall be diſtributed amongſt the [illegible] of the firſt claſs.

The Municipal Officers ſh[illegible] under pain of being diſmiſſed by th[illegible]

ries of Departments, that all citizens of the firſt claſs be exerciſed every Sunday.

(To be continued.)

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

The little commonwealth of Switzerland, always one of the moſt delightful objects upon which the mind could repoſe, is, at this moment, almoſt the only ſafe and pleaſant retreat that the Continent affords. Neither drawn into the war by the ambition of ſharing the territory of France, by the vain, though more honourable, deſign of puniſhing the *regicides*, or the weak reſentment of inſults offered by a worthleſs Convention, the Swiſs not only preſerve the bleſſings of their antient tranquillity, but are gaining a conſiderable ſhare of the commerce, which can be conducted only by neutral powers, between the neighbouring parts of France and Germany.

Sweden. A reſolution being taken, on the 14th ultimo, by all the three colleges of the empire, for eſtabliſhing a law of the empire to aboliſh all ſecret orders and ſocieties in Univerſities, M. Schroerbing, Secretary of the Embaſſy of Swediſh Pomerania, has diſtributed a Pro-memoria, by which his Swediſh Majeſty, in his quality of Duke of Anterior Pomerania, declares:—"That he will uſe his utmoſt endeavours to oppoſe, aboliſh, and deſtroy, all hurtful orders; but that he reſerves to himſelf, according as circumſtances ſhall require, to take ſuch meaſures as his Majeſty ſhall think fitteſt for the object in view, and the thing itſelf; whereas, otherwiſe, ſuch concluſion of the empire remains obligatory for ſuch States only as have expreſſly voted for the ſame."

The ſaid Pro-memoria continues in the following manner:—"Not every diſpoſition, meaſure, ordinance, or puniſhment inflicting law, which ſeemingly tends to the proper aim, and which in other caſes might be applicable, can have in all States of Germany the ſame energy and the ſame end, for oppoſing orders and ſocieties, which perhaps are rather the reſult of adventitious notions, of overheated juvenile brains, or other innocent cauſes, than of a criminal propenſity of hurting the mother country; for which reaſon, every kind of ſuch like connexions of fraternity are not equally puniſhable; and how eaſily may a fiery youth be miſled, either through his own imagination, or through the influence of others, from which he nevertheleſs moſt commonly returns by the firſt rays of reaſon!

In this reſpect it is eſpecially neceſſary to take mutual diſpoſitions for preventing ſuch connexions from exceeding their proper bounds. And, ſince on the one ſide it is juſt to ſet them bounds, it is on the other hand fully as reaſonable to have compaſſion with human frailties, to which youth is the moſt liable, and to afford them rather an opportunity of mending, of obtaining pardon, and becoming uſeful to the State, than to load them, and with them their families, with indelible infamy, and condemn them to perpetual puniſhment; not to mention the detriment ſuch auſterity might cauſe, in a more or leſs degree, to the now-flouriſhing Univerſities."

Poland. The two notes, delivered to the Poliſh Diet from the Miniſters of St. Peterſburg and Berlin, demanding the appointment of a Deputation to ſanction the diviſion of the country, produced the moſt violent altercation. It was agreed to in the ſitting of the 26th, upon the motion of M. Jankowſki, by a conſiderable majority of votes, to claim the mediation of all the foreign Courts, with thoſe of Berlin and St. Peteſburg, to withdraw their troops from the provinces of the republic, and to give up the ſame. And on this account, as the Poles have had no Envoy at Vienna ſince M. Wayne held that office, he was again nominated.

At length, on the motion that the deputation demanded ſhould be empowered to treat with the Court of Ruſſia only, this propoſition was ſupported by the King, and carried by a majority of 107 voices againſt 24.

It has been agreed upon, in the General Confederation, that the military of the republic ſhall be diminiſhed; but that the civil liſt ſhall remain upon the ſame footing as before.

As the interval between one ſitting and another was not ſufficient for the drawing up of the inſtructions to the Miniſter at foreign Courts, by the Chancellors, no buſineſs was done on the 27th of June.

On the 28th, the Marſhal again brought forward the appointment of a delegation to treat with the Courts of St. Peterſburg and Berlin conjointly. This was oppoſed by almoſt the whole chamber, as inconſiſtent with the reſolution already adopted to treat only with the Court of St. Peterſburg, and an injunction was voted to the Chancellors of Courland and Lithuania, to draw up an anſwer to the notes delivered by the Ruſſian and Pruſſian Miniſters, conformable to the principles of this reſolution.

The inſtructions prepared by the Chancellors for the Miniſters at foreign Courts, and for the conduct of the delegation, viz. to treat only with the Court of St. Peterſburg, were read. It was propoſed, as an additional article, to call M. Ducache, Chargé des Affaires from the Court of Vienna, to the negotiations, becauſe the Emperor had guarantied the treaty of 1775. To give time for examining this amendment, the Diet adjourned to July 1ſt, when the debates on the delegation were renewed; and to get rid of a diſcuſſion, which the longer it was purſued became the more embarraſſed, it was unanimouſly agreed to adjourn the Diet to the 15th of July.

EAST

East India Intelligence.

Calcutta, Sep. 27, 1793. Captain Blake, of the ſhip Chicheſter, on carrying his cargo of rice to Coringa, found the miſeries of famine raging there to ſuch an exceſs, that even the women came off to the ſhip in catamarans in the hope of procuring relief. This ſingle circumſtance muſt ſpeak the height of their diſtreſs, as the female natives are never known to venture on the ſea. Captain Blake ſold his rice conſiderably under what was called the current price, and even would not have received what he did, had he not been aſſured that the poor people would not at all have been benefited by an under-ſale on his part, and that the rice was purchaſed by ſome wealthy Bramins.

Captain Blake, touched with the deepeſt compaſſion for all the wretchedneſs he was witneſs of, fed 800 people daily while he remained at Coringa, and, on quitting the place, left 1000 rupees worth of rice for them.

The correſpondent, who communicates the information, feels the higheſt gratification from being enabled to proclaim ſuch an act of humanity; and ſincerely wiſhes it may have the happy effect of exciting ſuch ſenſations in the breaſts of thoſe, who poſſeſs the means, as ſhall tend to create ſome relief to the poor objects, who are labouring under the miſeries of famine in our Northern poſſeſſions.

Futty Sing, the Rajah of Guzzeral, has been put to death by the intrigues of Madajee Scindia, Chief of the Mahrattas, who was at Poonah with ſuch a force, and had formed ſuch plans of aggrandiſement and conqueſt, as to render an immediate war between Great Britain and the Mahrattas greatly to be apprehended.

West India Intelligence.

Copy of a Letter from Brigadier General Ogilvie, *to the Right Hon.* Henry Dundas, *one of his Majeſty's Principle Secretaries of State. Dated* Iſland of St. Pierre, *May* 18, 1793. *Received June* 30.

SIR,

I have the honour to acquaint you, that the iſlands of St. Pierre and Miquelon ſurrendered at diſcretion to his Majeſty's forces on the 14th inſtant.

In obedience to his Majeſty's commands, ſignified to me in your letter of the 15th of February, having conſulted at Halifax with Capt. Affleck, commanding his Majeſty's ſhip Alligator, I embarked, without loſs of time, for the attack of theſe iſlands, with a detachment of the Royal Artillery, and 310 rank and file, with Officers and Non-commiſſioned Officers, in proportion, of the 4th and 65th Regiments, on-board that ſhip, a King's ſchooner, and three tranſports; and ſailed on the 7th inſtant.

On the 14th, about day-break, we made the iſland of St. Pierre; and Capt. Affleck, having made a diſpoſition to proceed by the channel of Miquelon, a convenient place in that Strait for debarking the troops offering, and our information from different quarters (however imperfect) giving us reaſon to ſuppoſe that a French frigate was in the harbour, and of the farther defences, of which we had not been able to gain any real intelligence, I propoſed to Capt. Affleck to land the troops, that an attack by ſea and land might be made at the ſame time, with which he perfectly coincided; and accordingly I landed, with great part of the Troops, in the Anſe-à-Savoyard, about five miles to the Weſtward of the town, and proceeded towards it, ſending a ſummons from Capt. Affleck and myſelf to the Commandant for the immediate ſurrender of the iſland; when an anſwer being returned, demanding terms of capitulation, they were decidedly refuſed. The troops continued their march; and, having reached, without oppoſition, the heights above the town, the Alligator at the ſame time appearing in ſight of the Harbour, the Commandant, Monſ. Danſeville, who from circumſtances was under the direction of the Commune of the iſland, ſurrendered the iſlands of St. Pierre and Miquelon at diſcretion; and poſſeſſion was immediately taken of the battery and places of defence near the town and harbour.

The garriſon conſiſted of between 80 and 100 men only; but there were upwards of 500 French fiſhermen (excluſive of the inhabitants) in the town, who, had they been prepared and well armed, might have made great oppoſition. They had likewiſe begun to put in a ſtate of defence the battery of eight twenty-ſix pounders, which effectually defended the harbour.

If, from fortunate events no opportunity offered for the troops to diſtinguiſh themſelves, it would be doing the greateſt injuſtice both to officers and men, if I did not, in the ſtrongeſt terms, mention their good conduct, diſcipline, and regularity; the ſlighteſt depredation not having been committed on any of the inhabitants by the troops I have the honour to command, in a place taken in the manner above ſtated.

I incloſe a return of the ordnance and military ſtores taken on the iſland, and have the honour to be, with the greateſt reſpect, Sir, your moſt obedient humble ſervant,

James Ogilvie, Brig. Gen.

The Right Hon. Henry Dundas, *One of his Majeſty's Principal Secretaries of State. &c. &c. &c.*

[Here follows a return of the ordnance and military ſtores taken on the iſland.]

Admiralty-Office, June 30.

A Letter from Captain William Affleck, *Commander of his Majeſty's ſhip Alligator, to Mr. Stephens, dated St. Pierre, May* 20, 1793.

ries of Departments, that all citizens of the firſt claſs be exerciſed every Sunday.

(To be continued.)

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

The little commonwealth of Switzerland, always one of the moſt delightful objects upon which the mind could repoſe, is, at this moment, almoſt the only ſafe and pleaſant retreat that the Continent affords. Neither drawn into the war by the ambition of ſharing the territory of France, by the vain, though more honourable, deſign of puniſhing the *regicides*, or the weak reſentment of inſults offered by a worthleſs Convention, the Swiſs not only preſerve the bleſſings of their antient tranquillity, but are gaining a conſiderable ſhare of the commerce, which can be conducted only by neutral powers, between the neighbouring parts of France and Germany.

Sweden. A reſolution being taken, on the 14th ultimo, by all the three colleges of the empire, for eſtabliſhing a law of the empire to aboliſh all ſecret orders and ſocieties in Univerſities, M. Schroerbing, Secretary of the Embaſſy of Swediſh Pomerania, has diſtributed a Pro-memoria, by which his Swediſh Majeſty, in his quality of Duke of Anterior Pomerania, declares:—"That he will uſe his utmoſt endeavours to oppoſe, aboliſh, and deſtroy, all hurtful orders; but that he reſerves to himſelf, according as circumſtances ſhall require, to take ſuch meaſures as his Majeſty ſhall think fitteſt for the object in view, and the thing itſelf; whereas, otherwiſe, ſuch concluſion of the empire remains obligatory for ſuch States only as have expreſſly voted for the ſame."

The ſaid Pro-memoria continues in the following manner:—"Not every diſpoſition, meaſure, ordinance, or puniſhment inflicting law, which ſeemingly tends to the proper aim, and which in other caſes might be applicable, can have in all States of Germany the ſame energy and the ſame end, for oppoſing orders and ſocieties, which perhaps are rather the reſult of adventitious notions, of overheated juvenile brains, or other innocent cauſes, than of a criminal propenſity of hurting the mother country; for which reaſon, every kind of ſuch like connexions of fraternity are not equally puniſhable; and how eaſily may a fiery youth be miſled, either through his own imagination, or through the influence of others, from which he nevertheleſs moſt commonly returns by the firſt rays of reaſon!

In this reſpect it is eſpecially neceſſary to take mutual diſpoſitions for preventing ſuch connexions from exceeding their proper bounds. And, ſince on the one ſide it is juſt to ſet them bounds, it is on the other hand fully as reaſonable to have compaſſion with human frailties, to which youth is the *moſt liable, and to afford them* rather an opportunity of mending, of obtaining pardon, and becoming uſeful to the State, than to load them, and with them their families, with indelible infamy, and condemn them to perpetual puniſhment; not to mention the detriment ſuch auſterity might cauſe, in a more or leſs degree, to the now-flouriſhing Univerſities."

Poland. The two notes, delivered to the Poliſh Diet from the Miniſters of St. Peterſburg and Berlin, demanding the appointment of a Deputation to ſanction the diviſion of the country, produced the moſt violent altercation. It was agreed to in the ſitting of the 25th, upon the motion of M. Jankowſki, by a conſiderable majority of votes, to claim the mediation of all the foreign Courts, with thoſe of Berlin and St. Peterſburg, to withdraw their troops from the provinces of the republic, and to give up the ſame. And on this account, as the Poles have had no Envoy at Vienna ſince M. Wayne held that office, he was again nominated.

At length, on the motion that the deputation demanded ſhould be empowered to treat with the Court of Ruſſia only, this propoſition was ſupported by the King, and carried by a majority of 107 voices againſt 24.

It has been agreed upon, in the General Confederation, that the military of the republic ſhall be diminiſhed; but that the civil liſt ſhall remain upon the ſame footing as before.

As the interval between one ſitting and another was not ſufficient for the drawing up of the inſtructions to the Miniſter at foreign Courts, by the Chancellors, no buſineſs was done on the 27th of June.

On the 28th, the Marſhal again brought forward the appointment of a delegation to treat with the Courts of St. Peterſburg and Berlin conjointly. This was oppoſed by almoſt the whole chamber, as inconſiſtent with the reſolution already adopted to treat only with the Court of St. Peterſburg, and an injunction was voted to the Chancellors of Courland and Lithuania, to draw up an anſwer to the notes delivered by the Ruſſian and Pruſſian Miniſters, conformable to the principles of this reſolution.

The inſtructions prepared by the Chancellors for the Miniſters at foreign Courts, and for the conduct of the delegation, viz. to treat only with the Court of St. Peterſburg, were read. It was propoſed, as an additional article, to call M. Ducache, Chargé des Affaires from the Court of Vienna, to the negotiations, becauſe the Emperor had guarantied the treaty of 1775. To give time for examining this amendment, the Diet adjourned to July 1ſt, when the debates on the delegation were renewed; and to get rid of a diſcuſſion, which the longer it was purſued became the more embarraſſed, it was unanimouſly agreed to adjourn the Diet to the 15th of July.

EAST

East India Intelligence.

Calcutta, Sep. 27, 1793. Captain Blake, of the ſhip Chicheſter, on carrying his cargo of rice to Coringa, found the miſeries of famine raging there to ſuch an exceſs, that even the women came off to the ſhip in catamarans in the hope of procuring relief. This ſingle circumſtance muſt ſpeak the height of their diſtreſs, as the female natives are never known to venture on the ſea. Captain Blake ſold his rice conſiderably under what was called the current price, and even would not have received what he did, had he not been aſſured that the poor people would not at all have been benefited by an under-ſale on his part, and that the rice was purchaſed by ſome wealthy Bramins.

Captain Blake, touched with the deepeſt compaſſion for all the wretchedneſs he was witneſs of, fed 800 people daily while he remained at Coringa, and, on quitting the place, left 1000 rupees worth of rice for them.

The correſpondent, who communicates the information, feels the higheſt gratification from being enabled to proclaim ſuch an act of humanity; and ſincerely wiſhes it may have the happy effect of exciting ſuch ſenſations in the breaſts of thoſe, who poſſeſs the means, as ſhall tend to create ſome relief to the poor objects, who are labouring under the miſeries of famine in our Northern poſſeſſions.

Futty Sing, the Rajah of Guzzeral, has been put to death by the intrigues of Madajee Scindia, Chief of the Mahrattas, who was at Poonah with ſuch a force, and had formed ſuch plans of aggrandizement and conqueſt, as to render an immediate war between Great Britain and the Mahrattas greatly to be apprehended.

West India Intelligence.

Copy of a Letter from Brigadier General Ogilvie, *to the Right Hon.* Henry Dundas, *one of his Majeſty's Principle Secretaries of State. Dated* Iſland of St. Pierre, *May* 18, 1793. *Received June* 30.

SIR,

I have the honour to acquaint you, that the iſlands of St. Pierre and Miquelon ſurrendered at diſcretion to his Majeſty's forces on the 24th inſtant.

In obedience to his Majeſty's commands, ſignified to me in your letter of the 15th of February, having conſulted at Halifax with Capt. Affleck, commanding his Majeſty's ſhip Alligator, I embarked, without loſs of time, for the attack of theſe Iſlands, with a detachment of the Royal Artillery, and 310 rank and file, with Officers and Non-commiſſioned Officers, in proportion, of the 4th and 65th Regiments, on-board that ſhip, a King's ſchooner, and three tranſports, and ſailed on the 7th inſtant.

On the 14th, about day-break, we made the iſland of St. Pierre; and Capt. Affleck, having made a diſpoſition to proceed by the channel of Miquelon, a convenient place in that Strait for debarking the troops offering, and our information from different quarters (however imperfect) giving us reaſon to ſuppoſe that a French frigate was in the harbour, and of the farther defences, of which we had not been able to gain any real intelligence, I propoſed to Capt. Affleck to land the troops, that an attack by ſea and land might be made at the ſame time, with which he perfectly coincided; and accordingly I landed, with great part of the Troops, in the Anſe-à-Savoyard, about five miles to the Weſtward of the town, and proceeded towards it, ſending a ſummons from Capt. Affleck and myſelf to the Commandant for the immediate ſurrender of the iſland; when an anſwer being returned, demanding terms of capitulation, they were decidedly refuſed. The troops continued their march; and, having reached, without oppoſition, the heights above the town, the Alligator at the ſame time appearing in ſight of the Harbour, the Commandant, Monſ. Danſeville, who from circumſtances was under the direction of the Commune of the iſland, ſurrendered the iſlands of St. Pierre and Miquelon at diſcretion; and poſſeſſion was immediately taken of the battery and places of defence near the town and harbour.

The garriſon conſiſted of between 80 and 100 men only; but there were upwards of 500 French fiſhermen (excluſive of the inhabitants) in the town, who, had they been prepared and well armed, might have made great oppoſition. They had likewiſe begun to put in a ſtate of defence the battery of eight twenty-ſix pounders, which effectually defended the harbour.

If, from fortunate events no opportunity offered for the troops to diſtinguiſh themſelves, it would be doing the greateſt injuſtice both to officers and men, if I did not, in the ſtrongeſt terms, mention their good conduct, diſcipline, and regularity; the ſlighteſt depredation not having been committed on any of the inhabitants by the troops I have the honour to command, in a place taken in the manner above ſtated.

I incloſe a return of the ordnance and military ſtores taken on the iſland, and have the honour to be, with the greateſt reſpect, Sir, your moſt obedient humble ſervant,

James Ogilvie, Brig. Gen.

The Right Hon. Henry Dundas, *One of his Majeſty's Principal Secretaries of State &c. &c. &c.*

[Here follows a return of the ordnance and military ſtores taken on the iſland.]

Admiralty-Office, June 30.

A Letter from Captain William Affleck, *Commander of his Majeſty's ſhip* Alligator, *to Mr.* Stephens, *dated* St. Pierre, *May* 24, 1793.

1793, *was this day received*; *of which the following is an extract.*

I acquainted my Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, in my letter of the 2d ult. from Halifax, that, in obedience to their Lordſhips orders, I intended ſailing on the 6th inſtant, with Brigadier-General Ogilvie and tranſports, taking with me the Diligente armed ſchooner, to attack the iſlands of St. Pierre and Miquelon.

You will be pleaſed to inform their Lordſhips the tranſports were not ready to receive the troops till the 7th, on which day I ſailed with them, having on-board the 4th and part of the 65th regiments, with a detachment of the Royal Artillery. At two A. M. on the 14th, made the iſland of St. Pierre; hove-to with the convoy till day-break. Brigadier-General Ogilvie propoſed, as we had intelligence of a French frigate being in the harbour (however imperfect), that, in order to ſecure the iſland, would be to effect a landing on the Weſtward. I perfectly coincided with the General, who accordingly landed with part of the troops. I ordered the tranſports to follow, and immediately made ſail for the harbour. The incloſed ſummons from the General and myſelf was immediately ſent to the Commandant for the immediate ſurrender of the iſlands. An anſwer was returned, demanding terms of capitulation, but decidedly refuſed.—Monſieur Danſeville, the Commandant, then ſurrendered at diſcretion the iſlands of St. Pierre and Miquelon to his Majeſty's forces. Their garriſon conſiſted of near 100 men, and upwards of 500 French fiſhermen, excluſive of the inhabitants of the town. They were putting their battery in a ſtate of defence, mounting eight twenty-ſix pounders, and four ſix-pounders, which effectually defends the harbour. I have captured eighteen ſmall veſſels with fiſh, and two American ſchooners, with proviſions and naval ſtores.

His Britannic Majeſty's Ship Alligator, off St. Pierre's Harbour, May 14, 1793.

WE demand the immediate ſurrender of the Iſlands of St. Pierre and Miquelon to his Britannic Majeſty's ſea and land-forces. No capitulation will be allowed; but every indulgence granted to priſoners of war that is cuſtomary from Britiſh commanders.

WM. AFFLECK, Commander of his Majeſty's ſhip Alligator.
JA. OGILVIE, Brigadier-General.

To the Commandant of the Iſlands of St. Pierre and Miquelon.

NOOTKA SOUND.

Sept. 18, 1792. Subſequent to the Convention, Don Juan Franciſco de la Bodega y Quadra, governor of St. Blas, was appointed commandant of the veſſels and ſettlements formed by, or belonging to, his Catholic Majeſty, on the Weſt coaſt of *North America. He arrived at Nootka in April laſt, and has ſince* that time reſided here. The Daedalus ſtore-ſhip, in the ſervice of Britain, arrived two months ſince from England, and conveyed ſome diſpatches to Capt. Vancouver, in which he was directed to receive thoſe territories of which the ſubjects of England were diſpoſſeſſed by the Spaniards in April 1789. Toward the latter part of Auguſt, Capt. Vancouver (who is on this coaſt on a voyage of diſcovery, with two veſſels under his command) entered this port. After ſome letters had paſſed between the commandant and Capt. Vancouver, on the ſubject of delivering thoſe territories it was intended to cede, the gentlemen diſcovered, that their ideas of the meaning of the leading articles of the Convention were by no means ſimilar; Capt. Vancouver expecting that the whole of the lands, harbours, &c. contained in or ſurrounding Nootka Sound, with a port ſixteen leagues to the Southward, called Port Cox or Clyoquat, were the places of which he was to be put in full poſſeſſion on the part of his Britannic Majeſty. The Spaniſh commandant, on the contrary, governing himſelf by the firſt article of the Convention, with which his private orders perfectly agreed, was willing to cede only that place of which the Britiſh ſubjects were diſpoſſeſſed; which, on the fulleſt and moſt impartial reſearch, appeared to be only a ſmall ſpot of land, of, to uſe the expreſſion of Capt. Vancouver, "little more than a hundred yards in extent any way; the buildings, &c. dwindled to one hut.

That indefinite mode of expreſſion, which Mr. Fitzherbert and the Count Florida Blanca adopted in the Conventional Articles, has opened the way for a diſpute, which may probably have a ſerious termination. The delicate honour and firm integrity of the Spaniſh commandant would not permit him, after a full inveſtigation of facts, to give the property and poſſeſſion of a country to Great Britain, which the treaty, under which he acted, did not authoriſe him to do. As the Conventional Articles do not particularly point out the ſpot or ſpots of land which the ſubjects of Britain were diſpoſſeſſed of, it was neceſſary, on the part of his excellency Signor Don Juan de Quadra, to determine their ſituation and extent, from the beſt evidence it was in his power to obtain. The ſteps which every prudent man would take were adopted by him; the reſult of his enquiry very fully evinced, that the land occupied by Britiſh ſubjects was a little corner of a ſmall cove. The conduct of Capt. Vancouver has been temperate and cool; and Great Britain will derive as much credit from his management of her political concerns, as we truſt the world will reap advantage from his nautical reſearches.

The reſult will be this. As Capt. Vancouver diſclaims all retroſpective diſcuſſion, however neceſſary it may be, in the opinion of

of the Spanish commandant, to establish the boundaries of those lands of which the subjects of Great Britain were dispossessed; and as the Spanish commandant is only inclined to cede the property of that spot just now alluded to, with the possession of the port, to the English; which Capt. Vancouver does not think proper to receive, being contrary to his orders and instructions, and likewise as he supposes, to the spirit of the Convention; nothing effectual or decisive can be done. The Spanish commandant departs to-morrow; and Capt. Vancouver has, in one of his letters, signified to his Excellency, that he will not hoist the British flag on the terms which have been offered him. The vessel under Capt. Vancouver's command will proceed to the Sandwich, or some other islands in the Pacific ocean immediately. A Spanish frigate remains here, and the force of his Catholic Majesty will be increased in a few days. The Spaniards will retain the possession and government of the port, which will continue free and open to all nations.

America.

By a passenger in the ship Clothier, Gardner, arrived at Hull from Philadelphia, which place she left May 20, there is advice, that, previous to her sailing, all the principal merchants of the capital had a general meeting, and addressed the President to use his utmost endeavours to keep the strictest neutrality between the United States and the different powers of Europe at war.

Augusta, Georgia, April 27. On the 7th inst. in Washington county, a son of Colonel Francis Pugh was killed; and, not content with the usual mode, they double scalped him, plundered several families of their clothing, houshold furniture, provisions, and carried off 20 horses and a negro.

In Green county, on or near the Scull Shoals, on the Oconee River, on Monday last, at ten in the morning, six persons, a man, woman, three children, and a negro, were murdered by a party of Indians, but the number of the perpetrators is unknown.

Quebec. His Royal Highness Prince Edward has pardoned Joseph Draper, of the Royal Fusileers, for a conspiracy and attempt against his life; the man was solemnly led, with his coffin, to the fatal field, with every expectation of suffering; when the Prince addressed him, pointing out the enormity of his offence, and admonished him, by the mercy he now experienced, to atone for his past crimes; that, as his commanding officer, he was prevented from making any application in his favour, but, as the son of his sovereign, he had obtained that mercy he now experienced.

Ireland.

Dublin, July 12. A large mob, to the number of about 1000 men, assembled at Boris, county of Mayo, 30 of whom were armed with muskets, the rest with bayonets, pikes, &c. They were met by Hugh O'Donnel, Esq. Lieut. Col. of the South Mayo Militia, and Capt. Bell, with a party of the 39th regiment, consisting of 40 men. Mr. O'Donnel quitted his party, and went among the delinquints, in order to exhort them to a sense of their duty; their answer was, that nothing would do, unless the soldiers would deliver up their arms. Mr. O'Donnel then returned to his party, when they were immediately attacked by a discharge of musquetry, &c. on which an engagement took place; when, after a few minutes, the mob retreated, leaving 36 dead, and several dangerously wounded. Many prisoners were taken, among whom is one of the name of Noon, supposed to be a principal ringleader. Seven of the soldiers were wounded, three dangerously. Mr. O'Donnel received a slight wound in the ancle.

Wexford, July 15. Two men were committed to gaol, charged on oath with being concerned in a riotous mob, who had assembled on Monday last at Templescoby, near Enniscorthy, and for having arms in their possession, loaded with powder and ball. On Thursday morning an anonymous letter was received, desiring a respectable inhabitant to apply to the magistrates to liberate the above men; threatening, in case of refusal, to come in a body of 3000, and burn the town. Little notice was taken of this threat; nor did the inhabitants appear alarmed, till about three o'clock, when a gentleman rode hastily through the town, to inform the Magistrates that the mob were not more than a quarter of a mile off, and appeared in great force. Lieut. Buckby, who commanded the detachment quartered at Taghmon, and who had been in town that day, alone, on regimental business, was on his return to join his command, taken prisoner by the mob, and forced to march back with them to Wexford. This alarming intelligence was immediately communicated to the barracks, and in a few minutes about 50 soldiers of the 56th regiment, with three Magistrates, headed by the brave but unfortunate Major Vallotton, marched to meet the insurgents, who were drawn up at the upper end of John-street, and in the road leading to Taghmon, in readiness to receive them. The Major, humanely intending to expostulate with them, advanced a few paces before his party. Time was not given him to speak; Lieut. Buckby broke from the mob, who instantly fired at him; Major Vollotton was knocked down by them; a short but desperate conflict then ensued. The Major is since dead. The rioters ran off in every direction, having nine men killed on the spot, and a considerable number wounded; many of whom are since dead. Two innocent people, whose curiosity led them too near the scene of action, unfortunately lost their lives, and three or four were slightly wounded.

Counties

COUNTRY NEWS.

Thermometer at *Briſtol*. July 8, 84; 9, 86; 10, 11, 89; 12, 90; 13, 88; at three in the afternoon, ſhade and open air. At ſeven in the morning, the ſame days, loweſt point 65, mean height 77. Laſt year the mean height was only 63; and, 1791, only one degree more. June 5, 1791, 81; 1792, Auguſt 3, 82.

Thermometer in the pump-room at *Bath*. Tueſday, 83; Wedneſday noon, 72.—Oxford Journal.

Thermometer at *Bottesford*, July 15, aſpect North, wind S.W. at 1 P.M. 88½. July 16, at 1 P.M. 90.

At *Edmonton*, *July* 16, the thermometer ſtood at 93, expoſed to the North, in the ſhade. Such a degree of heat is uncommon even in the ſouthern parts of Jamaica!

Oxford, Tueſday, July 2.

Oxford, on this and ſome days paſt, was a very buſy ſcene; people pouring in from every road, to ſee the inſtallation of the new Chancellor, the Duke of Portland. The ſtreets were filled the greater part of Monday in expectation of his arrival. He came between eight and nine in the evening, and drove immediately to the Vice-chancellor's, Dr. Wills, warden of Wadham.

This morning, at ten o'clock, all the heads of houſes and proctors were aſſembled in the Delegates' room, when the Chancellor was introduced to them by the Vice-chancellor. At half after ten, they proceeded to the Radcliffe library, where the other governors and ſubſcribers to the Radcliffe Infirmary joined the proceſſion to St. Mary's church. The church was crowded before eleven; but, by ſetting apart the galleries for ladies only, the pews for ſtrangers generally, and the ſeats in the centre aile to the governors and ſubſcribers to the Infirmary, order was well preſerved, and the effect rendered ſtrikingly beautiful. Mr. Booke, chaplain of Magdalen college, read prayers; Mr. Brown, of Magdalen hall, the leſſons; and the rev. Dr. Percy, Biſhop of Dromore, preached the ſermon for the charity. His text was choſen from St. John's Goſpel, xiii. 34: "A new commandment I give unto you," &c. His Lordſhip followed the virtue of benevolence through the different periods of ſociety—repreſented it in the Savage, in the enlightened Heathen, and in the Chriſtian, with its different appearances in different ſtages of the Chriſtian world, and adverted to the alarming diminution of the principle in France at this time. He then more particularly, and with greater effect, enjoined the practice of it in this kingdom, and more eſpecially towards inſtitutions uſeful and comprehenſive as that of the Radcliffe Infirmary. Then commenting upon the peculiar benefits ariſing from the latter inſtitution, he addreſſed himſelf to the juſtice, the intereſts, and the humanity, *of his audience*; and diſmiſſed them *with the exhortation of* St. *Peter*, "Wherefore, warn the rich in this world," &c. The ſubſcription amounted 268 l.

In the courſe of the ſervice, which was chaunted by the choriſters from the Cathedral, Magdalen and New College chapels, Dr. Hayes introduced a *Te Deum* newly compoſed. We did not expect any thing ſuperior to the ſeveral very excellent *Te Deums* compoſed by ſome of the firſt maſters; but, from the preſent compoſition, we think Dr. Hayes is entitled to a very reſpectable place among them. In this piece, in the Jubilate, and in an anthem compoſed for the charity, Mrs. Billington, Mr. Bartleman, and Mr. Webb, exerted their fine vocal powers to the entire ſatisfaction of the audience. Of Mrs. Billington and Mr. Bartleman we need not ſpeak; in Mr. Webb were recognized the clear full notes of the late Mr. Norris.

After the ſervice was ended, the Duke of Portland, the Vice-chancellor, the proctors, the heads of houſes, the doctors, and others, the governors and ſubſcribers to the Radcliffe Infirmary, dined at the Town-hall.

This morning's ſervice continued from eleven to near two o'clock; and, after an interval of two hours, the Theatre was opened for the reception of company to a grand miſcellaneous concert ſelected by Dr. Hayes. The numbers preſent were about 1700. The ladies, the other ſtrangers, and the gentlemen of the gown, ſat indiſcriminately where they could get; and a more pleaſing variety was afforded by that circumſtance. During the playing of the overture, the Chancellor came in, and unexpectedly took his official chair, amidſt the general plaudits of the whole company. Maſter Welſh was univerſally approved. Mrs. Billington received her accuſtomed and merited applauſe. The other performers more particularly admired were, Lindley, Cramer, Mad. Krumpholtz, Giornovichi, Seconde, and Bartleman. Mrs. Billington was at firſt encored; but the opinion prevailing generally that a repetition of her very great exertions muſt be troubleſome to herſelf, the encoreing ceaſed, and the plaudits increaſed. The company left the Theatre a little after nine, thoroughly ſatisfied.

The very great improvement of faſhing the Theatre ought to be mentioned, as it admits more air and more light—both very great advantages in a Theatre ſo crowded, and as no lamps or candles are ever allowed in it.

The band conſiſted of about one hundred and twenty; inſtrumental performers, thirty-ſix; vocal, ſixty; ſometimes vocal, ſometimes inſtrumental, twenty-four.

Wedneſday, July 3.

At ten o'clock this morning, the Chancellor, the heads of houſes, profeſſors, doctors, noblemen, and proctors of the univerſity, aſſembled in the hall of Wadham College, where a very elegant *dejeuné* was provided by the Vice-Chancellor. About half after eleven, they proceeded to the Theatre, all dreſſed in the habits of their reſpective

ranks,

rofeſſions, and degrees; the Chan- a black velvet robes, richly em- l with gold.

noblemen, &c. who followed in the n, were, Lords Mansfield, Craven, eymour, and J. Beresford; Biſhops ter, Oxford, and Dromore; Mr. n, and Mr. Burke.—The doctors out an hundred. The Hon. Meſſrs. n, Morton, Grimſton, and Agar,

heatre was crowded before the pro- ntered, except the ſpace allotted for men and gentlemen who formed it; ; ſemicircle from the area was ſet them, by an order of convocation: gallery, for ladies and ſtrangers; the llery, for the bachelors, gentlemen ers, and commoners of the univer- two former to ſit in the centre, the each ſide of the ſemicircle, and ers of arts in the area. To accom- the ladies, a door was opened for half after nine; and the gentlemen have been admitted at ten; but the re not opened to the latter till very ten. The crowd around the doors great. The Theatre was ſoon filled, galleries with ladies before the of the univerſity were admitted. 200 people, it was ſuppoſed, were heatre, and 1000 diſappointed. The ere remarkably well dreſſed—very in white, with yellow, pink, and oloured ribbons—very few hats, or veils.

Chancellor opened the convocation Latin addreſs: in which he ac- himſelf in a ſcholar-like manner, ency and correctneſs of Latinity the ſeminaries where he received tion. The following noblemen and n were admitted to the honorary f doctor of laws:

ace the Duke of Devonſhire, Right Earl of Dalkeith, Right Hon. the of Titchfield, Right Hon. the Earls ual, Bute, Oxford and Mortimer, an, Spencer, Mansfield, Inchiquin, nley; Right Hon. Lord George Cavendiſh; Right Hon. Viſcounts , Fielding, and Valletort; Right rds Naas, William Ruſſel, and ey, Right Hon. Frederick Mon- William Wyndham; all preſented Wenman, Fellow of All Souls

The biſhop of Dromore, D. D. of erſity of Cambridge, was admitted . All were received with applauſe; are happy to mention, that Mr. n was particularly diſtinguiſhed by ubation of the univerſity; but ſo the area crowded before the new me it that he was with difficulty *ed himſelf with a gown in the The- e Chancellor, in conferring the de-* gree on his ſon, addreſſed him by the epithet of "*dilectiſſime* juvenis."

The two compoſitions to which the Chancellor's prizes had been adjudged, were then recited. The Latin verſes, upon the following ſubject, *Marius in tugurio ruinarum Carthaginenſium*, by Mr. Coppleſtone, ſcholar of Corpus Chriſti College, were claſſical, and written with conſiderable ſpirit, and were more particularly recommended by the diffidence of the ſpeaker. The Engliſh Eſſay upon Popularity, by Mr. Taunton, B. A. of Chriſt Church, poſſeſſed a conſiderable ſhare of merit, was written with ſtrength and perſpicuity, and took the ſubject in a very comprehenſive point of view. The ſtyle was nervous—perhaps in ſome parts too cloſe an imitation of Johnſon—in others, however, it was rather homely. It was read with great animation, and they were both very generally applauded.

The learned Profeſſor of Poetry then addreſſed the Convocation in a Latin oration, enumerating the benefits conferred upon the Univerſity by the Kings of England, from Alfred to the preſent reign. The ſubſtance was not generally intereſting; but we do not think it deſerving of the marks of ſevere diſapprobation which it received (not however univerſally) at the concluſion, when celebrating the munificence of his preſent Majeſty in regard to the botanic garden, he added, *nec melius reges ferventes habuiſſe niſi hoc unum habere*; and checked the effuſions of gratitude by this obſervation of an antient adage—*veteris illius dicti memor, non niſi poſt ſolis occaſum heroicum ſacrificandum.*

This ſpeech was ſucceeded by the Inſtallation Ode—the Poetry by Dr. Holmes, the Profeſſor—the Muſic by Dr. Hayes. The crowd in the area was ſo great, and ſo oppreſſive, that the Chancellor, declining the compliment intended for him, ſoon diſſolved the Convocation after the performance, proceeded but a very little way, as the ode has ſince been publiſhed, we may obſerve, that, after mentioning the age of Gothic ignorance and barbariſm, the Profeſſor adds the elegant air and epode already tranſcribed in our Review, p. 648; and afterwards thus ſpiritedly deſcribes the Theatre:

A I R.

Proud ſhines the Dome, in ſplendor dreſt,
To ſolemnize her high beheſt,
Lo! Banners of her peerleſs line
Gleam, mantling round the pillar'd ſhrine:
As ſtandards girt the trophied wall
Of Chivalry's heroic Hall.

CHORUS.

Fame's votive hand the ſilver tiſſue ſpun;
Broider'd magnificent with ſtoried names
Of Sages, Heroes, Patriots, Kings:
"Theſe, theſe were mine!" the parent voice proclaims.
The ſymphony accordant ſprings,
The hymns the legend of each fav'rite Son.

RONDEAU.

RONDEAU.

Enthuſiaſt Fancy, Nature's wayward child,
With traceleſs art ſhall temper raptures wild,
And ſtart enchanting in Divine exceſs.

GRAND CHORUS.

Here Genius, from pure Learning's living rill,
Spirit of richeſt Virtues ſhall diſtill.

When the Chancellor had diſſolved the Convocation, and was leaving his chair, a paper calling for "God ſave the King," was flung down to him, and handed on a mace to the band, who immediately ſtruck up. The members of the univerſity ſeemed angry that the muſic ſhould drown their plaudits or hiſſes, and began to murmur; when the Chancellor waved his hand to the orcheſtra to deſiſt, and deſcended amidſt the moſt general applauſe. The reſt of the proceſſion moved on amidſt plaudits or partial hiſſes, as each perſon was generally approved, or partially diſliked. The young men immediately, to ſhew that they did not wiſh to depart without atteſting their loyalty, called upon the band to play "God ſave the King;" which was readily complied with, and the whole Theatre united their voices to ſwell the concert.

The Chancellor, doctors, &c. dined with the Vice-Chancellor in Wadham-hall, at two o'clock. The company was numerous, about two hundred; and the entertainment the moſt elegant that could be procured.

At five in the evening the ſecond grand ſelection of muſic commenced. Mrs. Billington was encored in her firſt ſong, "Torni la Pace," &c.; and ſcarcely one performer but was univerſally applauded. Madem. Krumpholtz and Mr. Hindmarſh were particularly approved of. The houſe was more crouded than the former night—about two thouſand. It is a pity that the finer notes of Krumpholtz and other inſtrumental performers ſhould loſe any of their effect from the largeneſs of the room.

The pick-pockets collected a conſiderable booty, and it is ſaid one was detected in a maſter of arts' gown.

The ball at the Town-hall was attended by 593 perſons, admitted by tickets. Two rows were formed, each conſiſting of about ſixty couple. The reſt were obliged to ſit ſtill, ſome the whole evening, others till a vacancy was made. The greater number were gentlemen. Among the moſt diſtinguiſhed ladies were Bentinck, Legges, Darnleys, Bligh, and her very handſome ſiſter Lady Catharine, Miſs Pierrpoint, and the renowned Wiltſhire toaſts, the Miſſes Harrington. The band was well choſen. The tickets, half a guinea. The whole provided by the maſters of the Star and Croſs inns. They broke up about four in the morning.

Thurſday, July 4.

To remedy the inconveniences generally complained of on Wednesday, the proctors, curators, &c. met this morning; and agreed that ladies, and maſters of arts, and ſtrangers of genteel appearance, ſhould be admitted into the Theatre at a little after nine: the reſt of the Univerſity about ten. The proctors appointed for the preſent feſtival were ſtationed with conſtables at every door, and directed every perſon to his proper place. The firſt gallery was filled with ladies only; the area, with maſters of arts, and ſtrangers who came with them. The upper gallery, with bachelors, commoners, and gentlemen commoners promiſcuouſly, and ſtrangers who came with them. By this excellent regulation, order was univerſally preſerved, the effect rendered more ſtriking, and the houſe wore the perfect appearance of a convocation. The riſing ſemicircle was, as always, reſerved for the Univerſity officers and doctors, who came in with their appropriate habits as yeſterday, but without any proceſſion. About eleven the Chancellor entered, attended by a ſelect few of his noble and reverend friends. His reception was more flattering than that of yeſterday. The newly admitted doctors were again hailed with loud plaudits, and Mr. Wyndham again experienced the enviable diſtinction. Mr. Burke, who came in with Dr. Collinſon, of Queen's College, was very loudly and very long applauded.

The Chancellor then opened the Convocation with propoſing the ſeveral candidates for honorary degrees to the doctors and maſters. The following were admitted:

To the degree of Doctor in Civil Law:

Lords Kinnoul and Valletort; Sir Francis Molyneux, Sir Juſtinian Iſham, Sir Walter Blount, Sir Henry Bridgman, Sir Watkin Williams Wynne, Sir Gilbert Eliott, Sir John Whalley Smyth Gardiner; the Hon. John Spencer; Thomas Grenville, Eſq. M. P.; Charles Anderſon Pelham, M. P. Charles Pierrepoint, M. P. Edward Loveden Loveden, M. P. Henry Hope, of Amſterdam, John Strange, Charles Greville, Joſeph Bullock, W. Long Kingſman, Richard Paul Jodrell, and Henry Curzon, Eſquires; preſented by Dr. Wenman, profeſſor of civil law.

To the Degree of Maſter of Arts:

John Fawcit, Herbert Rawlins, Peter Patton, Charles Huſſe, George Langton, and John Garbet, Eſquires; preſented by Mr. Crowe, public orator.

All were well received; particular applauſe only given to Sir W. W. Wynne.

After an overture by the full band, the philological exerciſes began.

Lord Seymour, of Chriſt Church, began in Engliſh blank verſe: his ſubject, *the Death and Virtues of the late Chancellor*, the Earl of Guildford.

Lord Caher, of St. Mary Hall, after a ſhort piece of muſic (which indeed was repeated between every addreſs), recounted in Engliſh verſe the virtues of the Duke of Portland's anceſtors.

Mr.

Mr. Pierpoint, of Oriel, delivered a Latin poem, which glanced over the various ſubjects of the preſent times.

The Honourable Mr. Grimſtone, of Chriſt Church, on Peace, Science, and the Duke of Portland.

The Hon. Mr. Twiſleton, of St. Mary Hall, ſpoke in an animated, indeed almoſt theatrical manner, an Engliſh ode upon the ſtate of France; and was very frequently interrupted by loud applauſes.

Mr. Lukin, in Latin Alcaics, had ſo little management of his voice, that a few words only were now and then heard.

Mr. Gray, of New College, in Engliſh blank verſe.

Mr. Corbett, of Merton, a Latin poem, addreſſed chiefly to the Chancellor.

The Hon. Mr. Moreton, of Exeter College, ſpoke in Latin, but ſo low as ſcarce to be heard.

Mr. Stibbard, of Trinity College, then began an animated deſcription of French miſery, &c.; and, finiſhing with a contraſt between the culture of the mind in England, and the preſent neglect of it in France, happily introduced the guardians of the Univerſity, who had particularly adorned it. Every part was not diſtinctly heard; but whatever was heard was loudly applauded at every period.

Mr. Cornwall, of Chriſt Church, on the progreſs in England towards refinement. Engliſh verſe.

Mr. Dawkins, of Chriſt Church, was the laſt, and indeed the moſt eloquent ſpeaker. His poem was Engliſh, admirably written, and very warm in the praiſes of the Duke's political conduct.

We underſtand that Mr. Pierrepoint's poem was compoſed by Mr. Richardſon, of Univerſity College, who gained a prize laſt year for a Latin poem; Mr. Stibbard's, by Mr. Richards, of Oriel, who has ſo diſtinguiſhed himſelf in the Univerſity; and Mr. Dawkins's, by Mr. Canning, who ſhewed very great marks of brilliant abilities at Eton, and ſince publicly in Oxford. Mr. Stibbard's ſpeech is printed, and forms a part of Mr. Richards's poem, advertiſed with the title of "Modern "France." (See our Review, p. 650.)

At five in the afternoon, a miſcellaneous concert began, and concluded a little before nine; in which particular applauſe was given to Maſter Welch, who was encored, as was Mrs. Billington in her laſt ſong—to Krumpholtz, Fiſcher, Cramer, and Lindley.

The Chancellor, heads of houſes, &c. &c. to the number of 400, dined this day in Chriſt Church hall, where a very elegant dinner was provided by the dean. The duke was not at the concert in the evening.

A doctor of divinity, who exerted his utmoſt efforts to maintain order in the Theatre, of which he is the moſt active curator, and is too generally hiſſed, ſeized upon a maſter of arts, in his way through the area; but the matter was amicably ſettled.

Friday, July 5.

This day, about the uſual hour, the Chancellor again opened the Convocation in the Theatre, when the honourary degree of D. C. L. was conferred on the Hon. Frederick North, Sir George Armytage, Bart. Sir John Guiſe, Bart. Baron Wolff, of the Ruſſian Empire, Orlando Bridgman, Eſq. M. P. John Cotes, Eſq. M. P. John Webb, Eſq. M. P. Thomas Wallace, Eſq. M. P. Samuel Eſtwick, Eſq. John Ludford, Eſq. Francis Fownes Luttrell, Eſq. Edward Martin Atkins, Eſq. Benjamin Way, Eſq. John Trent, Eſq. John Lloyd, Eſq. F. R. and A. SS. Edmond Malone, Eſq. Francis Plowden, Eſq. and Richard Burke, Eſq.; and the honorary degree of M. A. on Sir Thomas Pilkington, Bart. William Hanning, Eſq. Robert Briſtow, Eſq. Evelyn Pierpoint, Eſq. The Rev. Thomas James, D. D. maſter of Rugby ſchool, Rev. Thomas Lewis O'Burne, B. D. Rev. Joſeph Dacre Carlyle, B. D. the Hon. Sholto M'Clellan, M. A. Rev. John Fallowfield, M. A. and Benjamin Cooke, Muſ. Doc. of the Univerſity of Cambridge, were admitted *ad eundem*.

After which the poetical recitals were recommenced by the following gentlemen: Mr. Amherſt, Chriſt Church; Mr. Penroſe, New College, both *Engliſh*; Mr. Clutterbuck, Exeter College, *Latin*; Mr. Moncrieffe, Queen's College; Mr. Clarke, Exeter College, *Engliſh*; Mr. Simpſon, Queen's College, *Latin*; Lord J. Beresford, and Hon. Mr. Agar, Chriſt Church; Mr. Powell, Trinity College; Mr. Lemaiſtre, Queen's College, *Engliſh*; Mr. Eſtcourt, C. C. C. *Latin*; Mr. Prowett and Mr. Atkins, both of New College, *Engliſh*. Theſe poetical exerciſes were again received with warm and merited applauſe, and were moſt of them recited in a manly energetic ſtyle, ſuited to the dignity of the ſubject.

The following compliment to our Royal General, introduced by Mr. Amherſt (only ſon of the late Lieutenant-general and nephew to Lord A.), in his truly Miltonic poem, was received with loud plaudits:

—— Shall weave a laureate wreath for Frederick's brow,
And ſing of peace reſtor'd, and Europe ſav'd.

Another of the ſpeakers, we think Mr. Penroſe, thus, in concluſion, addreſſed the Chancellor:

'Tis thine the great deſign to own,
And watch, with anxious care, the altar and the crown.

Loud plaudits, as alſo at this other concluding ſentence:

Albion ſhall flouriſh, as in days of yore,
Science ſhall train her ſons, and Freedom guard her ſhore.

And ● this compliment, paid by Mr. Lemaiſtre:

Portland!

Portland! lov'd name! reſounds from every voice,
And England ſanctifies her Oxford's choice;—
which drew tears of pleaſure from the noble Chancellor's family in the gallery.

The compliment to the ladies,
See the ſoft form of each bewitching grace, &c.
Britannia ſeems to ſit
Midſt, &c. of Beauty and of Wit;
introduced by the ſame gentleman, was encored with loud applauſe.

A blank-verſe poem, in ſtyle approaching very near to that of the ſentimental poem of Leweſdon Hill, was to have been ſpoken upon the ſubject of war, deprecating its various calamities; and the reaſon of its ſuppreſſion does not appear.

We hear that ſome more of the Addreſſes will be printed.

In the afternoon of this day the muſical feſtival cloſed with the ſacred Oratorio of the Meſſiah; and we are happy to announce, that the muſic of each has been ſo well attended, and ſo deſervedly approved, that the Profeſſor will find his expences, which amounted to near 1700*l*, amply repaid; whilſt he enjoys equal happineſs in having given univerſal ſatisfaction to the judges and admirers of muſick. And honeſt John Bull will be happy to hear, that "God ſave the King," and "Rule Britannia," were repeatedly performed by the whole band, vocal and inſtrumental, joined in full chorus by the whole audience.

At night there was a ſecond ball for the ladies, at the Town Hall, which was very fully attended, and broke up about four on Saturday morning. Lord Caher alſo gave a private dance in the hall of St. Mary's, to the Duke and Dutcheſs of Portland, and their elegant ſuite of friends. There was another private ball at All Soul's.

Saturday, July 6.

Early notice was ſent to the different colleges, that the Chancellor would viſit them in turn to take leave, that the reſpective heads and maſters of arts of each ſociety might be ready to receive him in their college-halls. He began his round at nine, preceded by the beadles, and attended by the Vice chancellor; viſiting New College firſt (where Mr. Gutch had the honour of preſenting to him the two volumes of the Hiſtory and Antiquities of the Univerſity), then Hertford, and the reſt in order. He was attended to the gates by the heads and maſters of arts of each college, uncovered; and the younger members walked about their quadrangles uncovered. He had walked his courſe before four; and, after dining at Wadham, quitted the Univerſity, exactly at ſix, in as private a manner as he entered it.

The weather proving favourable during the whole week, the promenades were well attended. A greater aſſemblage of polite company has not been known in the univerſity ſince the inſtallation of Lord North, 1773. The price of lodgings was ſo exorbitant, that the heads of colleges univerſally agreed to allow the ſtudents to receive and lodge their friends in their own apartments; which they chearfully did, ſubmitting to every inconvenience for themſelves.

An unfortunate accident happened on Friday. A ſervitor of Wadham College was found drowned in the Cherwell, with a parting letter to his relations in his pockets, and was buried in the highway.

NEWS FROM THE COUNTRY.

About the middle of the day, on Thurſday, June 22, a dreadful fire broke out at *Stanton St. John's*, about four miles from *Oxford*, which entirely deſtroyed twenty-one dwelling houſes, five barns, and divers other out-buildings; by which many of the inhabitants are reduced to the utmoſt diſtreſs, in the compaſs of little more than an hour, bereft of their whole property, and, at the ſame time, left totally deſtitute of habitation, and not an article inſured. A more dreadful ſpectacle cannot be imagined; from being ſtraw-thatched, and raging juſt in the wind's eye, which unhappily at that time blew a freſh gale, the whole village preſented one general conflagration; a poor old woman, bedridden through age and infirmity, was with great difficulty reſcued from her bed, and carried under an adjacent hedge: a calf and a butcher's yard-dog were burnt in the ſlaughter-houſe; and a waggon, loaded with ſtraw, was alſo conſumed. A collection under the patronage of the miniſter of the pariſh was immediately ſet on foot in Oxford.

From *Hereford* we learn that the cathedral has been ſhut up two months, and will, in all probability continue ſo a year longer, previous to the taking down the Eaſt or choir window, and lowering the roof, to correſpond with the nave and South tranſept. Four additional buttreſſes are found neceſſary. The external beauty of the church is now over. The nave looks *neat* and *nice*, but all its grandeur and antiquity is no more. The propoſed addition to the tower is ſo flat that it will not be adopted, and it had been well if none of the plans and projects had been carried into execution.

Our *Portſmouth* correſpondent ſays,

"The commencement of the action between the Nymph and Cleopatra was the moſt noble and awful that the naval hiſtory of the world ever recorded. The French captain ordered his ſhip to be manned, and, coming forward on the gangway, pulled off his hat, and called out, "*Vive la Nation!*" when the ſhip's company gave three cheers. Captain Pellew, in like manner, ordered his men

from

from quarters to the ſhrouds, and gave three cheers to "Long live King George the Third!" and his putting on his hat again was the ſignal for action, one of the moſt deſperate ever fought.

The captain of the Cleopatra was interred on Sunday evening, June 23, in the churchyard at Portſmouth, attended only by his own officers. An immenſe crowd of people covered the ſtreets from the beach to the place of interment. This brave man's not being laid in the earth with military honours, which his conduct ſo highly merited, was by an expreſs order from Government.

The inſcription upon his coffin was dictated by them, and is as follows:

"Citoyen MULLON,
ſlain in battle with La Nymphe,
June 19th, 1793,
aged 42 years."

Plymouth, July 17. This morning, between ſeven and eight o'clock, the tide flowed into the harbour of Plymouth in a very extraordinary and rapid manner; it roſe two feet perpendicular in nine minutes, and as rapidly receded again; and this it did three times in the ſpace of leſs than an hour. It ran ſo very ſwift into the Pool, that it was impoſſible for a faſt-rowing boat to make head againſt it: one veſſel loſt her bowſprit by being run foul of by another that became perfectly unmanageable, owing to the rapidity of the current. Nothing of the kind has been obſerved here ſince the great earthquake at Liſbon, when the tide flowed and ebbed nearly in the ſame extraordinary manner.

The huge fragment of antiquity in *Canterbury*, ſituated to the left of Ethelbert's tower, and within the precinct of St. Auguſtine's monaſtery, now part of the incloſure of the new county hoſpital, which had withſtood the ſhocks of the elements, and the corroding hand of Time, in a very *inclined poſition*, for many ages, was a few days ago pulled down; but, ſo ſtrong was the cement of the materials it conſiſted of, that the united efforts of 200 men were ſcarcely ſufficient to accompliſh it. When it fell, its weight was ſo immenſe that the ground ſhook for a conſiderable diſtance round. It is compoſed of chalk and flint in irregular layers, cemented ſo firmly, as to be nearly as hard as a ſolid rock. Three private men belonging to the Surrey militia, now in barracks there, contracted to remove it for the value of the materials, which they have ſold at one ſhilling the cart-load, for mending the highway. It is ſuppoſed there are not leſs than 500 loads, excluſive of the rubbiſh.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

The laſt intelligence received by the African Aſſociation from their traveller, Major Houghton, *is dated Sept. 1, 1791. This intelligence was ſent to Dr. Laidley, on the Gambia river, and being written in pencil* by the Major at Senibing, was almoſt obliterated before it came to the Doctor's hands. The ſituation of Senibing is unknown; but, from the date of the note, it is ſuppoſed that the Major was far advanced on his way to Tombuctoo. The note contained information that this adventurous traveller was in good health, but had been robbed of all his goods. If the Major ſurvives this expedition, we may ſoon expect an account of the great inland empire, and ſplendid city of Houſſak, of which ſuch wonders are related by the Moors. But it is much to be feared that this geographical miſſionary has met with an untimely fate.

Some travellers lately arrived from Maldonado and Montiviedo, poſſeſſions belonging to the Spaniards in South America, relate a ſingular phænomenon which took place in the river de la Plata, in the month of April laſt. The waters of the river were forced, by a moſt impetuous ſtorm of wind, to the diſtance of ten leagues, ſo that the neighbouring plains were entirely inundated, and the bed of the river left dry. Ships which had been ſunk in the river for upwards of thirty years, were uncovered; and, among others, an Engliſh veſſel, which was caſt away in the year 1762. Several perſons repaired to the bed of the river, on which they could walk without wetting their feet, and returned loaded with ſilver and other riches, which had long been buried under the water. This phænomenon, which may be ranked among the grand revolutions of Nature, continued three days; at the end of which the wind ceaſed, and the water returned with great violence to its natural bed.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

June 26.

This day a General Court was held at the Eaſt-India Houſe, and, after the uſual buſineſs of declaring the dividend was diſpoſed of, the motion for a pecuniary reward to the Marquis Cornwallis, which had been ſo long promiſed by Mr. Hindman, was brought forward by him. The Directors had recommended that an annuity of 5,000l. ſhould be granted to his Lordſhip and his ſon for twenty years, *provided they lived ſo long*. This Mr. Henchman very facetiouſly conteſted. He was ſupported by every Proprietor preſent, and by ſome of the Directors, in the amendment he propoſed, which was, that *the annuity ſhould be to Lord Cornwallis and his aſſigns for twenty years certain*. The propriety of this, upon ſuch an occaſion, was very ſtrongly ſet forth, and powerfully ſeconded, by Meſſrs. Jacſon, Luſhington, Campbell, &c. &c.; and after conſiderable debate, the Proprietors agreed unanimouſly to Mr. Henchman's amendment, which makes the grant of value for the whole time; but which, without Mr. Henchman's interpoſition, would have remained

mained upon that doubtful footing which the Directors placed it by their recommendation.

In conſequence of an information being given to two of the City Conſtables, that the wife of a publican in Leadenhall-ſtreet had made an elopement from her huſband, the officers went to the Swan with Two Necks in Lad-lane, where they found a large trunk, a box, a large bag, and the lady with her paramour, an Iriſhman. They had taken places in the Liverpool coach, in order to get to Ireland. They were carried before Alderman Curtis, as alſo the property. The huſband attended, and the boxes, trunk, and bag being opened, contained a quantity of plate, wearing apparel, ſheets, &c. to the amount of upwards of 200l. On the Lady being ſearched, 28 guineas was found on her, a ten pound bank note, and a quantity of crowns, half-crown pieces, &c. The huſband ſwearing to his property, and the book-keeper at the inn ſwearing to its being booked in the paramour's name, he was committed to Newgate, and the lady was committed to the New Compter, for trial. She is upwards of ſixty years of age, and her lover about twenty-ſix.

Saturday July 13.

A fire broke out in the rope and yarn manufactory of Mr. Wilkinſon, at Stepney Cauſeway. The fire raged with incredible fury; and as the tide had ebbed, there was a difficulty, for the firſt four hours, in procuring water. The whole manufactory was deſtroyed, and Sunday night, at a late hour, the fire was not extinguiſhed. The fire was obſerved to break out in two different places at once; and as no workmen had been in the manufactory during the whole day (Mr. Wilkinſon having on that day given his men a bean-feaſt), there is every reaſon to ſuppoſe it was wilfully ſet on fire. An orchard adjoining the manufactory, full of fruit trees, was completely burnt.—The flames were ſo fierce, that they were diſtinctly ſeen at the diſtance of ſeveral miles from London. No lives were loſt.

Sunday 14.

This morning about one o'clock a fire broke out in the painters' workſhop at the King's dock-yard, Deptford, which entirely conſumed the ſame, and great part of the joiner and carver's ſhop which was adjoining. By the exertions of the artificers and ſhipwrights belonging to the King's and the other dock yard, and by pulling down about ten or fifteen feet length of working ſheds, the flames were got under without doing further damage. The premiſes conſumed were near the deal yard, and, had the wind been from the Southward, in all probability great miſchief would have enſued.

Wedneſday 17.

Some gypſies, whether from accident or deſign is not known, ſet fire to the furze upon Blackheath, which, from the late dryneſs of the weather, burnt with great fury. The whole heath was quickly enveloped in a cloud of ſmoke. A number of fire-engines went from town; and the crowd of people that flocked down to ſee the fire was immenſe. It was extinguiſhed without doing any material damage.

Thurſday 26.

Three Jews were apprehended in the Borough, Southwark, for uttering counterfeit ſhillings, ſixpences, and half crowns; on their being ſearched, upwards of 50l. in counterfeit ſilver were found in their poſſeſſion. They were lodged in the New Gaol in the Borough for examination.

Monday 29.

Yeſterday morning a meſſenger arrived at the office of the Right Honourable Lord Grenville, his Majeſty's principal ſecretary of ſtate for foreign affairs, with deſpatches from the Earl of Yarmouth, dated at the camp before Mayence, July 23, 1793, containing an account of the ſurrender of that city to his Pruſſian Majeſty on the preceding day, with the articles of capitulation. *Gaz.*

The troops under the command of his Pruſſian Majeſty, in the courſe of the day, took poſſeſſion of the garriſon: thoſe of the Republick laid down their arms, and were permitted to retire into France with the honours of war. The increaſing mortality of the garriſon, from the confined ſick, whom it was found impoſſible either to attend, or to keep from annoying others, made it compulſory upon the governor to capitulate. The terms of ſurrender are, that the French garriſon ſhall be permitted to march out of Mayence with the honours of war; under the expreſs condition, however, that they ſhall not *bear arms* for *one year* from the date of the capitulation. It gives us an additional pleaſure to announce the ſurrender of Mayence without further blood ſhed. Had not the French capitulated, the ſlaughter muſt have been dreadful on both ſides, as the place was to have been ſtormed on the very night of the ſurrender.

Weduеſday 31.

Marat, that infamous regicide, who lately fell beneath the aſſaſſin's dagger, and who ſo juſtly merited the fate he has met with, is thus deſcribed. He was a little man, of a cadaverous complexion, and a countenance exceedingly expreſſive of the bloody diſpoſition of his mind. To a painter of maſſacre, he would have afforded a fine portrait for the chief murderer. His head would be inеſtimable for ſuch a ſubject. His eyes reſembled thoſe of the tiger-cat, and there was a kind of ferociouſneſs in his looks that correſponded with the ſavage fierceneſs of that animal. The only artifice he uſed in favour of thoſe lineaments of the breaſt was that of wearing a round hat, ſo far pulled down before, as to hide a great part of his countenance.

It is believed that Thomas Atwood, eſq. who died May 27, was the author of the Hiſtory of Dominica, reviewed in p. 61.

P. 576. Mr. Horton was aged 81, and rector of Shenford 54 years at the time of his death.

P. 577. The report of the death of Mr. Pratt is premature; that gentleman, after a long and lingering illneſs, being at this time reſident in Switzerland, in good health, and preparing his Travels and other publications for the preſs.

P. 580. The Prince of Waldeck is much lamented in Holland, where the Court of the Stadtholder have gone into mourning for his death; and the Hereditary Prince has, in his public letters, ſpoke in the higheſt terms of his character. But a moment before his death, he had loudly exhorted the Dutch troops to follow him againſt the French batteries. His military talents were rated very highly. He loſt an arm in the laſt campaign, at the ſiege of Thionville; and when Monſieur and the Count d'Artois waited on him with condolence, his reply was, "I have ſtill another arm to employ in your ſervice." He joined the army in a fortnight after this wound.

P. 581. Mr. White (ſee p. 507) has left his eſtate at Selborne to his brother Benjamin, late an eminent bookſeller in Fleet-ſtreet, and 500*l.* to his eldeſt ſon.

P. 583, l. 6, for Turton read Tuxton.

Births.

June 20. At his houſe in Upper Groſvenor-ſtreet, the Lady of Charles Hawkins, eſq. a ſon.

25. The Lady of John Perring, eſq. of New Broad-ſtreet, a daughter.

Lately, at Hochberg, the Margravine of Baden, a ſon.

In Merrion-ſtreet, Dublin, the Lady of the Biſhop of Kilmore, a daughter.

At Stephen's green, Dublin, Viſcounteſs Mountcaſhel, a ſon.

At Bighouſe, Mrs. Mackay, of Bighouſe, a daughter.

At Baldwins, in Kent, Lady Saltoun, a daughter.

At Ealing, Middleſex, the Lady of Sir Frederick Eden, bart. a ſon.

At Richmond, Surrey, the Lady of Robert Baker, eſq. a daughter.

At his Lordſhip's houſe in Stratford place, Counteſs Poulett, a daughter.

At his houſe in Upper Brook-ſtreet, the Lady of Sir George Rumbold, bart. a ſon.

In Howland-ſtreet, Mrs. Dehany, a ſon.

July 1. At Southley-houſe, near Windſor, the Lady of Cha. Eaſton, eſq. a ſon and heir.

2. At his houſe in Bulſtrode-ſtreet, the Lady of the Hon. Lieut.-col. Fane, a ſon.

3. At his houſe in Billiter-ſquare, the Lady of Wm. Manning, eſq. a ſon.

7. *In Richmond-buildings, Soho, Mrs. Martin, wife of Mr. M. attorney, a ſon.*

11. At his houſe in Portland-place, the Lady of Thomas Tyrwhitt Jones, eſq. a ſon and heir.

13. At Brixworth, the Lady of Nicolls Raynsford, eſq. a daughter.

14. The Lady of Mr. James Hall, attorney in the Poultry, a ſon.

15. The Lady of the Rev. Rich. Caſtley, rector of Walcot, co. Warwick, a daughter.

16. At Balgarvie-houſe, Mrs. Dalgliſh, jun. of Scolſcraig, a ſon and heir.

Marriages.

P. 574, col. 2, l. 62, read "June 4. At Kenſington, John Monckton Hale, eſq. of Phillimore-place, to Miſs Gale, daughter of the late John G. eſq. of Whitehaven, in Cumberland."

June 21. At Craigſton, co. Aberdeen, John Hunter, eſq. his Majeſty's conſul for Seville and St. Lucar, to Miſs Elizabeth-Barbara Arbuthnot, daughter of Robert A. eſq. ſecretary to the board of truſtees for manufactures, &c.

Rev. Mr. Crompton, of Belton, near Yarmouth, to Miſs Foſter, of Haddenham.

24. At Aſton, co. Derby, Robert Sutton, eſq. of Scoſton, co. Nottingham, to Miſs Mary Vereliſt, 2d dau. of late Hen. V. eſq.

25. At Chicheſter, Geo. Lyon, eſq. captain in the 11th regiment of light dragoons, to Miſs Louiſa Hart, of that city.

Mr. Blayney, ſurgeon, to Miſs Birch, both of Hemel Hempſtead, Herts.

27. Mr. John Adams, jun. of Edmonton, eldeſt ſon of Mr. A. maſter of the free-ſchool there, to Mrs. Sarah Fairfax, ſchool-miſtreſs, of the ſame place.

At Anniestown, Jn. Slacke, eſq. to Miſs Gray.

At Great Gaddeſden, Herts, the Rev. Mr. Perry, to Miſs Halſey, youngeſt ſiſter of the late Tho. H. eſq. formerly M.P. for Herts.

29. Rev. Baſil Berridge, rector of Alderchurch, co. Lincoln, to Miſs Tanfield, dau. of late John T. eſq. of Carthorpe, co. York.

Rev. Thomas Baker, of Yarmouth, to Miſs Fielding, only daughter of Benj. F. eſq. of Burgh-caſtle.

Lately, at Philadelphia, Geo. Hammond, eſq. his Britannic Majeſty's miniſter-plenipotentiary to the United States, to Miſs Peggy Allen, of that place.

Hamilton Gorges, eſq. M.P. for the county of Meath, in Ireland, to Miſs Spencer, of Dominic-ſtreet, Dublin.

At the houſe of the Counteſs of Longford, in Rutland-ſquare, Dublin, George Lucas Nugent, eſq. of Caſtle Richard, co. Meath, to Miſs Sherlock, daughter of the late Wm. S. eſq. of Kildare.

Right Hon. Edward Carey, member of the privy council in Ireland, and many years M. P. for the county of Derry, to Mrs. Gore.

Mr. Thomas Wharton, grocer and maltſter at Aſhbourn, to Mrs. Vaudry, widow, daughter of Rev. Daniel Davenport, of Radcliffe, co. Nottingham.

At

At Paiſley, Mr. James Provard, merchant in Glaſgow, to Miſs Eliz. Maxwell, youngeſt daugh. of late Cha. M. eſq. of Merkſworth.

Rev. Richard Oſwin, of Wiſbech, to Miſs Howell, ſiſter of Joſeph H. eſq. of Elm, near that place.

Mr. Wilſon, of Louth, to Miſs Willerton, of Grantham.

Mr. Oliver, banker, of Newark, to Miſs Lowe, daughter of Robert L. eſq. of Oxon, co. Nottingham.

Thomas Rawſon, eſq. of Ward's-end, near Sheffield, to Miſs Barker, eldeſt daughter of John B. eſq. of Bakewell, co. Derby.

John Wilmot, eſq. of Bedford-row, M. P. for Coventry, to Miſs Haſlam, daughter of the late Col. H.

July 1. Francis Daſhwood, eſq. to Lady Anne Maitland, ſiſter of the E. of Lauderdale.

Mr. Bruce, of London, to Mrs. Good, of Tring, Herts.

At Potterne, Wilts, Richard Nowell, eſq. of the Inner Temple, to Miſs Coham, daugh. of Rev. Mr. C. archdeacon of Wilts.

At Hamilton, Campbell Douglaſs, eſq. late of Jamaica, to Miſs Agnes Marſhal, daughter of Mr. Rob. M. merchant, Glaſgow.

2. Mr. Thomas Burnett, of Vauxhall, to Miſs Wood, of Lambeth.

Mr. Harriſon, bookſeller, of Pater-noſter-row, to Miſs Routh, of London-ſtreet, Tottenham-court-road.

3. Rev. Mr. Harder, of Honiton, Devon, to Miſs Lavington, of Exeter.

At Bath, John Palmer Chicheſter, eſq. of Arlington, to Miſs Hamilton, eldeſt daughter of James H. eſq. of Bangour.

4. Henry Bayley, eſq captain of marines, to Mrs. Stephens, author of ſeveral little poetical pieces, particularly the beautiful Elegy addreſſed to Majeſty (ſee p. 464), and widow of the late Mr. S. merchant, of Snow-hill.

Wm. Skinner, eſq. of America-ſquare, eldeſt ſon of Mr. Alderman S. to Miſs Coomber, of Lewes, Suſſex.

J. Larking, eſq of Eaſt Malling, to Miſs Style, only ſiſter of Sir C. S. bart. of Waterinbury, Kent.

Mr. Wilkinſon, of Trinity-college, Cambridge, to Miſs Nelſon, of Brantingham.

Wm. Barkley, eſq. of the Middle Temple, to Mrs. Abercrombie.

6. By ſpecial licence, at Sir John Freke's, bart. in Gardiner's-row, Dublin, Dudley Loftus, eſq. of Killyon, co. Meath, to Lady Jane Gore, youngeſt daughter of the Earl of Arran, by his Lordſhip's firſt wife, the ſiſter of the Earl of Annefley.

At Rumford, Eſſex, Lieut. Colin Campbell, of the 30th regiment, to Miſs Barrow, of Chelſea, daughter of the late Capt. B. of the Royal Admiral Eaſt Indiaman.

7. At Wolverhampton, Mr. John Dickenſon, ſurgeon, to Miſs Howe, of Bromſgrove.

9. Mr Floyd, of Emford, Kent, to Mrs. *odgſon, of Bartholomew-cloſe.*

H Mr. John Cooper, draper, to Miſs Hall, eth of Northampton.

Walter Perſent, eſq. from Hambrough, to Miſs Lathbury, of Horninglow, co. Stafford.

Mr. W. Falwaſſer, chemiſt, of London, to Miſs Knowles, daughter of Rev. Mr. K. of Tinwell, near Stamford.

At Woodſtock, in Scotland, John Douglas, eſq. of Tilliwhilly, to Miſs Penelope Mackenzie, dau. of late John M eſq. of Strickathrow.

10. At Waughton-houſe, the ſeat of the Hon. Charles Hope, Alex Marlean, eſq. of Ardgower, to Lady Margaret Hope, dau. of late and ſiſter of the preſent E. of Hopetoun.

Stephen Cattley, eſq. of Camberwell, to Miſs Reed, of Leadenhall-ſtreet.

11. Mr. T. R. Watſon, to Miſs Bilby, both of Market Raiſin, co. Lincoln.

Rev. Dr. Walſby, preceptor to Prince William of Glouceſter, to Miſs Henrietta Beſſet, of Green-ſtreet, Groſvenor-ſquare.

Mr. Francis Patten, ſtone-maſon, of St. Margaret's Bank, Rocheſter, to Miſs Irvin, only dau. of John I. ſen. gent. of Chatham.

Mr. Wm. Duguid, merchant in Aberdeen, to Miſs Marjory Leilie, daughter of the late Mr. Alex. L. merchant there.

12. At Edinburgh, David Cathcart, eſq. of Greenfield, advocate, to Miſs Mary Moore, daugh. of Rob. M. eſq. of Blairſtoun.

13. Rev. Thomas Etherington, of St. Alban-hall, Oxford, to Miſs Van Mildert, of Newington, Surrey.

Hector M'Donald, eſq. writer to the ſignet, to Miſs Buchanan, of Drummakiln.

14. Tho. Durham, eſq. captain in the E. of Hopetoun's fencible regiment, ſecond ſon of James Calderwood D. of Largo, to Miſs Young, of Netherfield.

James Stuart, eſq. of Thames-ſtr. to Miſs Murdoh, dau. of Wm. M. eſq. of Rotterdam.

15. Samuel Eſtwick, eſq. (ſon of Sam. E. eſq. ſecretary and regiſter of Chelſea-hoſpital), to the Hon. Miſs Hawke, dau. of Ld. H.

Mr. Hodgkin, draper, of Leiceſter, to Miſs Sophia Gamble, daughter of the late Mr. G. alderman of that borough.

Mr. Andrew Reid, merchant, Glaſgow, to Miſs Janet Paterſon.

16. Rev. Richard Munkhouſe, to Miſs Savage, daughter of Arthur S. eſq. of Boſton, in America.

Mr. Robert-Richard Mawley, of the Borough High-ſtreet, to Miſs Jane Stevens, niece of John Wakefield, eſq. of Cheſhunt, Herts.

Wm. Brown, M.D. late from Kolyvan, in Ruſſia, to Miſs Hamilton Walker, daugh. of the late Dr. Rob. W. of Edinburgh.

18. Benj. Porter, eſq. of Gower-ſtr. Bedford-ſquare, to Mrs. Barne, widow of Geo. B. eſq. of Theobalds, Herts.

Mr. Thomas Halley, one of the proprietors of the cotton-manufactory at Amerſham, Bucks, to Miſs Morton, of Woodſide.

Wm. Hutcheſon, eſq. of Briſtol, to Miſs Chapman, of the Hotwells, daughter of Rev. Dr. C. late ſenior prebendary of Briſtol.

Tho. Wheldale, eſq. of Holbeach, co. Lincoln, to Mrs. Wileman, of Huntingdon.

N

At Byfleet, Lieut.-col. Wynyard, of the 1ſt reg. of foot-guards, to Lady Matilda Weſt.

At Cambridge, Rev. Richard Roberts, of Mitcham, Surrey, fellow of King's-college, and ſon of the late Dr. R. provoſt of Eton, to Miſs Margaret Wade, daughter of the late Rev. Mr. W. of Boxford.

At Clifton, near Briſtol, Rev. Mr. Roberts, to Miſs Wogan, of Whifton, co. Pembroke.

At Hawkhill, near Edinburgh, the Hon. Fletcher Norton, one of the barons of the Scotch exchequer, and brother of Ld. Grantley, to Miſs Caroline-Elizabeth Balmain, daughter of the late James B. eſq. one of the commiſſioners of exciſe for Scotland.

Mr. Andrew Stephenſon, merchant in Glaſgow, to Miſs Anne Moubray, daughter of Mr. M. principal clerk to the General Poſt-office at Edinburgh.

19. Mr. Dunn, of Fleet-ſtreet, to Miſs Pyrke, of Little Dean, co. Glouceſter.

20. Mr. Charles Rixon, eldeſt ſon of John R. eſq. of Great Hermitage-ſtreet, Wapping, to Miſs Fielding, of Blackheath.

22. At Cranford, Middleſex, Edw. Ravenſcroft, eſq. to Miſs Emma Boycott, 2d dau. of Tho. B. eſq. of Rudge, co. Salop.

23. Rev. John Holland, vicar of Long Crendon, Bucks, to Miſs Charlotte Style, daugh. of Mr. S. of Thame, ſurgeon, &c.

24. Rev. John Digby Fowell, rector of Torbryan, to Miſs Sarah Knowling, daugh. of Peter K. eſq of Waſhbourne.

25. Wm. Whitmore, eſq. of Coleman-ſtreet, to Miſs Eliz. Booth.

Capt. J. Hyde Bromwich, of an independent comp. to Miſs Keir, of Southampton-row.

DEATHS.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman to his Friend at Calcutta, *dated on board the Ship* Shaw Ardaſier, *off* Saugur Iſland, Dec. 23, 1792.

"TO deſcribe the aweful, horrid, and lamentable accident I have been an eye-witneſs of, is impoſſible. Yeſterday morning Mr. Downey, of the Company's troops, Lieut. Pyefinch, poor Mr. Munro (ſon of Sir Hector) and myſelf, went on ſhore on Saugur iſland to ſhoot deer. We ſaw innumerable tracks of tigers and deer, but ſtill we were induced to purſue our ſport, and did the whole day. About half paſt three we ſat down on the edge of the jungle, to eat ſome cold meat ſent us from the ſhip, and had juſt commenced our meal, when Mr. Pyefinch and a black ſervant told us there was a fine deer within ſix yards of us. Mr. Downey and myſelf immediately jumped up to take our guns; mine was the neareſt, and I had juſt laid hold of it when I heard a roar, like thunder, and ſaw an immenſe royal tiger ſpring on the unfortunate Munro, who was ſitting down. In a moment his head was in the beaſt's mouth, and he ruſhed into *the jungle with him, with as much eaſe as I could lift a kitten,* tearing him through the thickeſt buſhes and trees, every thing yielding to his monſtrous ſtrength. The agonies of horror, regret, and, I muſt ſay, fear (for there were two tigers, male and female) ruſhed on me at once. The only effort I could make was to fire at him, though the poor youth was ſtill in his mouth. I relied partly on Providence, partly on my own aim, and fired a muſket. I ſaw the tiger ſtagger and agitated, and cried out ſo immediately. Mr. Downey then fired two ſhots, and I one more. We retired from the jungle, and, a few minutes after, Mr. Munro came up to us, all over blood, and fell. We took him on our backs to the boat, and got every medical aſſiſtance for him from the Valentine Eaſt India-man, which lay at anchor near the iſland, but in vain. He lived 24 hours in the extreme of torture; his head and ſkull were torn, and broke to pieces, and he was wounded by the claws all over his neck and ſhoulders; but it was better to take him away, though irrecoverable, than leave him to be devoured limb by limb. We have juſt read the funeral ſervice over the body, and committed it to the deep. He was an amiable and promiſing youth. I muſt obſerve, there was a large fire blazing cloſe to us, compoſed of ten or a dozen whole trees; I made it myſelf, on purpoſe to keep the tigers off, as I had always heard it would. There were eight or ten of the natives about us; many ſhots had been fired at the place, and much noiſe and laughing at the time; but this ferocious animal diſregarded all. The human mind cannot form an idea of the ſcene; it turned my very ſoul within me. The beaſt was about four and a half feet high, and nine long. His head appeared as large as an ox's, his eyes darting fire, and his roar, when he firſt ſeized his prey, will never be out of my recollection. We had ſcarcely puſhed our boats from that curſed ſhore when the tigreſs made her appearance, raging mad almoſt, and remained on the ſand as long as the diſtance would allow me to ſee her."

1793. *April*.... At Port Antonio, Jamaica. Wm. Hill, eſq. comptroller of the cuſtoms there.

May 3. At Clifton, near the Hotwells, Briſtol, Mrs. Mary Campbell, relict of Alex. C. eſq. of Worton, Middleſex, and formerly one of the council at Fort William, Bengal.

20. Mrs. Martha Quarrell, many years governeſs to young ladies in Carter-lane, Doctors-commons.

At Clapham, Mr. Joſhua Yellowley.

31. At Padhill, co. Glouceſter, aged 75, John Wade, eſq.

June... At Rome, aged 72 years and 1 month, Cardinal Boroneo, of the creation of Clement XIII.

1. Tho. Rogers, eſq. of Newington-green.

8. At Yarmouth, Mr Alex. Shaw, ſome time dealer in natural hiſtory in London.

He

He has left near 3000l. towards erecting a foundling hoſpital at Aberdeen.

11. At Dauliſh, in Devonſhire, aged 34, George-Anſon Byron, eſq. He was a captain in the royal navy, and ſecond ſon of the late Admiral B. by whom he was introduced early into the ſervice; in which, having had ſeveral opportunities of exerting perſonal bravery and profeſſional ſkill, he attained a great degree of glory. Having been upon the ſtations in the Weſt Indies, he felt a deſire of ſerving in the Eaſt; and, applying for a ſhip going to that quarter of the globe, he was appointed to the command of the Phœnix, and ſailed with a ſmall ſquadron under Commodore Cornwallis, early in the year 1789. Ever active, he fought the firſt occaſion of aſſiſting in the war againſt Tippoo Saib, and, at the very outſet, rendered a ſignal ſervice, by intercepting the Sultan's tranſports loaded with military ſtores. After this he diſtinguiſhed himſelf by landing ſome of his cannon, and leading a party of his men to aſſiſt in reducing one of the enemy's fortreſſes on the coaſt of Malabar; for which ſervice he was publicly applauded in the official accounts that were ſent home. Unfortunately, he fell a victim to his alacrity in this war. When Gen. Abercrombie was on his march towards Seringapatam, the ſhip which Capt. B. commanded lay off the mouth of a river, up which his aſſiſtance was required to convey a part of the army, and it was neceſſary that he ſhould have an interview with the General. At the time the interview was to take place, it blew freſh, and there was a heavy ſea on the bar of the river; but the ſervice required expedition, and danger diſappeared before his eagerneſs. A ſea broke upon the boat, and overſet her. In riſing, the gunwale of the boat ſtruck him twice violently upon the breaſt; and, when he was taken up, it was not ſuppoſed he could ſurvive the ſhock he had ſuſtained. He was, however, for a time reſtored to life; but he was no more to be reſtored to his country. The faculty did what they could to preſerve him, and then ordered him to England, rather hoping than believing he could eſcape ſo far with life. In England he has lingered above 12 months; during which time he had experienced the miſery of witneſſing the diſſolution of a beautiful, amiable, and beloved wife, who died at Bath, on the 26th of February laſt, at the age of 29 years; upon which event he retired with his children to Dauliſh, and there ſurvived her only three months and a fortnight. In his public character he was brave, active, and ſkilful; and his Majeſty has loſt in him an excellent and loyal officer. In his private character he was devout without the appearance of it, fond of his family, conſtant in his friendſhips, generous and humane. The hearts of many who read this will bear teſtimony to the juſtice of the praiſe, as the *heart of him who writes it* bears a ſorrowful *teſtimony to the ſincerity* of his affliction.

12. At Aix-la-Chapelle, in his 43d year, unmarried, Sir James Barclay, baronet of Nova Scotia, a captain in the royal navy, and formerly commander of the Leander and Windſor Caſtle men of war; not leſs diſtinguiſhed for his gallant conduct, on various occaſions, than for his integrity, honour, and other amiable virtues. He was the lineal deſcendant and heir of Sir Rob. Barclay, knt. of Periſtoun, in Airſhire, who was created a baronet of Nova Scotia Oct. 22, 1668. He was interred with military honours in the French Walloon Proteſtant church at Maeſtricht. Robert Barclay, of Aix-la-Chapelle, his only brother, who married Elizabeth, the ſiſter of Richard Tickell, eſq. one of his Majeſty's commiſſioners of the ſtamp-office, and has iſſue by her, a ſon and a daughter, ſucceeds him in his title.

15. Suddenly, at Borrowdale, while in the chapel, aged 85, Mr. Daniel Jopſon. Till the time of his death he was never known to be ſick, nor ever took phyſick.

16. At Edinburgh, William Menzies, eſq. ſolicitor of the cuſtoms for Scotland.

18. At Moffat, whither he had gone for the recovery of his health, Alex. Roſs, eſq. of Culroſſie, lieutenant-colonel of the late 103d reg.

At Fiſherrow, near Muſſelburgh, in his 79th year, George Stuart, LL. D. Emeritus profeſſor of humanity in the univerſity of Edinburgh. He was admitted to that office in 1741, and retired in 1775, after having taught with reputation 34 years. He was a great maſter of the Latin tongue, and uſed to read lectures upon the Roman claſſicks with ſingular vigour and animation. He was particularly ſucceſsful in explaining the Roman antiquities to the higher claſſes of his ſtudents; and, by the dignity of his aſpect and manners, inſpired his hearers with an enthuſiaſtic admiration of the language and literature of antient Rome. By the abilities and talents which he diſplayed, he proved himſelf worthy to ſit in the chair which had been filled by the celebrated Lawrence Dundas. Having acquired a competent fortune, he retired from public life, expecting to ſpend the evening of his days in eaſe and comfort. But the premature death of his only ſurviving ſon, the late eminent Gilbert Stuart, LL.D. who was loſt to him and to the literary world in 1786, and, lately, ſome other domeſtic calamities, particularly the death of an excellent wife, loſt him diſconſolate and forlorn. His numerous pupils, many of whom it was his delight to befriend, and to recommend to comfortable ſituations, will lament that the cloſe of his life was embittered with ſorrow. He was the oldeſt member of that celebrated ſeminary to which he belonged, and is ſucceeded by Dr. John Hill, who was aſſociated with him in 1775, and is now ſole profeſſor of humanity in the univerſity of Edinburgh.

20. At Preſton, in Lancaſhire, in her 94th year, Mrs. Suſannah Hornby, relict of Geoffrey

ſey H. eſq. of Poulton. This venerable and reſpectable perſon had been a widow upwards of 61 years.

At Moneyhill houſe, Herts, Capt. James Dundas, of the Earl Fitzwilliam E. Indiaman.

In his 30th year, the Rev. Iſaac Mawſom, a native of Holm Rock, near Whitehaven, and curate of Harforth, co. York. As he was riding, in the evening, on the road between Richmond and Gilling, his horſe took fright, and threw him, by which his neck was diſlocated, and he ſuffered immediate death.—Should a ſhort ſketch of his character be attempted, it might juſtly be ſaid, that he poſſeſſed a great vigour of intellect, and manlineſs of deportment. His diſcernment was ready and intuitive; and he had a mind which, being naturally of a liberal caſt, was highly improved by education and converſe with the world. In private life his manners were formed to conciliate affection and eſteem; and, in the public capacity in which he was placed, his conduct claimed and obtained reſpect.

22. At Harborough, aged 85, Mrs. Rouſe, mother of Mr. R. draper, of that place.

At Warwick, Mr. W. Watchorn, brother to Mr. Alderman W. of Leiceſter.

23. At Weſtminſter-ſchool, aged 15, Mr. J. Sutton, ſon of John Manners S. eſq. M.P. for Newark, co. Nottingham. His corpſe was depoſited in the family-vault at Kelham, in that neighbourhood.

Suddenly, at Chetham, Bucks, Mr. Thomas Treacher, laceman.

24. At his houſe at Highgate, Richard Nafſau Viſcount Moleſworth of Ireland.—He was only ſon, by the ſecond wife, to Richard third viſcount, who had the honour of ſaving the Duke of Marlborough at the battle of Ramillies (ſee Archdale's Irith Peerage, V. 143, n.) He was born in 1748; but had been for ſome years ſubject to delirious fits, ſo that he was little ſeen, and never without a proper attendant. His eſtates, which proſited, no doubt, by this ſeclusion, were never worth leſs than 10,000l. a-year. He is ſucceeded in honours by his nephew, Robert, now Viſcount Moleſworth, of Kenſington palace.

At Sheepſhead, co. Leiceſter, Mrs. Ludlow, wife of Mr. L. farmer and maltſter.

25. At Mile-end, aged 85, Capt. Thomas Aſhington.

At Seaford, Suſſex, James Chambers, eſq. the eldeſt juſtice of that corporation.

At Rocheſter, Mrs. Roche, widow of Capt. David R. and daughter of the late Chriſtopher Jefferſon, eſq. of Dullingham, near Newmarket.—Capt. David Roche was the youngeſt ſon, by a ſecond marriage, of Counſellor James R. whoſe anceſtors were Lord Roche, Viſcount Fermoy, in the county of Cork. He was an enterpriſing and a brave officer, ſerved in America and India, and was ſeveral *times wounded*. He had rather too much of the warmth of his country about him. His affair with Capt. John Fergufon, at the Cape of Good Hope, was among the moſt unfortunate of his life, in which his honour as a ſoldier compelled him to do what he did, and for which he was twice honourably acquitted, at the Cape and at the Old Bailey (ſee vol. XXXVI. p. 606). Two of his ſiſters are living; one of whom is Baroneſs Nolken, who was the widow of Stephen Caſar Lemaitre, eſq. one of the judges at Bengal, and who died in 1778; another is Mrs. Mary Roche, a maiden lady, now in her 80th year. Mrs. R's mother was the ſiſter of Sir Edw. Boughton, and aunt of the late unfortunate baronet of that family, Sir Theodoſius, of Lawford-hall, co. Warwick, poiſoned in 1780.

At Loughborough, aged 24, Mr. Hacket Parkinſon, formerly of Hoton, ſon of the late Rev. Mr. P. of Leiceſter.

At the Temple, near Matlock-bath, co. Derby, whither ſhe went for the recovery of her health, Mrs. Babington, wife of the Rev. Mr. B. rector of Coſſington, and vicar of Rothley, both co. Leiceſter, and only daughter of Mr. Alderman Drake, of the borough of Leiceſter.

Miſs Highmore, eldeſt daughter of Anthony H. eſq. of Wincheap, near Canterbury. She bore a painful illneſs for many years with an exemplary fortitude and patience. Her ſevere ſufferings never in the leaſt ſoured the natural ſweetneſs of her temper; but, at intervals of tolerable eaſe, ſhe delighted and enlivened her anxiouſly affectionate family and friends by her amiable and cheerful vivacity, for it was her principle to enjoy every offered alleviation. She had a fine underſtanding, much cultivated by judicious reading, and a rectitude of mind that governed all her thoughts, words, and actions, and taught her "paſſions to move at the command of Reaſon." She knew her duty, and ſhe practiſed it. Conſcientiouſly virtuous and religious, but not rigid. Her piety was of the cheerful caſt; for, though deprived, by conſtant ill health, from joining in the pleaſures of life, yet, ſo far from condemning, ſhe recommended them, in a moderate degree, to others, and was always glad when ſhe could perſuade her family, to relieve themſelves from their tender attentions to her by mixing a little in the amuſements of the world. She had an affectionate and grateful ſenſe of her good and honoured parents' care and indulgence, and juſtly eſteemed their worth. As a ſiſter, ſhe was moſt tenderly and impartially kind and kind; as a confidential friend and companion, ſteady, endearing, and instructive; and will ever be lamented by her only ſiſter, her boſom friend. As a member of ſociety, her diſpoſition was truly and actively charitable and benevolent; for ſhe always put the faireſt conſtruction upon every ſentiment

ment and every action, wiſhing to promote peace, and loving to do good. Thus prepared, ſhe met death with a pious and calm reſignation, and yielded her gentle ſpirit into the hands of her Maker in peace, and thankfulneſs, almoſt without a ſtruggle or a ſigh, ſaying, ſhe "bleſſed God ſhe found no lions in the way." So that the words, "Oh Death, where is thy ſting? oh Grave, where is thy victory?" may with juſtice and comfort be applied to her exit.

26. At Old Caſtle Bridgend, co. Glamorgan, aged near 80, Mrs. Matthews.

At the Hotwells, Briſtol, Mrs. Gore, relict of John G. eſq. and only daughter of the late Sir Wm. Draper.

Aged 76, Mr. Coleman, one of the aldermen of Leiceſter.

Of a deep decline, in the prime of life, Miſs Naſh, only daughter of Mr. George N. of Tring, Herts.

27. At Dalkey, in Ireland, in his 80th year, Wm. Macartney, eſq. who for many years was one of the repreſentatives for the borough of Belfaſt.

In St. Margaret's church-yard, Weſtminſter, Mrs. Atwood, relict of Rev. Tho. A.

Aged 19, Mr. James Eaſtcott, ſon of the Rev. Richard E. of Exeter; a very deſerving young gentleman, whoſe many virtues and accompliſhments will ſecure him a laſting remembrance.

28. At Folkingham, co. Lincoln, John Sweet, eſq. of Hoxton-ſquare, an eminent ſtock-broker, who, laſt September, married the youngeſt daughter of the late Dr. Savage, ſo whom he has left a very ample fortune.

At Portſmouth, Mr. James Tod, from Bombay.

At Egloſhayle vicarage, co. Cornwall, the Rev. Henry Peers, deſervedly lamented by all his pariſhioners.

Thomas Day, eſq. of Portland-place. This gentleman, once amazingly rich, appeared a bankrupt in the London Gazette of Saturday the 22d of June (as an oilman, dealer, and chapman, of Blackman-ſtreet, Southwark). Unable to bear up againſt his wayward fate, he, in the forenoon of the 28th, called at an hotel in Covent-garden, took laudanum, and expired in the evening.

29. Mr. Patrick Caſſie, merch. in Banff.

30. At his ſeat at Okeover, Edward Wallhouſe Okeover, eſq.

At Briſtol Hotwells, Mr. Charles Robertſon, ſixth ſon of John R. eſq. of Lude.

Lately, at China, Capt. Lewin, of the Bridgewater Eaſt Indiaman.

Killed, in a conteſt with the deluded rioters at Wexford, in Ireland, Major Vallotton. He was of German extraction, his family having been introduced into England by his late Majeſty. His father was librarian to George II. who beſtowed upon the gallant ſon the firſt commiſſion borne by him in the Britiſh army.

At his lodgings in Aungier-ſtreet, Dublin, Edw. *Byrne, uncle of Rt. B. eſq. of Cabinteely.*

At Cork, Mrs. Vincent, wife of Rev. Mr. V. of Youghall.

Mr. Henry Goſnell, apothecary, in Cork.

Rev. James Hulen, upwards of 40 years a curate in the dioceſes of Cork and Roſs.

At Glenkindy, the Hon. Mrs. Gordon, of Cobardy.

At Newtoun, Col. James Edmonſtoune.

At Newcaſtle upon Tyne, Mr. Richard Peters, attorney.

At his ſeat at Kirk-Ella, Wm. Hammond, eſq. chairman of the Dock company of Kingſton upon Hull.

At Sandbeds, near Bingley, co. York, Elizabeth Dickenſon, daughter of a reſpectable farmer at Staveley, near Knareſborough. This young woman had been much taken notice of for about twelve months, from her declaring that in two trances ſhe had ſeen and heard many things relative to a future ſtate, and that ſhe was commiſſioned to preach repentance. She therefore immediately began to do what ſhe believed to be her duty, firſt near her father's houſe, and afterwards in the neighbouring places, where great crowds attended her. On Whit Sunday ſhe preached at Beeſton, near Leeds, to about 5000 people; and going thence to Sandbeds, on the ſame errand, ſhe there ſickened and died, firſt foretelling her ſpeedy departure.

At his houſe at Hailſham, Suſſex, aged 76, Mr. Abraham Langham.

At Barnſtaple, after an illneſs of only two days, Mrs. Reeder, wife of John R. eſq.

At the Hotwells, Briſtol, John Davie, eſq. of Orleigh, co. Devon.

At Oundle, Mrs. Kettle, wife of Mr. K. ſurgeon there.

At Glapthorpe, near Oundle, Mr. Wm. Saunderſon, farmer and grazier.

In his 58th year, Mr. Henry Warner, many years judge of the races at Newmark.

After a long indiſpoſition, Mrs. Healey, wife of George H. eſq. of York.

At High Wycombe, Bucks, Mrs. Charſley, wife of John C. eſq.

At Maryport, in Cumberland, aged 112, Mr. John Milliken; born in the pariſh of Bridekirk, in July 1681.

At Tiverton, after a few days illneſs, Mrs. Owens, wife of Mr. Tho. O. wine-merch.

At Newbold-Verdun, co. Leiceſter, aged 78, Mrs. Mortimore.

At South Luffenham, co. Rutland, aged 93, Mr. Henry Richardſon. He had 19 children born in wedlock; and their progeny, added, amounts to near 200.

At Shaddow, near Sheffield, Mrs. Mackenzie, wife of the Rev. Alex. M. miniſter of St. Paul, in that town.

At Cambridge, Mr. Paterſon, of Trinity-college, in that univerſity.

Rev. A. Bennet, vicar of St. Paul, in Holderneſs.

At Coln St. Dennis, co. Glouceſter, Rev. John Hughes, B. A. rector of that place.

At Kendal, in his 73d year, Rev. Gilbert Crackenthorp, formerly maſter of the free grammar-ſchool there, which he reſigned ſome years ago.

Rev. Mr. Braithwaite, rector of St. Peter, Weſt Lynn.

Rev. J. C. Knowles, rector of Fetcham, and vicar of Effingham.

In her 14th year, Miſs Harriet Roberts; and, in her 17th year, Miſs Elizabeth-Anne Roberts, ſecond and third daughters of Abraham R. eſq. of North-end, Hampſtead.

At Briſtol, after ſome months illneſs, Miſs Eliza Weſton, only daughter of Mr. W. of Aynho, co. Northampton.

At Kenſington, the Hon. Mrs. Jadis, dau. of Lord Delaval.

Mrs. Wilkinſon, of Newington, relict of Joſhua W. eſq. late of Highgate, and mother of Mr. Joſhua W. of Leiceſter.

At Buckland, Herts, aged 93, Mrs. Lamborne, formerly of Cambridge, and mother of Mr. P. C. L. late portrait-painter there.

At Marlborough, Mr. Wm. Fuidge, attorney, and ſenior alderman of that borough.

At Ealing, near Southampton, aged 70, Mr. Wm. Pearce, a famous leg-doctor.

Deeply and juſtly regretted by her family, and all who knew her, Mrs. Antrobus, wife of John A. eſq. of New-ſtreet, Spring-gardens, and daughter of Gibbs Crawford, eſq. of Parliament-ſtreet.

Mr. Charles Lyons, of Corſtor-ſtreet, attorney.

Mr. Henry Weidell, apothecary, Brewer-ſtreet, Golden-ſquare.

July 1. At his houſe in St. Andrew's-ſqu. Edinburgh, James Veitch Lord Ellock, one of the ſenators of the College of Juſtice, and many years a lord of juſticiary. He was born Sept. 25, 1712; entered advocate Feb. 11, 1733, and afterwards became his Majeſty's ſolicitor, and M. P. for Dumfrieſſhire. March 6, 1761, he was admitted one of the lords of ſeſſion, and filled that high ſtation with equal ability and impartiality; while in private life he was diſtinguiſhed by integrity of conduct and affability of manners. Dying a bachelor, he is ſucceeded by his nephew. The family of Veitch, of which his Lordſhip was the head, is of no ſmall antiquity, having ſubſiſted in Scotland ſince the days of King Robert Bruce. The name was anciently written *Veech*, or *le Veech*, in Latin *Vecca*; and, in alluſion thereto, the family bears for arms, Arg. three cows' heads erafed, S. and, for creſt, another of the ſame *affrontée*.

At St. Peterſburg, Geo. Sutherland, eſq.

At his houſe in Mark-lane, Mr. Henry Adams, attorney.

In the infirmary at Nottingham, Francis Walſh, ſhoemaker, on the Long Row. His death was occaſioned by a wound he received on the evening of his Majeſty's birth-day, by his own ſon, who had indulged *himſelf in the frolicks of the night, and unthinkingly diſcharged a piſtol cloſe to the ſhoulder* of his parent, with a view to frighten him, the wadding of which pierced ſo far into the fleſh that it never afterwards could be extracted, and the poor man died in inexpreſſible agonies. The coroner's inqueſt, after an examination of ſeveral witneſſes, returned a verdict of accidental death.

2. At Foley-houſe, Chandos-ſtreet, Cavendiſh ſquare, Thomas Foley Baron Foley of Kidderminſter, co. Worceſter. He was born July 7, 1742; married, March 20, 1776, Harriet, fourth daughter of the late Earl of Harrington, by whom he had iſſue Georgina, William-Thomas, Charles, and Thomas; and is ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon, William-Thomas, now in his 16th year.—The late Lord Foley had been for many months in a very precarious ſtate of health, and went to Liſbon for the recovery of it, whence he returned only a few weeks ſince. Of this nobleman it may be truly ſaid, that no man ever poſſeſſed more affability, or greater good-humour and benevolence.

Found dead in his paſture at Weſton, near Otley, Mr. John Skirrow, a conſiderable grazier. He had been, the preceding evening, to ſell a parcel of fat cattle at Aſkwith; and in the evening rode to the paſture, where there is a ſummer-houſe, to which he retired, and was found in the morning, ſitting on a bench, with his head reclined on his walking-ſtick.

In Great Ruſſel-ſtreet, Bloomſbury, Cpt. Wm. Hamilton, nearly related to the Marquis of Abercorn, and one of the eldeſt officers in his Majeſty's ſervice.

In Ireland, Thomas Altham, eſq. only ſon of Rev. Dr. A. late of Latton, Eſſex.

At the water of Leith, aged 75, Mr. Jas. Fraſer, near forty years clerk to the incorporation of bakers of Edinburgh.

3. At Eton-ſchool, in his 13th year, of a decline, Sir Cæſar Hawkins, bart. who, with his younger brothers, John and Charles, were the ſurviving grandſons of Cæſar Hawkins, eſq ſurgeon in Pall mall, afterwards of Kelſton, co. Somerſet, who, on the 25th of July, 1778, was created a baronet, and died at Kelſton, near Bath, Feb. 13, 1786 (ſee vol. LVI. p. 142), having ſurvived his eldeſt ſon, John Hawkins, eſq. who died after a few days illneſs at Bath, and whoſe death was ſaid to have haſtened his, as he only ſurvived him a few weeks. The preſent baronet is Sir John Hawkins, younger brother of the laſt. His mother's name was Coburne, of Chippenham, Wilts, whoſe ſiſter is married to Miles Branthwaite, eſq. of Kettleſton, near Norwich.

At Edinburgh, Mr. Thomas Allan, late 4th officer of the Deptford Eaſt Indiaman.

Aged 77, George Marten, eſq. of Lime-houſe, many years examining ſurgeon to the Eaſt India Company.

At Eaſt Haddon, co. Northampton, Mrs. Sawbridge, wife of Henry S. eſq.

4. Rev. R. Vivian, of Dock, many years in

in the commiſſion of the peace for the Weſtern diviſion of Devonſhire, and chaplain to the royal hoſpital at Plymouth.

Mr. Digory Mill, attorney, of Plymouth, many years deputy town clerk of that borough.

Mrs. Rayner, wife of Mr R. merchant, in Hatton garden, and eldeſt ſiſter of the Rev. John Cole Galloway, vicar of Hinckley, co. Leiceſter.

In New-ſtreet, Hanover-ſquare, Richard Onſlow, eſq.

At his parſonage-houſe at Quendon, Eſſex, the Rev. Nicholas Bolcawen, D. D. youngeſt of eight ſons of Hugh created Lord Viſcount Falmouth, 1720, by Charlotte his wife (one of the maids of honour to Queen Anne, and one of the daughters and coheirs of Col. Charles Godfrey, by Lady Arabella Churchill, ſiſter of John Duke of Marlborough), and brother to the late Viſcount Falmouth. He was admitted at Corpus Chriſti college, Cambridge, 1743, and, in right of his family, proceeded M.A. the year following, and continued to reſide in college till he entered into holy orders; after which, he reſided at Creſhall-park, Eſſex, where he married a ſiſter of the Rev. Dr. Thackery, of Harrow *, by whom he had two ſons, Hugh, born 1755, died 1756, and Nicholas, born 1760. On the Duke of Newcaſtle's viſit to the univerſity as chancellor, June, 1753, he was created D. D.; was appointed king's chaplain, dean of Burien in Cornwall, 1756, rector of St Mabyn and St. Michael Penkevyl, in Cornwall, 1774, and prebendary of Weſtminſter, 1777.

5. At Preſteigne, after a long and painful illneſs, which ſhe bore with true Chriſtian patience, Mrs. Smith, wife of Rev. Richard S. vicar of Stow, co Salop. She has left a large family and an afflicted huſband to lament her death.

Unlamented only where unknown, Mrs. Marth, wife of W. M. eſq. of Knightſbridge.

At Wyverſtone, Mrs Rackham, wife of Mr. John R. bookſeller, of Bury.

6. At the Counteſs of Pembroke's, the Hon. Mr. Herbert, ſon of Lord H.

At Auchintorlie, co. Dumbarton, Mrs. Grace Campbell, wife of George Buchanan, eſq. of Auchintorlie, merchant in Glaſgow.

At Little Knox, Miſs Iſabella Gordon.

Mr. John Smith, of Steeple-hall, near Maldon, Eſſex.

At ſeven o'clock in the evening, the only child of Mr. Nicholas, apothecary, Puddle-dock; and, at the ſame hour on the following day, Mrs Nicholas.

At Great Buckhill, Bucks, the Rev. John Pitts, M.A. upwards of 30 years rector of that place, and univerſally and deſervedly reſpected and eſteemed by all who had the pleaſure of his acquaintance, and who now moſt ſincerely feel and lament the loſs of ſo valuable and worthy a member of ſociety.

7. At his villa in the vicinity of Gueret, Lyonnois, M. Breb in, author of ſome political tracts reſpecting the late tranſactions in France, in which he reprobated the conduct of the National Convention. He had fled, in a female garb, from Paris, and had ſecured property enough to live decently on. He had written, independent of his politicks, very able calculations on the value of life-annuities, the problems, examples, ſolutions, &c. of which were judicious and accurate.

At Rotherhithe, in his 78th year, Samuel Gellam, eſq. many years in the commiſſion of the peace, and who was one of the acting magiſtrates at the riot in St. George's fields, in 1768. See vol. XXXVIII. p. 243.

Near Hertford, the Lady of the Rev. Sir Adam Gordon, bart. rector of Hinxworth; whoſe loſs will be long regretted, particularly by her poor neighbours, for her amiable manners and great goodneſs of heart.

At Exeter, aged 78, Mr. Cannington, who was formerly an eminent malt maker, by which he acquired a conſiderable fortune, with great credit.

At Fountainbridge, aged 17, Mr. John Fyffe, only ſon of Mr Jas. F. merch. Edinb.

At Edinb. Mr. Jas. Fairbairn, bookſeller.

8. At Oddington, near Stow, co. Glouceſter, Mr. Robert Heydon, one of the people called Quakers; a man of general knowledge, unaſſuming deportment, and extenſive liberality of ſentiment.

At Elland, Yorkſhire, aged 60, the Rev. George Burnett, M. A. miniſter of that place. This very valuable man was a native of Scotland, and deſcended from a collateral branch of Biſhop Burnet's family. In the latter part of his life he poſſeſſed a conſiderable fortune, which enabled him to diſtribute large ſums every year in various acts of beneficence and charity, eſpecially among the poorer clergy, many of whom looked up to him as to a father. The Church of England had not a more firm and decided friend, nor true religion a more ſincere and conſiſtent advocate. In doctrines he adhered cloſely to the Articles of the Church; and, in his general practice as a Chriſtian, he was punctual and exact almoſt to a proverb. Preferment he had often refuſed, and died poſſeſſed of none but the parochial chapel of Elland, of which he had been miniſter upwards of thirty years. He publiſhed, in the year 1773, "A ſhort Catechiſm, intended chiefly for Children and Youth, on ſome of the main Points of the Chriſtian Religion."

At Chapel hall, Mrs. Janet Reid, late of Sydſerfe.

At his ſeat, Summerfield-houſe, in his 67th year, Tobias Hammond, eſq. a juſtice and one of the juſtices of Maidſtone.

In

* So Mr. Maſters's Hiſtory of Corpus Chriſti College, p. 427; but in the new edition of Collins's Peerage, VI. 86, it is ſaid he *married Jane, daughter of* —— Woodward, *and relict of* —— *Hatton, of Stratford upon Avon, eſq.*

In his 63d year, Mr. Thomas Preſton, of Great Chapel ſtreet, Oxford-ſtreet, the firſt ale-brewer of the age. He was a native of that part of Staffordſhire near Birmingham; came to London at the age of 17, and drove a diſtiller's cart ſome years. His uncle, Mr. Price, was a brewer, in the houſe of Stratton, Preſton, and Stace. He was taken into the houſe as a ſervant; and his talents as a judge of malt and hops ſoon gave him the pre-eminence at the copper ſide, where he directed the buſineſs more than 20 years, and, by his judgement, brought it to its preſent celebrity, by increaſing it, latterly, at the rate of 1000 barrels a-year. From Michaelmas to Midſummer laſt they brewed 29,622 barrels of ale. By his ſteady attachment to buſineſs he was, fifteen years ago, taken into partnerſhip, and ſurvived all the other three partners. He married a niece of one of the partners, by whom he had one daughter. In his perſon he was remarkably well made, active, lively, and, for bodily ſtrength, none of his draymen could come near him; yet a complicated illneſs of ſix or eight months, proceeding, probably, from the zeal of extending his buſineſs, broke him down, as it muſt inevitably do the ſtrongeſt of the human race.

Far advanced in years, Mr. Shrubb, maſter of the White Hart inn at Benſon upwards of 40 years.

At Northampton, in his 83d year, Tho. Willock, eſq. a lieutenant in the 41ſt regiment of foot. This reſpectable veteran had been 64 years in the army, in the courſe of which he had fought in nine engagements.

Far advanced in years, Mrs. Anne Agutter, of Northampton.

Mrs. Shirley, wife of Mr. S. ſurgeon, in the Lower-ſtreet, Iſlington.

9. At Enfield, where he was employed in facing a houſe with the Southampton tiles, Mr. Michel, bricklayer, of London.

10. At her houſe in Bruton-ſtreet, Mrs. Chandler, widow of George C. eſq.

At her ſon's ſeat at Tickencote, Mrs Wingfield, relict of Rev. John W. rector of Market Overton in Rutland.

11. At his ſeat at Felbridge, Surrey, James Evelyn, eſq. LL. D. many years an active and upright magiſtrate.

At Pentonville, Iſlington, Mr. Harris, of the Stamp-office.

At Kentiſh-town, James Dagge, eſq.

Wm. Donald, eſq. merch. in Glaſgow.

At Falkirk, Mr. John Johnſton, writer.

12. In Margaret-ſtreet, Cavendiſh-ſqua. William Withers Marr, eldeſt ſon of Mr M. of Lewiſham in Kent. His death was occaſioned by falling from a wall, on the 7th inſtant, at Kingſton upon Thames, where he was on a viſit.

At Stamford, in her 22d year, Miſs Torkington, daughter of Mr. T. attorney.

13. *At Horſham, on his return from Brighthelmſtone, George Evans, eſq. of Balam, in the parish of Streatham, Surrey.*

At Moffat, Mrs Scott, wife of Rev. Alex. S. of Rotterdam, and daughter of the late Rev. John Marſhall, miniſter of Tinwald.

14. At his ſeat near Scarborough, after three days illneſs, Geo. Oſbaldeſton, eſq.

At Champfleurie, co Linlithgow, Alex. Johnſton, eſq. of Straiton, co. Edinburgh.—Dying a bachelor, his eſtates devolve upon his brother, James J. eſq.

Wm Hopkinſon, eſq. of Caſtle Bytham, co Lincoln.

At his houſe in Edgar-ſtreet, Worceſter, in his 69th year, Mr. Elias Iſaac, many years organiſt of the cathedral, and conductor of the triennial muſick-meetings at Worceſter, Hereford, and Glouceſter. To his profeſſional ſkill, which, by the cognoſcenti, was rated highly, he added the qualities, of ſtill higher value, that characteriſe an honeſt man.

At Enfield-highway, aged 63, Mrs. Long, relict of Mr. L. farmer.

15 Mr. Wilſon, bookſeller, Nottingham.

After a few hours illneſs, in the camp of Ciſſon, the Hon. C. Southwell, of the third dragoon-guards, only brother of Lord de Clifford.

At Leeds-caſtle, in Kent, in his 87th year, Robert Lord Fairfax, of Cameron in Scotland. He was the youngeſt ſon of Thomas the fifth Lord Fairfax, whoſe great uncle was the memorable General Sir Thomas Fairfax, who conducted the parliament army, in the time of Oliver Cromwell, againſt Charles the Firſt, and who, with General Monk, aſſiſted in reſtoring his ſon, Charles the Second, to the throne. His father, Thomas, married Catharine, daughter and ſole heireſs of Thomas Lord Colepeper, of a very antient family in the county of Kent, by whom he became poſſeſſed, in right of his lady, of the manor and caſtle of Leeds, and other large poſſeſſions in that county. He died in 1710, leaving three ſons and four daughters. Thomas, his eldeſt ſon, then in his 17th year, ſucceeded him. Having ſome concerns in America, he, many years ago, left his houſe and property at Leeds-caſtle to the care of his only ſurviving brother, Capt. Robert Fairfax, and reſided in Virginia, where he died, unmarried, in March 1782, at the very advanced age of 89. His ſecond ſon was Henry Colepeper, who died at their paternal ſeat, Denton-caſtle, in Yorkſhire, unmarried, in the year 1738. This Yorkſhire eſtate was afterwards ſold to Mr. Ibbetſon, whoſe ſon was afterwards Sir Henry Ibbetſon, bart.—Robert, the youngeſt ſon, was a major in the horſe-guards; and, during his reſidence at Harriettſham, was elected to parliament for Maidſtone, in 1739, again for the ſame place in 1747; and in 1754 and 1761 for the county of Kent. In 1741 he married, firſt, Martha, daughter of Anthony Collins, eſq. of Baddow, in Eſſex, and niece to the late Sir Francis Child, bart. who died in 1744. By her he had one ſon, who died in his fifth year, 1747. In 1749 he

married, ſecondly, Miſs Beſt, daughter of Thomas Beſt, eſq. of Chatham, who died in 1750, leaving no children. His ſiſters were, Margaret, who married David Wilkins, D. D. dean of Norwich, and prebendary of Canterbury; Frances, who married Denny Martin, eſq. of Looſe, near Maidſtone, whoſe ſon, the Rev. Denny Martin, was inducted to the curacy of Leeds, and the annexed chapelry of Bromfield, Nov. 14, 1760, which, ſince the 3d of Elizabeth, has been in the gift of the Archbiſhop of Canterbury. The father of the late Lord had a brother, the Hon. Brian Fairfax, who was commiſſioner of the cuſtoms, and died in 1750, leaving a large fortune to his nephew, the late Lord. He had alſo two other brothers, Henry and Barwick, one of whom, we are told, had a ſon in the church, to whom the title and eſtate deſcends. The family of Fairfax is eſteemed to be very antient in this kingdom, even before the Norman conqueſt. And it appears they were poſſeſſed of lands in the county of York near 600 years ago. In the time of Charles the Firſt they were zealous Preſbyterians; and there are not wanting teſtimonies to incline us to think that General Fairfax was concerned in the death of that prince. The laſt Lord was fond of retirement, and, in the ſmall circle of his acquaintance, was much reſpected. He had a great ſhare of natural ſimplicity and unaffected benevolence. Whether, from the retirement in which he lived, or from what other cauſe we know not, the Peerages now printed give a very wrong account of the latter part of the pedigree of this Nobleman; it may be ſeen more at large in Haſted's Hiſtory of Kent, II. 477, who has ſhewn much accuracy in his genealogies of families.

16. At Nutthall-temple, near Nottingham, Hon. Mrs. Sedley, daughter of the late convivial and popular Sir Charles S. and the heireſs of the greater part of his eſtates. Her huſband, the Hon. Mr. Vernon, took the name of Sedley, in compliment to Sir Charles.

At his houſe on Stephen's-green, Dublin, Edmund Butler Viſcount Mountgarret and Baron of Kells, and brother to the Hon. Simon B. at preſent confined in Dublin Newgate for a libel on the Iriſh Houſe of Lords. He was born July 27, 1745; ſucceeded his father in 1779; married, 1768, Lady Henrietta Butler, youngeſt daughter of the eighth Earl of Carrick, by whom he had four ſons and one daughter. He is ſucceeded in title and eſtates by his eldeſt ſon, Edmund, born 1771, lately married to the daughter of the Archbiſhop of Dublin. His Lordſhip was only three days ill. He ſat down to dinner in apparently perfect health; and, after eating ſtrawberries, and drinking cider, he complained of ſickneſs, which increaſed ſo rapidly as to baffle the ſkill of the beſt phyſicians. He was an excellent ſcholar, a man *of ſtrong intellect, of a violent diſpoſition, remarkable for his fortitude and courage, and* particularly well informed in the laws of his country, and the principles of the Conſtitution, for which no man had a greater reſpect. He was an excellent parliamentary ſpeaker, a powerful reaſoner, ſpoke correctly, and argued logically. His voice was diſtinct, and his manner graceful. He was highly eſteemed by all who had the honour of his acquaintance; had been for ſeveral years a ſtaunch and dauntleſs patriot, but at length died in the religion of the court.

At his houſe on Eaſt-hill, Wandſworth, Samuel Hanning, eſq. many years one of the common council of the city of London, and one of the governors of the Foundling-hoſpital and the London-workhouſe.

At Coningſby, co. Lincoln, aged 23, Mrs. Wetherall, wife of Rev. J. L. W. of Trinity-hall, Cambridge.

17. At his houſe on Clay-hill, Enfield, juſt after ſpeaking to his labourers, aged 68, Mr. John Pullen, formerly an eminent wheelwright in London, and brother to the late Mr. Samuel P. cow-keeper, at Iſlington, from whom he inherited a conſiderable fortune. He married, 1789, Miſs Fiſhwick, only daughter of Mr. F. ſadler, of Enfield.—He was interred at Iſlington on the 25th, in the evening. His ſiſter died May 21 (ſee p. 485).

In her 27th year, much lamented, Mrs. Mills, wife of Rev. James M. of Aſhover, co. Derby.

Mr. Dalby, alderman of Leiceſter.

At Chelſea, in her 73d year, Mrs. Stebbing, relict of Rev. Dr. S. of Gray's-inn.

At Billinghear, Berks, in his 76th year, Richard Neville Neville, eſq. father of the member for Reading.

18. Dropped down dead, in Silver-ſtreet, Edmonton, Mr. Rome, whiteſmith, formerly maſter of the Three Tuns public-houſe there, and beadle of the ſaid pariſh.

Mr. Rob. Holmes, of Lower-ſtr. Iſlington.

At Brompton, near Chatham, aged 55, Mrs. Fennell, wife of John F. eſq. one of the treaſury pay-clerks at Chatham.

19. At her lodgings at Weymouth, where ſhe had been but a few weeks, removed from Briſtol Hotwells, in a deep decline, aged 34, Charlotte-Grace, wife of Henry Pierce, eſq. of Bedale, co. York, ſiſter to Lord Monſon. She was born in 1759, and married in 1777.

20. In Frith-ſtreet, Soho, Jn. Chaſe, eſq.

Mr. John Randall, coal-merchant, of St. Peter's-hill, Thames-ſtreet.

22. At his ſon's houſe in Great George-ſtreet, Weſtminſter, aged 88, Mr. Edward-Thomas Nealſon.

After a few hours illneſs, Mrs. Saunders, wife of Mr. S. maſter of the White Hart inn at Exeter.

23. At his friend's houſe at Exeter, after a few hours illneſs, Mr. Bragg, attorney, of Wellington; a man very much reſpected and lamented.

In Noel-ſtreet, Soho, aged 55, Mr. Barak Longmate, an engraver of eminence; particularly in the Heraldic line, a ſtudy to which he had devoted his attention from early life, and in which he had acquired a diſtinguiſhed proficiency. He was editor of the laſt edition of "Collins's Peerage, 1779," 8 vols. 8vo.; of a "Supplemental Volume," in 1784; and has left behind him a copy of that very uſeful work, entirely prepared for a new edition. He has alſo left (and, from regard to his numerous family, we chearfully record it) an unblemiſhed character. Indefatigable in the laudable purſuits connected with his buſineſs, in which his punctuality was equal to his integrity; firm in his friendſhips, and of a mind not leſs independent than intelligent: his loſs will be lamented by a circle extending far beyond the ſphere of his relatives and more immediate intimates. His remains, attended by a few friends deſirous of ſhewing him the laſt tribute of reſpect, were depoſited, on the 27th, in the lower burial-ground of St. Mary-la-Bonne, with thoſe of his wife, who died in 1781, and of his father and mother (Barak and Elizabeth), inhabitants of St. James's parish, Weſtminſter.

PRICES OF WHEAT, from the Returns ending July 20, 1793.

INLAND COUNTIES.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Middleſex	46	6	Salop	56	3
Surrey	47	11	Hereford	53	1
Hertford	47	1	Worceſter	48	3
Bedford	46	9	Warwick	51	8
Huntingdon	44	8	Wilts	46	6
Northampton	47	10	Berks	44	9
Rutland	50	6	Oxford	48	10
Leiceſter	51	11	Bucks	47	10
Nottingham	55	8	Brecon	61	5
Derby	58	8	Montgomery	56	10
Stafford	54	2	Radnor	58	10

Total Average of England and Wales.
Per quarter, 2l. 11s. 0d. being 3d. leſs than our laſt report, p. 583.

MARITIME COUNTIES.

Diſtricts.	s.	d.	Diſtricts.	s.	d.
1 Eſſex	45	10	8 Flint	50	2
1 Kent	44	9	8 Denbigh	55	9
1 Suſſex	45	0	8 Angleſea	52	0
2 Suffolk	46	6	8 Carnarvon	55	8
2 Cambridge	43	2	8 Merioneth	58	10
3 Norfolk	43	11	9 Cardigan	55	0
4 Lincoln	42	11	9 Pembroke	43	4
4 York	45	7	9 Carmarth.	55	6
5 Durham	46	0	9 Glamorg.	63	6
5 Northumb.	45	6	10 Glouceſter	48	2
6 Cumberl.	51	10	10 Somerſet	51	1
6 Weſtmorl.	58	1	10 Monmour.	55	6
7 Lancaſhire	53	5	11 Devon	56	3
7 Cheſhire	50	9	11 Cornwall	53	11
			12 Dorſet	49	0
			12 Hants	46	6

OATMEAL, per Boll of 140lbs. Avoirdupois, 2l. 0s. 4d.

AVERAGE PRICE, by which EXPORTATION and BOUNTY are to be regulated.

Diſtricts	l.	s.	d.	Diſtricts	l.	s.	d.	Diſtricts	l.	s.	d.	Diſtricts	l.	s.	d.
1 —	2	6	9	4 —	2	6	10	7 —	2	12	4	10 —	2	11	0
2 —	2	5	7	5 —	2	10	3	8 —	2	15	3	11 —	2	15	1
3 —	2	3	11	6 —	2	14	4	9 —	2	15	2	12 —	2	7	5

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

1. Half an Hour after Supper—The London Hermit—Peeping Tom.
2. The Pad—Ditto—Ditto.
3. The Battle of Hexham—Village Lawyer.
4. A Quarter of an Hour before Dinner—The London Hermit—Son-in-Law.
5. All in Good Humour—Ditto—Catharine and Petruchio.
6. Seeing is Believing—Ditto—Son-in-Law
7. The Surrender of Calais—A Mogul Tale.
9. A Quarter of an Hour before Dinner—The London Hermit—Flitch of Bacon.
10. Piety in Pattens—Ditto—Peeping Tom.
11. All in Good Humour—Ditto—The Son-in-Law.
12. The Chapter of Accidents—Who's the [Dupe?
13. Half an Hour after Supper—The London Hermit—The Citizen.
15. Summer Amuſement—Village Lawyer.
16. Piety in Pattens—The London Hermit—The Flitch of Bacon.
17. The Battle of Hexham—A Mogul Tale.
18. A Quarter of an Hour before Dinner—The London Hermit—Lying Valet.
19. Deaf Lover—Tit for Tat—Peeping Tom.
20. The Surrender of Calais—Village Lawyer
22. The Battle of Hexham—The Son in Law
23. Inkle and Yarico—Peeping Tom.
24. A Quarter of an Hour before Dinner—The London Hermit—Who's the Dupe?
25. The Author—Tit for Tat—The Village Lawyer.
26. Summer Amuſement—A Mogul Tale.
27. The Battle of Hexham—Lying Valet.
29. The Surrender of Calais—Village Lawyer
30. All in Good Humour—Ways and Means—The Flitch of Bacon.
31. The London Hermit—Peeping Tom.

Bills of MORTALITY, from July 2 to July 23, 1793.

Chriſtened.			Buried.		
Males	699	1339	Males	703	1476
Females	640		Females	773	
Whereof have died under two years old					417

Peck Loaf 2s. 6d.

Between					
	2 and 5	190	50 and 60	99	
	5 and 10	69	60 and 70	93	
	10 and 20	54	70 and 80	66	
	20 and 30	127	80 and 90	30	
	30 and 40	122	90 and 100	6	
	40 and 50	113			

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN JULY, 1793.

Commerce Exchequer-Bills

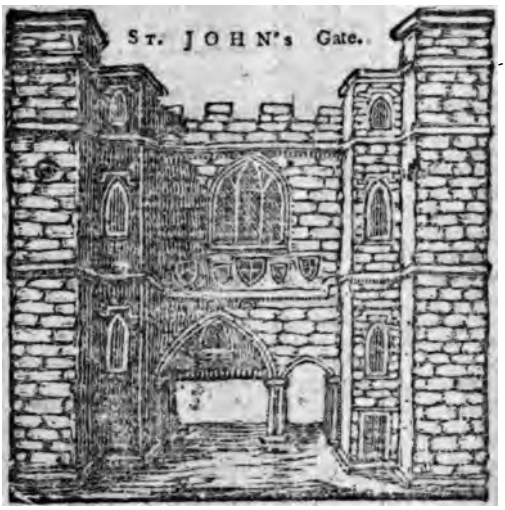
Days	Bank Stock.	3perCt reduc.	3 per Ct. Consols.	4perCt Consol.	5 perCt Ann.	Long Ann.	Short 778-	India Stock.	India Ann	India Bonds.	S. Sea Stock.	Old Ann.	New Ann.	New Navy.	Excheq Bills.	3perCt Scrip.	Sep. 30 1793.	De. 3 1793	Mar. 31, 1794.	June 30 1794.
27	171 3/4	77 1/4	77 1/8 a 3/8	91		22 1/4	10 1/8	211 1/2						9 1/4 dif.		78 1/8	5s. dif	5s. dif	25s. dif.	33s. dif
28	171 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/8 a 1/4	9 1/8		22 1/8	10	211 1/2				77 1/2		9		78 1/8	5	12	21	30
29	Sunday																			
30	172	77 3/4	78 a 78	91 7/8	110 1/4		10 1/8	213		8s. dif.		77 1/2		8 1/2	15s. dif.	78 1/8	5	11	21	29
31	172 1/4	77 7/8	77 1/8 a 78	91 7/8		22 1/8	10 1/8	213 1/2		7				8 1/4	13	79	4	10	18	24
1	172	77 7/8	77 1/8 a 1/4	92 1/2		22 1/2	10 1/8	215 1/2		5				4	7 1/4	79 1/4	3	9	17	22
2	172 1/8	78 1/8	78 1/8 a 9	93 1/4		22 1/2	10 1/4	216 1/4		2					7 1/4	79 1/4	3	6	12	16
3	175	78 1/4	78 1/8 a 79 1/8	94		22 1/8	10 1/4	217		2		78 1/2		6 1/8	Par.	79 1/4	1	4	6	10
4																				
5	Sunday																			
6	175	78 1/4	78 1/8 a 79 1/8	93 1/4	110 1/8	22 1/2	10 1/4	215 1/2		1				7	1s. dif.	79 1/8	2	3	6	8
7	175	78 1/4	78 1/4 a 1/2	93 1/2		22 1/4	10 1/4	215 1/2		2				7	1	79 1/2	2	4	6	8
8	176	78	78 1/8 a 1/4	92 1/8		22 1/8	10 1/8	215		3				8	3	79 1/2	2	4	6	10
9	177	78 1/8	78 1/4 a 1/2	92 1/4		22 1/8	10 1/8	215 1/4		3				9	2	79 1/8	2	4	6	11
10	176 1/4	78	78 1/4 a 1/2	9 1/8		22 1/4	10 1/4	215 1/2		4		78		8	1	79 1/4	2	4	7	15
11	Sunday																			
12	177	78 1/4	78 1/4 a 79	92 7/8		22 1/8	10 1/8	215 1/2		4				7 1/2	Par.	79 1/4	1			15
13	177 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/8 a 1/4	92 1/2		22 1/8	10 1/8	215 1/4		4				7 1/2		79 1/8	1	4	7	16
14	176	77 1/8	76 1/2 a 1/2	92 1/8		22 1/4	10 1/8	214 1/4		4				8	5	79 1/2	1	5	8	20
15	176 1/2	78	76 1/2 a 1/4	92 1/8		22 1/4	10 1/8	208 1/2		5				8 1/8	2	79	2	4	8	21
16	176 1/2	78 1/8	78 1/4 a 1/4	92 1/8		22 1/4	10 1/8	210		5				8 1/8	2	79	2	4	8	21
17	Sunday																			
18	177	78	7 7/8 a 77 1/8	92 1/8		22 1/4	10 1/8	210		5				8		79 1/4	2	5	8	20
19	176 1/2	78 1/8	78 1/4 a 77 1/8	92 1/8		22 1/4	10 1/8	210 1/2		5				8 1/8	6	79 1/4	1	4	9	19
20	Sunday																			
21	——	78	6 7/8 a 77	92 1/8		22 1/4	10 1/8			5	82 1/4			8 1/4	6	79 1/4	1	4	8	19
22	177	78 1/8	77 1/8 a 1/4	92 1/8		22 1/4	10 1/8	210					77 1/4	8 1/4		79 1/8	1	4	9	18
23	176 1/2	77 7/8	77 1/8	92 1/4		22 1/8	10 1/4	210		5		78		8		79 1/4	2	5	9	19
24																				
25	170 1/4	77 1/4	77 1/8 a 77	93		22 1/4	10 1/4	210 1/4				78		5	5	79 1/4	2	5	9	19

N. B. In the 3 per Cent. Consols. the highest and lowest Price of each Day is given; in the other Stocks the highest Price only.

THOMAS WILKIE, Stock-Broker, No. 71, St Paul's Church-yard.

The *Gentleman's* *Magazine*;

Lond. Gazette
General Even.
Lloyd's Evening
St. James's Chron.
Whitehall Even.
London Chron.
London Evening.
L. Packet—Star
English Chron.
Evening Mail
Middlesex Journ.
Courier de Lond.
Daily Advertiser
Public Advertiser
Gazetteer, Ledger
Woodfall's Diary
Morning Herald
Morning Chron.
World.—Briton.
Oracle—Times
Mont. Poft—Sun
13 Weekly Papers
Bath 2, Briftol 4
Birmingham 2
Blackburn
Bucks—Bury
Cambridge 2
Canterbury 3
Chelmsford



Chefter 2
Coventry
Cumberland
Derby, Exeter
Glouceſter
Hereford, Hull
Ipſwich
Ireland
Leeds 2
Leicester 2
Lewes
Liverpool 3
Maidſtone
Manchefter 2
Newcaſtle 3
Northampton
Norwich 2
Nottingham
Oxford
Reading
Salifbury
Scotland
Sheffield 2
Sherborne 2
Shrewſbury
Stamford 2
Winchefter
Whitehaven
Worceſter 3

For AUGUST, 1793.

CONTAINING

Meteorolog. Diaries for July and Aug. 1793 682
Oxford Encænia—Bp. of Dromore's Sermon 683
Important Advices from the Camp at Brighton 684
Mr. Wilmot's Addreſs to the French Clergy 685
On the preſent State of Chriſtianity in India 686
Remarks on Bigland's Glouceſt. Collections 687
An Original Letter of the late Biſhop Horne 688
Some Information on the Family of Waring *ib.*
Topographical Deſcription of Knareſborough 689
St. Michael's Church, Coventry, to be repaired 690
Genealogical Paſſage in Matthew explained 691
The Academic, N°VII—Chriſtchurch Bells 694
Farther Vindication of Harringtonian Theory 695
Miraculous Eſcape recorded—Old Inſcription 696
The Sufferings of Lieut. Geo. Spearing in 1769 697
Remarks on Libels and Riots—Inquiſitions I 700
Duplicates of Regiſters, where to be found 703
Some Remarks on Dr. Percy's Antient Ballads 704
A Two Months Tour in Scotland continued 706
Dr. Prieſtley.—Biblical Critique.—Sir T. More 707
Copper Seal explained.—Mrs. Boſcawen, who? 708
A Moral Diſquiſition.—The Humane Society 709
Family of Vaux.—Famous Tomb at Flowden 710
William de Britain—The Turkiſh Medallion 711
Miſcellaneous Remarks.—A Seal.—Font, &c. 712
Anecdote of Mr. Agar croft.—Stepney Curioſities 713
Who was the Tranſlator of Greiſet's Ververt? 714
A wonderful Incident—No Trees near Canals 715
The Fountain in Blenheim Gardens elucidated 716
Church Notes at Henley, Benſington, &c. 717
Meteorological Tour from Walton to London 720
Account of an Election at All Souls College 721
Elector of Cologne's Letter to Dumourier 722
Some ſcarce Portraits, where to be found *ib.*
Mr. Warner declines the Hampſhire Hiſtory 724
Proceedings of the laſt Seſſion of Parliament 725
Review of New Publications 729—746
Foreign Literary Intelligence 747
Select Poetry, antient and modern 748—752
National Convention in France—For. Affairs 753
Country News, and Domeſtic Occurrences 762
Marriages, Deaths, Preferments, &c. 765—774
Average Prices of Corn—Theatrical Regiſt. 775
Daily Variations in the Prices of the Stocks 776

Embelliſhed with a Picturesque View of Knaresborough from the Banks of the Nydde; a beautiful Memorial of a providential Eſcape; Curioſities from Essex, Stepney, &c. &c. &c.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, Gent.

Printed by JOHN NICHOLS, at Cicero's Head, Red-Lion Paſſage, Fleet-ſtreet; *where all Letters to the Editor are deſired to be addreſſed, Post-paid.* 1793.

Day	Wind.	Barom.	Therm	State of Weather in July, 1793.
1	W briſk	29,59	62	clear
2	W briſk	86	58	white clouds, rain in the night
3	W calm	98	60	clear and pleaſant, much rain in the night
4	SW calm	88	60	gloomy, windy and unpleaſant rain
5	WSW briſk	91	62	dark ſky, fine warm day
6	W moderate	30,13	64	clear blue ſky, charming fine day
7	NW calm	3	63	clear, fine day, great fog at night
8	NW calm	29,98	62	foggy, fine warm day
9	SSE briſk	94	65	blue ſky, white and grey clouds, fine warm d
10	NW moderate	98	68	overcaſt, clears up, fine day
11	S calm	89	68	blue ſky, white clouds, fine day
12	ENE calm	91	68	clear, fine day
13	ENE moderate	30, 9	67	clear, very fine day
14	SSE briſk	4	66	clear fine warm day
15	ESE moderate	29,97	70	white clouds, fine day, thunder at a diſtance
16	W moderate	76	69	dark ſky, little rain
17	WSW briſk	66	64	white and grey clouds, fine day
18	SW moderate	62	62	white clouds, fine day
19	SW briſk	48	60	rain, ſhowers
20	S calm	60	59	rain, clears up
21	W calm	30, 5	59	clear ſky, fine day
22	S briſk	29,94	61	rain, fair in middle of day, rain in the night
23	S moderate	83	63	rain, clears up
24	W calm	85	65	dark ſky, cloſe and ſultry
25	W calm	99	65	white clouds, ſun, and clear
26	W calm	20	65	white clouds, gloomy towards evening
27	W calm	94	64	rain without intermiſſion
28	E moderate	94	63	clouded, heavy black clouds frequent
29	W calm	79	61	clear ſky, fine day
30	SE gentle	75	62	white clouds, ſlight ſhowers
31	W gentle	77	63	white clouds, fine day.

21. Blackberry in bloom and forming fruit.—23. Water lily in bloom.—24. Thermometer about 70 at 3 o'clock P. M. in the ſhade.—28. Gathered mellow gooſeberri the firſt time. Fall of rain this month 2 inches. Evaporation, 3 inches 8-10ths.

Gooſeberries ſcarce in all the country where I have travelled.—Crops of hay thi the graſs in good quality and well got in; many inſtances of cutting one day, and h the next *.

J. HOLT, *Walton, near Liver*

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE for Auguſt, 1793.

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.

D. of Month.	8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in Aug. 1793.
July	o	o	o		
27	59	61	56	29,95	rain
28	55	62	53	,87	fair
29	53	66	55	,84	
30	54	71	58	,92	
31	58	70	58	,86	rain
Aug. 1	58	72	62	30,12	fair
2	60	74	62	,11	
3	64	81	62	29,81	rain
4	60	76	59	,66	fair
5	59	72	63	88	rain
6	60	71	59	30,02	cloudy
7	57	68	56	,10	rain
8	60	72	58	29,78	
9	59	71	60	,75	
10	61	73	57	,76	fair
11	55	69	56	30,02	

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.

D. of Month.	8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in Aug.
Aug.	o	o	o		
12	57	72	63	,01	fair
13	64	79	59	29,87	rain
14	56	73	57	,96	fair
15	58	68	55	,59	rain
16	58	68	56	,58	fair
17	56	62	58	,46	rain
18	5	61	55	,73	
19		68	54	30,03	
20	5	69	55	,13	fair
21	56	74	60	,23	
22	8	76	59	,15	
23	8	72	55	29,93	rain
24	54	67	54	30,04	ſhowery
25	50	66	53	,10	fair
26	5	68	57	,03	

W. CARY, Optician, No. 182, near Norfolk-Street, Stra

* *For the obſervations made by our Journaliſt from June 19 till his return to W ſee pp. 618. 720; and in p. 620, read* "ſix quarters per acre." EDIT.

THE Gentleman's Magazine:

For AUGUST, 1793.

BEING THE SECOND NUMBER OF VOL. LXIII. PART II.

Mr. URBAN, *Oxford, Aug.* 12.

THE account given in your laſt (pp. 662. & *ſeq.*) of what paſſed at our *Encænia*, on the memorable event of the inſtallation of the new Chancellor, is in general pretty exact; I ſhall only add, that the ſpirit of loyalty and regard for our happy Conſtitution, in Church and State, was ſo warmly and ſo generally expreſſed on this agreeable occaſion, as could not but afford a heart-felt pleaſure to all that cordially love their King and Country; and, in the public recitations, our happy ſtate was ſo properly contraſted with the miſery and horrors exhibited now in France, as muſt have made a ſtrong impreſſion on all preſent; not leſs ſalutary for the younger part of the aud ence than conſolatory to their venerable ſeniors.

And herein the Biſhop of Dromore very properly took the lead, in his initiatory ſermon; the concluſion of which made ſo ſtrong an impreſſion on myſelf and ſome of my friends, that I ſhall endeavour to give you, from our joint recollection, what we can remember of his Lordſhip's words.

Having obſerved at large how much the Chriſtian religion had improved the ſpirit of love and kindneſs among men, &c. the Biſhop thus proceeded:

"In a Chriſtian country, where the doctrines of the Goſpel are conſtantly taught, the moſt important truths, and the ſublimeſt morals, are ſo generally known, even to the loweſt of the people, that we are ſcarcely ſenſible of their value. Like the light of day, and the genial warmth of ſpring, their benign influence is univerſally diffuſed; yet is ſcarcely obſerved, or excites attention. To eſtimate them as we ought, we ſhould experience what we muſt ſuffer from their loſs.

"This is preciſely our preſent caſe. That we may know and feel how much we owe to the Chriſtian religion, we have before our eyes a great nation, our neareſt and moſt *powerful neighbours, actually deprived of this ineſtimable bleſſing; who have expelled* it from their borders; who have, as far as in them lay, extinguiſhed its glorious light, and quenched its vivifying flame from among them.

"It had become a problem with ſome, whether the ſuperior comforts and happineſs of modern times were not merely the reſult of high civilization; whether the boaſted refinement of manners, and delicacy of ſentiment, which diſtinguiſh the preſent age, were not ſufficient to account for its ſuperior diſplay of the humane virtues, and greater ſecurity of life and property; and whether Religion had any ſhare in procuring to us theſe tranſcendent advantages. Or, if it was allowed that, in the infancy of nations, Religion might be of ſome uſe, in ſuperadding its imaginary terrors to the obſervance of laws, and the practice of morals; yet, when theſe were eſtabliſhed, and had obtained a general influence in the habits and manners of men, it was doubted whether Religion were then any longer neceſſary; whether a nation could not do as well or better without it; in ſhort, whether it were not an uſeleſs, if not a noxious, incumbrance.

"Divine Providence hath allowed the experiment to be made. It hath permitted a people, who boaſted their ſuperior poſſeſſion of all thoſe benefits, to be given up to the effect of their irreligion and impiety. It hath held them up for an example, for a warning to the world, that all nations may ſee what the moſt poliſhed people, in the moſt enlightened age, may immediately become, when Religion is withdrawn, and the truths of Chriſtianity denied or rejected.

"From the higheſt improvements of poliſhed life, from the firſt line in the ſcale of national refinement, they are inſtantly ſunk and degraded below the level of civilized nations. We ſaw them but as yeſterday excelling in arts and ſciences, cultivating every branch of learning, abounding with the comforts, the elegances, the luxuries, of life; great, flouriſhing, powerful. Wanton in their proſperity, they lift their impious hands againſt Heaven: they rebel againſt God, and reject his Son! What immediately do they become? The moſt wretched, the moſt fallen, of all nations! Their learning gone; its profeſſors fled: the ſciences extinguiſhed: the fineſt productions of Art deſtroyed. All their comforts vaniſhed: every humane and eſtimable quality eraſed from their boſoms: and

and they are fast reverting to the miseries and crimes of savage life; brutal manners, wanton cruelty, indiscriminate carnage.

"May their sad example be a warning to ourselves, and teach us to revere and obey those institutes, which Heaven in its mercy sent for the guidance of man; to add the restraints of conscience to the public sanctions of human laws; to prevent even their operation, by training the mind to habits of virtue and goodness, by teaching it to resist all temptations here, and to fix its final hopes on Heaven!

"These sentiments, these reflexions, cannot surely be deemed foreign to the subject on which we are this day assembled. To consider the dreadful effects of daring impiety, of avowed Atheism, cannot be improper when we meet to perform one of the most sublime acts of Christian charity; to support an institution which flows from the genuine spirit of the Gospel: in which we manifest our obedience to the great injunction in the text, of *loving one another*. For, where Christianity is extirpated, we see fatally displayed the want of that love; we see spring up in its place all those baleful qualities, all those *works of the flesh*, enumerated by the Apostle,—*hatred, variance, emulations, wrath, strife, seditions, heresies, envyings, murders!*

"These are the bitter fruits of that *wisdom* (may we not call it that philosophy?), which, to use the language of St James, is *earthly, sensual, devilish!* which, says with the fool, *there is no God*; and which tends to *confusion, and every evil work*.

"Whereas the fruit of *the Spirit* (may I be permitted to say the divine spirit of Christianity?) is all *goodness, righteousness, and truth*. That true *wisdom, which is from above, is first pure, then peaceable, gentle, and easy to be intreated, full of mercy and good fruits*. (James iii. 15—17.)"

Of these *good fruits* the Bishop observed, that to heal the sick, and to relieve the miserable, were among the most distinguished; and thence took occasion to recommend more particularly the object of their present meeting, *viz.* the Radcliffe infirmary; concluding with the following very apt and forcible injunction of St. Paul to Timothy (1 Tim. vi. 17—19):

"Charge them that are rich in this world, that they be not high-minded, nor trust in uncertain riches, but in the living God, who giveth us richly all things to enjoy; that they do good, that they be rich in good work, ready to distribute, willing to communicate; laying up in store for themselves a good foundation against the time to come, that they may lay hold on eternal life."

This sermon was preached on Tuesday, July 2; and on Wednesday, July 3, *the Bishop of Dromore, who had taken* his first degrees of A. B. and A. M. at Oxford, having been educated at Christ-church College, whereof he had been what is here called an independent member (that is, not a student on the foundation, but a commoner), and who had afterwards taken his degree of D. D. at Cambridge, was now admitted here *ad eundem gradum*; and this according to the usual order of precedence, in the first place, before the honorary degree of DOCTOR OF LAWS was conferred on the noblemen and gentlemen enumerated in your former account in p. 662.

By inserting the above, you will oblige Yours, &c. OXONIENSIS.

Mr URBAN, *Brighton Camp, Aug.* 21.

YOU will please to take off the quotation you made before the following expression in my last—"the sweating heroes of a bloodless plain"—the thought was new; and, if you could have seen the cause which gave rise to it, I think you would have allowed the application was a strong one: the thermometer was that day at 92.

We will now proceed to inform you, the uncertain weather, after our friendly thunder-storm, gave us (as Waterdownian soldiers) a desirable respite; during which I traversed the encampment, and perceived the neighbouring country presented many beautiful views I had neither time nor inclination to admire in the excessive heat of our DOG-DAYS. Although the rain was frequent and heavy, it took some time before the thirsty turf seemed affected by it; but, when it had reached a layer of clay, more than a foot beneath the surface, the water oozed upward, and made the ground as soft as a sponge; and, besides this wet-footed inconvenience, many snipes were seen. These aquatic symptoms, added to the name of *Water-down*, give us the prospect, as we are to conclude our canvas expedition upon this swamp, that we may be regenerated into *an army of frogs*. Is not it said that sheep change their nature when they change climate and food? Very probably this may be an experiment to find if man may not too; and if water, and croaking, and *et-ceteras*, can make us approach the *grenouille* race, what reason is there to doubt but the trial may have the effect? SWIFT has somewhere an allusion of there being many human frogs in Holland, which can only be occasioned from

from its ſwampy ſituation. Forbid, ye Miniſters of War and Peace, that we ſhould run the riſk of, in any ſhape, reſembling a people, who ſeem to have an equal regard for their Enemies as their Allies! Let us finiſh the remainder of the encampment upon ſound Engliſh ground (Brighton for inſtance), ſuch as conſtitutional and loyal ſoldiers deſerve; not upon a bog that may ſend us *home* with more colds and rheumatic pains than with ſatisfaction—I expect a lumbago at leaſt—in ſulky hopes of which, I cannot help ſaying, tis only the neceſſity of actual ſervice could induce any troops to vegetate in ſuch places without giving vent to complaint.

Though the weather was often favourable, comparative to that never-to-be-forgotten fortnight, yet, with the length of field-days, and the ſun, and the wind, and the quickneſs of march to take poſſeſſion of the different eminences, and our many hours uninterrupted continuance upon them, our faces, far from returning to their native ſtate, are now ſufficiently purpled to make cardinals of us—probably the clergy may be reminded by this colour of their higheſt poſts of honour—but as to the ladies, although they may *rouge* a little themſelves, they cannot like to ſee too much of it upon the face of man, eſpecially when it ſerves as a back-ground to the ſucceeding editions of ſkin ſcattered all over it.

As I never had the honour to arrive at more ſuperior rank than one of thoſe ſubaltern machines that is all obedience, I cannot pretend to dive into many of the manœuvres; and I have often made enquiries to learn whether the part we were going through was that of Friend or Enemy: but, as I am determined always to be the Engliſhman, I was not ſorry to find I could not receive certain information; ſo, at the concluſion of the day, I made up my mind that we had returned victorious, and that we had been the Engliſh of courſe. Though devoid of thoſe qualifications which are gifted to Heaven-born Generals, I dare venture to think I can tell from whoſe example the tranſactions of Auguſt 7, were taken: neither from the great *Turenne*, nor yet from *Berwick*, nor from *Condé*, nor our own *Marlborough*. No, Sir; it was from none of thoſe reſtleſs beings, who thought activity the ſoul of an army, but from that often-quoted French Monarch, who,

"with twenty thouſand men,
March'd up a hill—and then came down again."

Ours was *a field-day of reſt*, Mr. Urban. We took poſſeſſion of a range of hills to the South-eaſt of Aſhdown foreſt. The day was more than comfortably warm. The men were ordered to "ſtand at eaſe;" and, from ſtanding awhile at eaſe, they ſtole to ſitting down; and, from ſitting down, above two-thirds of them proſtrated their noſes to the earth, and inſenſibly fell aſleep. This *Morpheian* manœuvre laſted about three hours, without any other diſcharge than from naſal ordnance. After the noiſy ſignal was made, which aroufed them from their peaceful death, our banners once more waved in the wind, the arms glittered in the ſun, and we marched home again. A RAMBLER.

Mr. URBAN, *Aug.* 21.

HAVING met with an imperfect copy in print of Mr. Wilmot's Addreſs to the French Clergy, in return for the inſcription which you have printed, p. 391; I ſend it to you correct from the original, which I lately ſaw at Wincheſter. A. B.

VOTA D.D. JOANNIS WILMOT, &c.

(Quod orbi Chriſtiano felix fauſtumque ſit!)
Clero Gallicano
in ædibus regiis, apud Ventam Belgarum,
ex regiâ beneficentiâ commoranti,
aut ubicunque alio per Britanniam diſperſo
acerbiſſimo rerum exitu,
ob religionem & fidem fortiter vindicatam,
exuli atque oppreſſo,
divinâ ope!
aut in patriam reditum auſpicatiſſimum,
aris focisque reſtitutis,
aut domicilium perpetuum atque incolume,
Britannicâ pietate parandum,
ex animo ſuo
Deum optimum maximum
cum civibus ſuis humillimè comprecatur
J. W.
A.C.N. M,DCC,XCIII.

Vœux de Mr. WILMOT, *Membre du Parlement d'*Angleterre, *en Reponſe au plus de* 600 *Prêtres du Clergé de* France, *réunis au Château Royal de* Wincheſter, *qui lui avoient adreſſé l'Inſcription imprimée ci-deſſus.*

Pour l'avantage et le bonheur de l'univers.
Chrétien.
Au Clergé François
réuni dans le chateau royal de Wincheſter
par la bienfaiſance de ſa Majeſté Britannique
ou partout ailleurs diſperſé en Grande Bretagne
après un renverſement déplorable

quand

quand le courage a defendre la foi et la religion
étoit puni par l'oppreſſion et l'exil.
Que la Divine Providence
leur accorde un retour heureux dans leur patrie
le rétabliſſement de leurs autels et de leurs foyers,
où la perpétuite d'un azile ſalutaire,
qu'ils devront à la généroſité Angloiſe!
Tels ſont les vœux ardens
que nous adreſſons à un Dieu puiſſant et bon,
proſternés humblement mes concitoyens et moi
J. W.
A. D. N. M.DCC.XCIII.

Mr. URBAN, *Aug.* 7.

IN your Magazine, p. 616, is a letter ſigned Phædo, ſome parts of which I have read with much ſatisfaction. I entirely agree with that ingenious writer, that the moral and intellectual ſtate of the natives of Hindoſtan is truly deplorable; that it calls loudly for amendment; that it is incumbent on the Britiſh Government and the India Company to endeavour to meliorate it by the introduction of the doctrines and the precepts of the Goſpel among them; and that the world in general would be much the better, if there was more Chriſtianity in it, both in Europe and in India.

So far I heartily concur with your correſpondent Phædo. But I do by no means aſſent to the ſtatement he has made of the ſpeech of a celebrated Prelate on that occaſion, which I believe to be a very erroneous one; owing, probably, to the miſinformation of news-paper writers. If Phædo's letter ſhould fall in the way of the Learned Prelate, I have no doubt but he will vindicate himſelf, with his uſual ſpirit and ability, from ſo unfair a repreſentation of his ſentiments and expreſſions. His defence cannot be in better hands than his own; and there I leave it. But there is another miſtake into which this writer has fallen; and, as it conveys a very ſevere and unmerited cenſure on a whole body of men, for whom I entertain a very high reſpect, I think it an act of common juſtice to do away this ill-founded aſperſion, which I am fortunately enabled to do very effectually. The paſſage I allude to is this: "that a proviſion for Chriſtianity in India was omitted by the Commons and the Lords temporal was not ſo much to be wondered at; but that it was not inſiſted on by the Biſhops raiſes in ſome minds *very uneaſy ſuſpicions*." Now, Mr. Urban, I happened to hear the debate on *the India Bill in the Houſe of Lords both at the ſecond reading* and in the Committee: and, in both thoſe ſtages of the bill, I remember well that the Biſhop of London expreſſed, in very pointed terms, his ſurprize and concern that, in a bill of ſuch magnitude and importance, not one ſyllable was ſaid on the article of Religion. He urged the neceſſity of increaſing the number of Engliſh clergymen in India, eſpecially in ſome of the ſubordinate ſettlements (where the Britiſh inhabitants were *entirely deſtitute* of divine worſhip); of appointing chaplains to all the Eaſt-India ſhips, which the Company, though bound to it by their charter, had for many years neglected; and of making ſome proviſion for the inſtruction of ſuch of the natives of Hindoſtan as wiſhed to be inſtructed in the principles and precepts of the Chriſtian religion. He reprobated the doctrine that had been maintained in the debates at the India-houſe, that all religions were alike, and that it was no concern of ours, nor of any importance to the Hindoos, whether they were Jews, Mahometans, Pagans, or Chriſtians. He contended, on the contrary, that there was as much difference between Chriſtianity and every other religion in the world as between light and darkneſs, between truth and falſehood; that we were taught in Scripture, *that there was no other name given under Heaven by which men could be ſaved but that of Chriſt only*; that, beſides this, wherever Chriſtianity was planted, and conſcientiouſly practiſed, it never failed to produce happineſs and virtue, whereas heatheniſm was the conſtant parent of vice and miſery; and that, for theſe reaſons, it was the indiſpenſable duty of every Chriſtian Government to diffuſe the light of the Goſpel (not by force and violence, but by inſtruction, argument, and perſuaſion) throughout all their foreign dominions, colonies, and ſettlements. He affirmed, that there was not a country upon earth that ſtood more in need of being enlightened by the doctrines, and purified by the precepts, of the Chriſtian Revelation, than the natives of Hindoſtan. They were ſunk, he ſaid, in the groſſeſt ignorance, brutality, ſenſuality, ſuperſtition, and wretchedneſs; and, therefore, to withhold from *them* the advantages and the bleſſings of the Goſpel, when it was in our power to give it them, would be an act of the greateſt inhumanity as well as impolicy and irreligion. How it ſhould be introduced among them he could not pretend at

that

that moment to say. They were certainly great difficulties in the way, which would require much consideration. He thought that the institution of schools for the instruction of young Indians would be the best and least exceptionable method; but *something*, he was confident, ought to be done. He meant, he said, to have offered clauses to the committee for all the purposes above-mentioned; but, having been given to understand that the introduction of such clauses at so late a period of the session might endanger the passing of the bill, and that the Board of Control had in themselves a power to make provisions of this nature, he should rely on that board for taking such measures respecting the establishment and advancement of religion in India as became a Christian Government, and so opulent a body as the East India Company.

The Archbishop of Canterbury also, when the bill was in the committee, contended for the necessity of a more ample religious establishment in India with much weight and force of argument.

I trust, Mr. Urban, to your justice and impartiality for an early insertion of these remarks. Yours, &c. VERAX.

Mr. URBAN, *Aug.* 20.

ACKNOWLEDGING the general utility of monthly criticisms when liberally conducted, I read with no small disgust some remarks of the Critical Reviewers on the "Historical, Monumental, and Genealogical Collections relative to the County of Gloucester, by Ralph Bigland, Esq. Garter King of Arms." By unfairly adducing only what he styles trifling extracts as a specimen of the whole work, by endeavouring to extort a laugh, by a flimsy attempt to be witty, and the anathema that he denounces upon the editor, if he continues to publish what is deemed *useless*, this hyper-critic proves that his spleen is more predominant than his good sense.

The late Mr. Bigland will be deservedly remembered, in the College of Arms, for his superior skill in genealogy, and was well aware how serviceable a Collection would be to future compilers of pedigrees, although so extensive and minute. In a country where property fluctuates so frequently as in England, the "short and *simple annals of the poor*" may become the records of the rich. So mutilated and neglected as these memorials usually are, a printed evidence of them in disputable claims to property may identify persons and ascertain right. *Useless* as the present compilation is declared to be, it is acknowledged, by several practitioners in the law resident in Gloucestershire, that they have been enabled to clear up titles to estates solely by consulting these sepulchral tables. It might as well be said that parish-registers are unnecessary and of no importance. This is a County-Register, and contains such reference to names, places, armorial bearings, &c. as is given in no other county-history, and may be consulted as a dictionary to point directly to the name or circumstance required. The silly sneer about Church-yards induces me to presume, that the hyper-critick could not conceal his antipathy to a site contiguous to that structure, which it has been so long the lost labour of a certain description of men to undermine and destroy.

The book is said to be published alphabetically, and that the first volume extends only to the letter *F*; but the fact is, that the next letter is included, with a copious index of three parts, plates of coat-armour, and other embellishments. Shall this partial account be attributed to careless fastidiousness, or wilful misrepresentation?

The reviewer should be told, of what he appears to be ignorant, but of which he might not have been ignorant had he read Mr. Bigland's Preface, that two Histories of the County of Gloucester had been previously published, and that the intention of Mr. Bigland's work was to supply deficiencies in the detail of property; and, if Sir John Sinclair's word be allowable, to offer a more *statistical* account of individuals and population; nor is it vain to assert that no County-History more fully answers that design. His objections therefore lose much of their force, as the work is considered *original* or *supplemental*; and, as you, Mr. Urban, will, I am confident, contribute to encourage the study of topography and whatever illustrates it, I beg the insertion of these free sentiments. GLEVENSIS.

Mr. URBAN, *Nayland, Aug.* 21.

A GENTLEMAN with whom the late Dr. *Horne*, Bishop of Norwich, kept up a literary correspondence for many years, has preserved a very large and valuable collection of his letters. The following, which was written

ten near thirty years ago, was the first we laid our hands upon by accident: but, being so remarkable in itself, and so suitable to the present times (for it is actually prophetical of the present state of France), we send it as a specimen of the style and manner of his private correspondence, and of the great subjects which were always uppermost in his mind. By giving it a place in your valuable Miscellany, you will probably gratify many of your friends, and oblige your constant reader, W. J.

"My dear Friend,

"*Coll. Mag. June* 6, 1764.

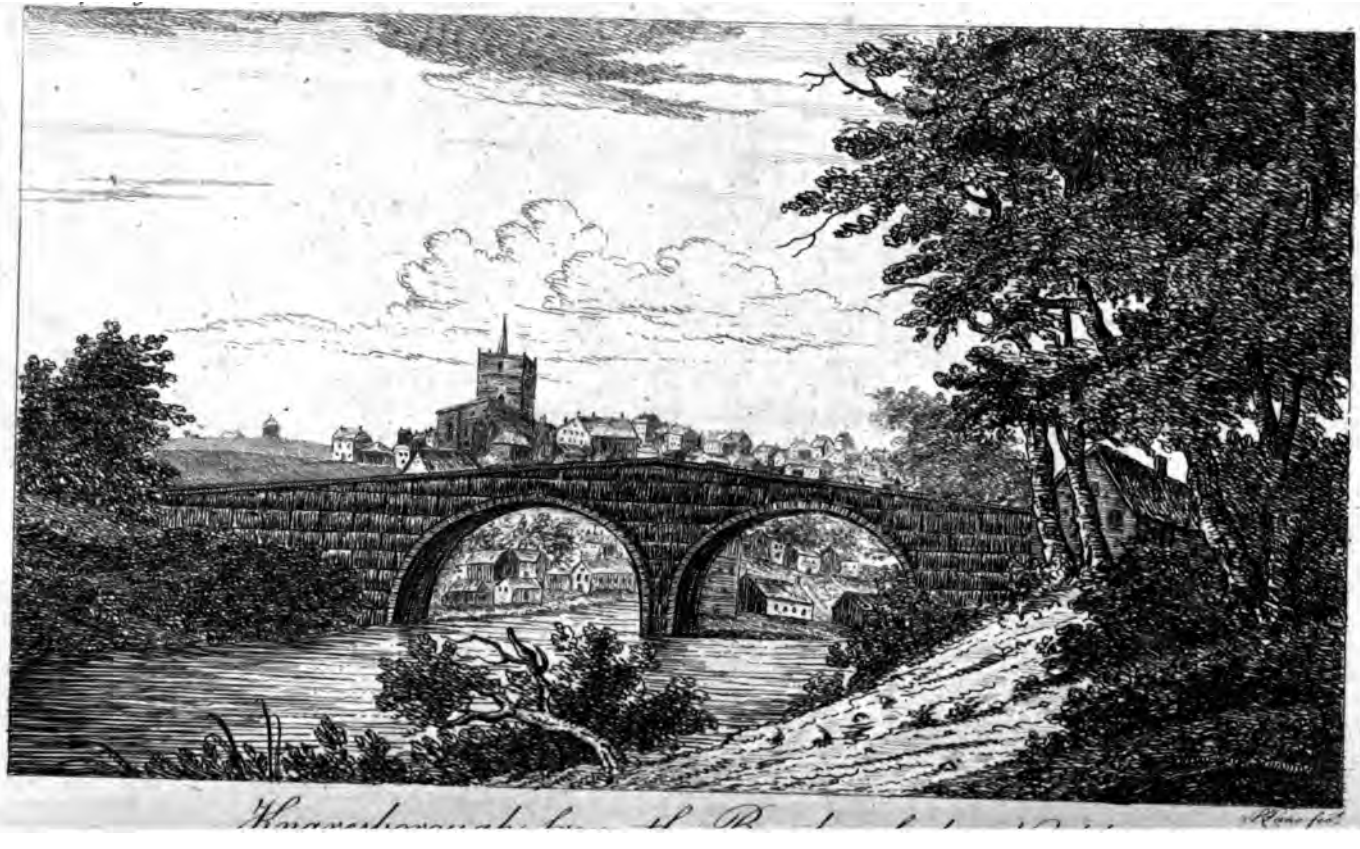
"Have you heard yet from the Abbé Nollet? A friend saw, the other day, a letter from Sir James Macdonald, now at Paris with Lord Hertford, in which Sir James informed his correspondent, that the French philosophers liked Mr. Hume (secretary to the British ambassador) in the main very well; but disapproved of certain *religious* prejudices not yet shaken off, which hindered him from aspiring to perfection. This at first seems an irony, and a pretty strong one. But Sir James explains himself by adding, that the great men in France were, most of them, deep in Materialism, and had discarded the belief of a God, which our worthy Scottish philosopher refused to do: "so that poor Hume," says Sir James, "who on your side of the water was thought to have too little religion, is here thought to have too much." Is not this a very amazing anecdote? Yet, upon enquiry, I am apt to fear there is too much truth in the representation. *D'Alembert*, they tell me, is such a character. The Czarina sent for him to *educate her children*; but he would not go: he is a great favourite with the Prussian hero. Maupertuis was of the same sort. In short, so far as I can find, Infidelity and Republicanism have crossed the straits of Dover, and are more likely to subdue France than any other of her enemies. A young gentleman wrote to his father from Paris, that a notion prevailed, of the Government ere long intending to seize the religious houses, and send the monks after the Jesuits. And now we talk of Jesuits, an Englishman of that order, Thomas Phillips, has just published a quarto volume, being the first part of the Life of Cardinal Pole, printed here by Jackson. He is a writer of great learning and elegant taste. The character of his hero is a very amiable one; and he has introduced us to most of the celebrated Italian wits of that age, with whom Pole was intimate, as Sadolet, Bembo, Longolius, Contarini, &c. Sir Thomas More and Bishop Fisher appear with great lustre. K. Henry VIII, Vicar-general Cromwell, *poor* Nanny Boleyn, Luther, Calvin, and *the Reformers, cut very sorry figures indeed.* Erasmus has justice as a scholar, but is pronounced an Arian, a scoffer, a blasphemer. The last section, and it is the longest in the book, contains the proceedings and decrees of the Council of Trent, where for some time Pole presided as legate. That council, Mr. Phillips gives us to understand, was composed of the most learned and holy fathers, who exhibited to mankind the most perfect plan of Christian doctrine and discipline, without advancing any thing but what had been in the Church *from the beginning.* It was, in his opinion, a council which bore the *nearest possible resemblance* to that which met at Jerusalem. I observe, he denies the Pope's deposing power, and pleads, as Pole himself ever did, against all sanguinary methods of propagating the Catholic religion. The book, I think, must make a great noise in the world, and is, at this time of day, a pretty extraordinary performance to be published in England with the author's name.

"I have just finished my comment on the 92d Psalm; I am getting some of the work transcribed, to carry with me into Kent, by way of specimen. We must have much talk on the subject there, where I hope to find you comfortably settled in six weeks or two months. O! may the day come when we shall think no more of journeyings and removals, but *sit down* with the once-sojourning Abraham, and Isaac, and Jacob, in the kingdom of God! for whose blessing on you and yours, now and ever, most fervently prayeth G. H."

P. S. To this letter give me leave to subjoin the following anecdote:—Two French noblemen were dining lately with a worthy baronet in this country; when one of them took the liberty of conversing loosely on some subjects of religion; the other reproved and said, "Pray, Sir, forbear; this is the sort of conversation which has been our ruin." W. J.

Mr. URBAN, *June* 25.

IN answer to a query, p. 391, Richard Waring, who married a daughter (not a sister) of Dr. Wall, had 17 children (besides his wife having once miscarried); namely, Sampson, Catharine, Richard, William, Ann, Edward, Thomas, Sarah, Elizabeth, Cecil, Walter (who died within the month), Mary, Walter, Rebecca, John, Jane, and Dorothy; all of whom are deceased except Walter (now residing at Barnet), Jane (now of Maidstone, widow of the late Rev. Mr Waterhouse, of that place), and Dorothy (also of Barnet, who remains unmarried). My having married a great grand-daughter of the said Richard Waring enables me to give you this information. C. E.



Mr. URBAN, *Aug.* 2.

KNARESBOROUGH is ſeated eighteen miles Weſt of the city of York, and nearly in the center of this part of England, between the Eaſtern ſea or German Ocean and the Weſtern or Iriſh ſea; its ſituation is rocky and high, and has commanding proſpects of the country round. It is a neat and a pleaſant town, with many good inns. It has a good market on Wedneſdays; and has been long a royal franchiſe, governed by the ſteward of the honour and a free jury. There is a flouriſhing manufactory of linen now carried on in this town and neighbourhood, which is of conſiderable antiquity. Cloſe to the Weſtward of it paſſes, in a rocky channel, the clear and tranſparent Nydd. Like other fine rivers, it abounds with moſt fiſh, particularly trout, which delight principally in the Vale of Scotton, and its enemy the devouring pike,

"Ferocious tyrant of the watery plain,"

who with his wonted vigilance takes his ſtand below at Ribſtone, where pike have been taken of 20 pounds weight.

Knareſborough Caſtle is ſpoken of as far back as the Norman Conqueſt, and, from the coins of Claudius and Conſtantine found in its vicinity, is thought to be a place of more conſiderable antiquity. It is fortified by nature, and much ſtrengthened by art. The laſt defence which it made was in the civil wars, againſt Lord Fairfax, who beſieged it; and, after the town had ſurrendered to his army, ſuch was the ſtrength of this fortreſs, that it held out a cloſe ſiege of 38 days. From this period it was no longer garriſoned. Thus for the laſt century and a half its 12 towers and ſtrong walls have been mouldering away. In the view of the town before us *, to the left of the Church, we have the principal part of this ruin called the King's Tower; from having been ſaid to be the place in which Richard II. was impriſoned, after he was depoſed. The Church was anciently a rectory, but in 1230 it was united to the prebend of Buckrhh in York-minſter; the Chancellor, Lord Loughborough, is its patron, and its preſent value is 300 pounds a-year. The ſteeple is of antient date, and ſupported on four very beautiful arches; it has a muſical peal of 8 bells, a good organ, erected a few years ago, and there are in the Church many remarkable and old monuments, particularly the *Roundells*, *Warners*, *Rhodes's*, *Slingſby's*, &c.

The foreſt of Knareſborough is 20 miles in length from E. to W. 8 miles wide. This royal chace was formerly occupied by gangs of villains, or freebooters, who lived on plunder. This town and adjacent country is well deſcribed, and with ſo much accuracy and ſpirit, by Daniel Defoe, who wrote his account no leſs than 70 years ago, that I ſhall beg leave to ſubjoin it. I think it is ſomewhere ſaid, by the wits of the age, that Defoe wrote his Tour through England while in the Fleet-priſon. Now it does not, I think, appear, by the Life we have of him lately publiſhed, that he was ever in priſon at all; and yet it may be the misfortune of many a worthy man to be in durance: but, in my opinion, no man can ſee Defoe's writings without believing that his talents have provoked the ſneers of his contemporaries. Yours, &c. P.

"Knareſborough, known among foreigners by the name of the Yorkſhire Spaw, is a market-town; it ſtands upon the River Nydd, and ſends two members to parliament.

"In and about the town, and at Harrogate, a ſmall village two miles diſtant, are no leſs than four different waters; two of the ſprings are the moſt valuable rarities of the kind in England.

"The firſt is the ſweet Spaw, or a vitriolic water. It was diſcovered by one Mr. Slingſby, anno 1630; and the phyſicians acknowledge it to be a very foreign medicine in ſeveral particular caſes, particularly in Leeds, in his Natural Hiſtory of Lancaſhire. The other is the Parking Spaw, or, according to the learned, the well. This water is clear as cryſtal, but ſo fretful and nitrous to the taſte, that many are obliged to ſtop their noſes when they drink it; yet it is a ſingular remedy in ſcorbutic, hypochondriac, and eſpecially in hydropic, diſtempers.

"The people formerly, for many years, only drank of the waters, but they now make uſe of them as a cold bath; and in this manner they muſt needs be very good for rheumatic pains, paralytic numbneſſes, and many other diſtempers.

"The baths were heretofore well frequented, ſo much that I have been told, proviſion for them has been given from a cold bath, and a pretty, large deſcription of compartments to the baths at Harrogate; but now Knareſborough has the vogue.

"We went down a very ſteep [illegible] the town to the waters, and croſſed over a [illegible] the boat of age of two inches [illegible] and

* The annexed engraving (*plate I.*) is the firſt attempt of a gentleman, and is taken from a large painting in oil, merely what the artiſts call *Laid in*, or *ſketched*, 24 *inches by* 36.

end of the bridge we ſaw a cell which had been dug out of a ſolid rock, and is called St. Robert's Chapel. The river is ſhallow, but the water is very clear. The ſtream, which is rapid, is interrupted in its courſe by ſeveral large ſtones, which occaſions a very agreeable murmuring. We walked along the ſide of the river till we came to the petrifying ſpring, or, as it is more commonly called here, the Dropping-well. This ſpring, as we were informed, riſes about two miles diſtant, and runs moſt part of the way under ground to this place. The water falls from a rock which is about 16 or 17 feet high; as it bends in a circular projection from the bottom to the top in ſuch a manner as that its brow hangs over about 4 or 5 feet, the water does not run down the ſide, but drops very faſt from 30 or 40 places at the top into a baſon, which it has hollowed in the ground; and every drop creates a muſical kind of tinkling, which is probably in a great degree owing to the concavity of the rock. We ſaw ſeveral pieces of moſs which were petrified by this water; and tradition told us, that near this rock the famous Mother Shipton was born. We ſpent ſeveral hours hereabouts, and were at laſt obliged, by the coming-on of the night, to leave with the greateſt reluctancy a place, where Nature has elegantly diſpoſed every ingredient ſhe could beſtow to form a cheerful and pleaſant ſcene. Whilſt we walked under a ſhade of ſpreading trees, and were entertained with the dribbling of the river, we ſaw the venerable ruins of a large caſtle and a charming intermixture of rocks and trees on the oppoſite hill; above it part of the ſpire of Knaresborough church made its appearance, and through the trees we had ſeveral broken views of the town. From the Dropping-well Sir Henry Slingſby has planted walks along the river-ſide; and, as the river circles very much, we had, every 10 or 20 yards, a new point of view, which, though compoſed of the ſame objects, was ſurpriſingly diverſified and varied."

Mr. URBAN, *Coventry, July* 31.

THE admirers of that beautiful fabrick, St. Michael's church, Coventry, juſtly ſtyled, by Sir Chriſtopher Wren, "a maſter-piece of architecture," will be happy to learn, through the medium of your widely-diſſeminated Magazine, that it is immediately to receive a thorough repair, under the direction of Mr. Potter. One of your frequent correſpondents, David Wells, Eſq. deceaſed, in a letter inſerted in vol. LIX. p. 419, pointed out the neceſſity of a ſpeedy reparation of the tower, and recommended a perſon who, at a ſmall expence, would ſecure it. But that and many private intimations were diſregarded, till its very dangerous ſtate became ſo obvious, that a meeting was called to conſider on the neceſſary ſteps to be taken for properly ſecuring the tower, and repairing the church, the windows and roof of which are much decayed. A committee was choſen, conſiſting, among others, of the Biſhop of Lichfield and Coventry, Earl of Aylesford, &c. &c.; who, fully ſenſible of the importance of preſerving the matchleſs tower and ſpire, and repairing it in the moſt effectual manner, appointed Mr. Wyatt (under whoſe direction the cathedrals of Lichfield and Saliſbury have been lately repaired) to examine it; who, in conjunction with Mr. Potter, has pointed out a mode of ſecuring it in ſuch a manner that this national ornament will probably remain the delight and admiration of the lovers of Gothic architecture for many centuries. The bells, having been found in a great meaſure, if not entirely, the cauſe of the failure, are to be lowered 30 feet, and placed upon a frame work to be carried up quite diſtinct from the tower; in which ſituation, it is the opinion of the Architects, they will not be injurious.

The ſum neceſſary to carry into effect the propoſed repairs is about 4000*l.*; which, owing to the want of any fund or church-eſtate, and the inability of raiſing ſuch a ſum by a levy upon the pariſh, whoſe poor-rates are at all times high (and now particularly ſo), is intended to be collected by ſubſcription, to be received by Meſſrs. Little and Woodcock, bankers, Coventry, and Meſſrs. Samuel Smith, Sons, and Co. Aldermanbury, London.

The nobility and gentry in the county, who, from their ſeats or in their excurſions, have an opportunity of beholding this elegant fabrick, may be expected to ſubſcribe liberally; and it is hoped thoſe, who have a leſs frequent opportunity of admiring it, will feel the ſame inclination to preſerve this beautiful ſtructure. PHILARCHAISMOS.

MATTHEW i. 11.

"And Joſias begat Jechonias."

THE preſent reading of this paſſage is ſo very antient, being objected to by Porphyry in the third century, that there ſeems no other argument neceſſary to prove it the true reading, eſpecially as Jerom, who anſwered the objection of that great enemy of Chriſtianity, does not hint a ſuppoſition to

the

the contrary. But it does not appear, from the canonical Scriptures, that Josias had a son of the name of Jechonias. This has created much difficulty and trouble to commentators; nor can I find that it has yet received a satisfactory answer.

The Scriptures, it is true, do not call either of the sons of Josiah by the name of Jechoniah; but it does not hence follow, that one of them had not that name. It was no unusual thing among the Jewish princes to have several names. Thus Josiah himself has only four sons mentioned in the book of Chronicles, and three of them are spoken of in other parts of Scripture by other names. Jehoiakim is called, in 2 Kings, Etiakim — Zedekiah, Mattaniah — and Shallum, Jehoahaz.

It is probable then that one of these sons had a third name; and we have St. Matthew's authority for the supposition, who expressly calls the successor of Josias by the name Jechonias. This was Jehoahaz, called so in 1 Chron. and, by the prophet Jeremiah, Shallum. And that this Jehoahaz, or Shallum, the successor of Josiah, was called also Jechoniah, we have the farther testimony of another author, who wrote very near the time of St. Matthew, which gives his authority a weight which it would not otherwise deserve, and which is still increased by his having written in the same language with the Evangelist. This is the writer of the first book of Esdras, who, in the first chapter, relates the death of Josiah, and that the people took his son Jechoniah, and made him king in his stead. It must be acknowledged, all the copies of Esdras have not this reading. That used in our translation has it not. But, in a disputable passage of any profane author, that reading which agrees with an inspired apostle has surely the strongest claim to acceptance. This first book of Esdras, Dr. Prideaux, in his Connexion, speaks of as very antient—as older than Josephus, by whom, he says, he is quoted—probably, therefore, some years older, if we consider the manner of publishing books in those days. Now Josephus is supposed to have written about the year of Christ 75. The time of St. Matthew's writing is not so well agreed upon. By some his Gospel is placed so low as 65. So that the book of Esdras may be of the very same age *with the Gospel, since there is a period of so few years between* Matthew and Josephus, before whose time it is said to have been published.

In the edition of the Roman copy of the Septuagint, by Boss, it is related, in 1 Esdras,

"Και αναλαβοντες οι εκ του εθνους τον Ιεχονιαν υιον Ιωσιου, ανεδειξαν βασιλεα αντι Ιωσιου του πατρος αυτου, οντα ετων εικοσι τριων."

I have also an edition of the Vulgate, printed at Paris, by Regnault, 1540, in which the reading is the same, but which, in many other parts, differs considerably from the Roman copy, and may therefore be considered as an additional evidence; nay, it disagrees from it ten years in the age of this very Jechonias.

"Et assumentes, qui erant ex gente, Iechoniam filium Iosiæ, constituerunt Regem pro Iosia patre suo, cum esset annorum triginta trium."

According to Grotius, some other copies of the Vulgate make Jehoiachim Jechonias, to which he refers in support of that argument; unless we may dare to suppose so great a person would adduce in his favour a book which he had not well examined. "In Apocrypho Esdræ priore in Latinis Exemplaribus hic Joacim dicitur Jechonias." *Poli Synop.* vol. IV. p 14 —My Exemplar is an exception to this assertion, and published long before Grotius wrote.

I conclude then that Josiah had a son that was called Jechoniah This seems the best answer to this difficult passage, and removes many other objections, which are involved in every other mode of explaining it. The truth of the present reading is hereby confirmed. Here is a Jechoniah that has brethren; and by this means the Evangelist is vindicated in asserting that there are fourteen in each series, which otherwise does not appear true, and which seems to have been observed for this sole purpose by St. Matthew, that we may distinguish the two personages, whose similar names end the second series and begin the third.

It should seem a weak foundation to build any argument upon an apocryphal book: it may be considered that there is a great difference between a mere critical remark and a point of doctrine. Though no Protestant would wish to support a doctrine on such grounds, there is not the same reason against a name used in an historical narration, where nothing could be farther from the writer's intention than the use here made of it. T. R.

THE

THE ACADEMIC. Nº VII.

"Regard not *who* it is that ſpeaketh, but weigh only *what* is ſpoken." HOOKER.

To the Senate of Cambridge.

LEARNED SIRS, *May* 9.

NEARLY three-fourths of the ſtudents here are deſigned for the ſervice of Chriſt, in the church-eſtabliſhment of this kingdom; and many, perhaps a majority of that claſs, become candidates for the office of Chriſtian miniſters a very few months after they are inveſted with the title and privileges of Bachelor of Arts.

Now, in the general opinion of this country, in the views of thoſe ſtudents, in the very terms of its firſt foundation, the univerſity is conſidered as an intervening ſtep of neceſſary preparation betwixt the ſchool of youth and the duty of manhood; and, in compliance with the juſt and important claims of ſuch expectation, what harm is there in the wiſh, that, betwixt the ſtudies of the place and the religion of Chriſt, ſome ſuch connexion were eſtabliſhed as might ſupply the learning and the principle, whoſe union muſt conſtitute the pious and beneficent preacher of the Goſpel?

In a certain ſenſe, and with certain reſtrictions, it is truly urged, that the reaſoning faculty derives an eminent addition to its powers from an intercourſe with the demonſtrations of pure or mixed mathematicks; and yet the moſt zealous idolizer of the ſcience of *quantity continued* and *diſcrete*, whether ſtudied in the abſtract, or applied to the purſuit of phyſical truth, will be very cautious in aſſerting that it bears any aſpect peculiarly favourable to the ſtudies of clerical preparation.

However that be, a candidate for the clerical office cannot well make the declaration, on which he is admitted to holy orders, except his knowledge of the Greek and Latin languages enable him to read with facility the New Teſtament in the original tongue, and to conſult the moſt approved of thoſe commentators whoſe reſearches have contributed ſo much to illuſtrate in it what is obſcure, and to explain what is difficult.

Now thoſe ſeveral honours, inſtituted by the generous bounty of individuals, to excite competition and reward excellence in claſſical merit, however admirable their operation may be to call *forth and diſtinguiſh the firſt-rate* abilities in each generation of under-graduates, act with a very feeble influence indeed to enſure in every ſtudent that reſpectable degree of claſſical attainment which, without aſpiring to the ſplendor of fame, might be abundantly adequate to all the purpoſes of profeſſional utility.

The preſent aggregate of this ſort of literature, even including many great exceptions to the prevalent neglect, is confeſſedly low. But the remedy is not far to ſeek; and the wiſhes of many friends to the beſt intereſts of the Univerſity have long pointed to a public claſſical examination, with the various orders of honourable diſtinction ſo well diſpoſed on the mathematical tripos. Thus of Jebb's plan, which was deſigned alſo to comprehend natural law, political hiſtory, the ſcience of intellect, and the theory of morals, one object, highly advantageous, might immediately be attained; and that would pave the way for a gentle and gradual adoption of the reſt, and moſt happily, perhaps, on a plan not long* ſince propoſed, which left it to the choice of the ſtudent, on how many or on what ſubjects he would reſt his claim to a degree, but made it abſolutely neceſſary that he ſhould paſs a tolerable examination in ſome one or other.

Though no lectures whatever are read on the "True Method of Philoſophizing," which, from obſervations and experiments on the phænomena of Nature, riſes, by a laborious and well-regulated induction, to the higheſt axioms, and the genuine theory of moral and phyſical ſcience, the ſyllabus of the Jackſonian profeſſor would ſufficiently atteſt, that this method has been in part applied to the inveſtigations of chemiſtry. But the ſubject ſeems of magnitude enough to demand the appointment of a profeſſorſhip for this ſingle purpoſe; and an univerſity, which has at different times produced men illuſtrious in every walk of knowledge, would, perhaps, eſtabliſh no weak ſecurity for the continuance of that diſtinguiſhed honour by the inſtitution and ſupport of public lectures on "The firſt Principles of general Philoſophy." Even the great Locke profeſſes not to give thoſe rules, which his forerunner had ſo admirably reduced to an art and a ſyſtem in the "Organum

* See the late Strictures on the Diſcipline of Cambridge, p. 44.

Novum."

" and Duncan's "Notions of
" wonderfully adapted to the
of algebra and geometry, ſhew
better acquaintance with the
Plato, and the ſyllogiſms of
, than with that inductive phi-
which, by inveſtigating the
variable Nature, the fitteſt walk
exerciſe of human wiſdom, and
province for the application of
power, aims at the diſcovery of
nt capacities of good, and the
n of them, to extend the com-
d enjoyments of animal and
ife.

, in the eſtabliſhed courſe of
e, through which the academi-
th muſt paſs, there is no parti-
rovision made to inſtil the bene-
ſpirit, and confirm the holy faith
iſtianity, from which alone muſt
the energies of virtuous action
and the animating hope of glory
er, though mentioned with re-
n imply no imputation of blame
preſent day, when an effective
r the ſpeedy accompliſhment of
nds would be as difficult to con-
laborious to accompliſh; though
, however reluctantly, add, that,
he ſelfiſh Rochefoucault and the
Hume are, to ſeveral, the oracles
al and religious wiſdom, the in-
nce, the levity, or the ridicule,
hich the authenticity and ſublime
of the Chriſtian Scriptures are
reated, are matter of ſorrow ra-
ian of wonder. The fact, how-
can ſcarcely be attributed to that
ce of the mathematical purſuits
ch the late Bp. Horne aſſigns the
dox propenſities of ſome Cam-
theologians; though plain rea-
ill bear him out in the aſſertion,
e analogies of a ſcience, which is
rſant ſolely about *meaſure*, *num-
eration*, and *figure*, are not transfer-
to *ethicks*, *theology*, and *politicks*.
ollowing circumſtances may more
be admitted into the account of
or of orthodoxy, when conſidered
peculiar growth of the ſchools of
ridge; the late and haſty com-
ment of a ſtudy which ought to
e an early and deliberate atten-
the want of that modeſty in rea-
which queſtions of controverted
ty demand in vain from ſome ma-
ticians; and that indolent acqui-
e in the data before them, which
ſervice of patient ſubordination
to the guidance of authority may well inbreed in the minds of others.

I am not that empirick as to refer the phænomenon of ſlight belief or of ſcepticiſm in the *under graduate* to the ſame proceſs of cauſes with the above. Much may be fairly ſet down to the faſhionable ideas of the times; amongſt which the *vain deceit* of French *philoſophy* mixes its baneful corroſive, and, ſilent in the operation, triumphs conſpicuouſly in the effects of infidelity in religion, and licentiouſneſs in morals. And yet I would fain perſuade myſelf that, if the Univerſity could by any means enjoin an attendance to thoſe branches of knowledge whoſe objects might affect the breaſt of every ſtudent with a nearer and quicker ſenſe of the wiſdom and benevolence of the Almighty, the young mind would, with greater certainty of evidence, and a happier warmth of gratitude, recogniſe the Parent of the Univerſe in the Father of Chriſt and the Diſpenſer of Evangelical Love. For, well ſaid the Reſtorer of Learning, "Never was there extant, in any age of the world, either Philoſophy, or Sect, or Religion, or Law, or Diſcipline, which hath ſo highly exalted the good of communion, and depreſſed good private and individual, as the *HOLY FAITH*, well declaring, that it was the ſame God that gave the Chriſtian law to men, who gave to brute and inanimate creatures thoſe laws by which their motions ever ſympathiſe with the univerſal good of ſociety."

It is this analogy of natural and revealed religion, which, without intruding on the attention due to any profeſſional knowledge, might be diſplayed in a ſeries of lectures, diſcourſes, or even ſermons, if you will, with the proſpect of glorious event to what is now called liberal education.

The firſt part, ſcarcely known by name in the ſchools of Cambridge, might conſiſt of a judicious ſelect on from the works of Ray, Derham, Smellie, and other authors, to demonſtrate the various goodneſs of the Deity from the Hiſtory of animated Nature, to exhibit the moſt ſtriking proofs of infinite wiſdom in the combinations of elements and the kingdoms of vegetable life, to trace the ſcale of appetite, inſtinct, and reaſoning ſenſe, and the appropriate enjoyments of varied exiſtence in the lower animals, and, above all, to dwell, with the repeated leſſon of grateful in-

ference

ference on the diverſified ſources of uſe and comfort, on the innumerable capacities of rational and innocent gratification to the ſons of man.

In the counterpart of this ſcheme, of which I profeſs but to draw the rude outline, the ſpirit of our Saviour's office and character, as reported by the diſciple whom he loved, ſhou'd poſſeſs the pre-eminence of order as of dignity; next might follow the picture of Chriſtian charity, from the glowing pencil of that great maſter St. Paul, and, along with ſimilar portions, the firſt epiſtle of the other John, ever infinitely valued, if it contained but that moſt exquiſite and ſublime of all poſſible truths, ὁ Θεὸς ἀγάπη ἐστίν.

What rich and copious matter this for the philoſophical commentator to deduce the parallels of Nature and of Grace! And with what a voice of perſuaſion might the orator then apply the panegyricks of thoſe heroes of mankind whom, from the apoſtles of primitive Chriſtianity to the Hanway, the Howard, and the Wilberforce, of the preſent age, the living charity of the Goſpel has animated through a glorious ſucceſſion of philanthropic efforts!

I will not anticipate the probable effect, on an ingenuous audience, from this legitimate union of Religion and Philoſophy, impreſſed on the imagination of Virtue by the delivery of Eloquence. What is ſaid already may be enough to rank me, in the minds of ſome, with the viſionary and the enthuſiaſt. Attach but the humble character of well-meaning to either title, and I ſhall be proud to wear it. The chearing conſciouſneſs of good intention yields an abundant comfort to the political patriot, whoſe labours are conſigned to calumny and fruſtration, as to the unknown and undiſtinguiſhed writer, who rejoices to have thus applied the talent of inferior genius with ſome chance, however diſtant, of beneficial conſequence.

In the ſincereſt ardour of good wiſhes for the improvement of univerſity-education, as intimately affecting the deareſt intereſts of national welfare, the concluſion of this addreſs warns me to requeſt your attention to the remarks, if not your apology for the freedom, of

AN ACADEMICAL REFORMER.

In Academ. VI. read "the very *term* is become obnoxious," &c.—"the matter and *tutors*," which is by no means deſigned to *exclude the other fellows in or* out of office.

Mr. URBAN, *Aug.* 17.

NEITHER Mr. Warner* nor hi French friend ſeem to have mad out the inſcriptions on the bells a Chriſtchurch. The firſt may be a addreſs to the ſixth bell, which, per haps, bears the name of Auguſtine that, by its feſtive ſound, the holy Lam might drive away all plagues or evil The other, alluding to the name of *a united*, q. d. all the ſounds or harmon of the whole ſet in that one bell, migh induce the people to lead good lives *ſanè* meaning *ſound*, and not *ſafe*, live Aſſis, in the firſt, is an invocation t the bell Auſtin, by its chearful ſound t call on the holy Lamb, and then to rin out as the great herald.

I confeſs myſelf much inclined t ſuppoſe that *Touzunes*† is the ſame a the *Touquaſſen*, or *Toquaſſen*, of Char pentier, commonly called *Tocſin*, whic in modern France, has ſounded ſuc dreadful alarms. He cites authoritie for calling it *Magnum Touqueſain*; an *Touqueſaint* is the term uſed to expre the quick and ſudden ſtrokes of t Then, at Chriſtchurch, it will be th lucky ſignal to awaken or alarm me to virtuous lives.

Aſſis . feſtivus . peſtes . pius . ut . fuga agnus.
Mox . Auguſtinus . nec . dum . reſona praeco . magnus.
Sit . nobis . omen . Touzunis , cum . fi tibi . nomen .
Virtus . campane . faciat . nos . viven ſane .

As little accuracy is there in the d ſcription of the braſs figure at Hor (II. 32), the head of which is ſaid recline on a *ſadale*, which, with t ſpurs, are certainly intended to repr ſent a *knight*. It happens, unfortunatel the ſaddle is a *helmet*, the common a companiment of armed perſonages.

Yours, &c. R G

Mr. URBAN, *June* 5.

I SHALL give your correſpond TRUTH credit for his wit, howe little I may be diſpoſed to do the ſa by his arguments. I ſhall alſo g him credit for the juſtice of his rema when he aſks, in what reſpect can name either add to, or ſubtract fro

* Topographical Remarks on the Sou weſtern Parts of Hampſhire (ſee our l view, p. 742—745).

† Ibid. vol. II. p. 158—160. Sometim it is Touzunes, then Tonzunes, then Touze

the force of an argument? It certainly can do neither; but ſtill many good reaſons might be aſſigned why the friends of the Harringtonian theory may wiſh its opponents to ſanction their objections with their real names. If diffidence, however, or any prudential motives, ſtand in the way, I ſhall be happy to attend to them, under whatever ſignature they may appear; and, even in the preſent inſtance, have no objection to this opponent adopting the ſacred name of TRUTH, more eſpecially while he has the candour to acknowledge that the ſignature is FICTITIOUS.

The attainment of *real truth* being the end at which I aim, I can aſſure this correſpondent that I am ready to liſten with good humour, and, I hope, with abilities to comprehend the full force of his objections. But, ſince every great writer has his own peculiar method, I muſt beg leave to continue the "ſee-ſaw" deſultory ſtyle which, I truſt, will effectually cut through his principal objection to the truth of the Harringtonian theory of the atmoſphere; for that, I preſume, is the grand object.

If he ſhall be ſo ſucceſsful as to convince me, Mr. Urban, or yourſelf, that fire is not a material ſubſtance, that it is not capable of being fixed and concentrated in an immenſe variety of forms and appearances, in the different objects of Nature; in ſome with a greater, and in others with a leſs, degree of force; that it is not one of the component parts of ardent ſpirit, of eſſential oils, and of many other fluids; that it is neither aërialiſed in vapour; nor forms an eſſential ingredient in all the different ſpecies of air; that it cannot be ſeparated from theſe by various proceſſes, ſuch as the reſpiration of animals, the putrefaction of their bodies, or the combuſtion of inflammable ſubſtances; that the warmth of reſpiring animals, the generation of volatile alkali in putrefaction, and of actual fire in combuſtion, does not proceed, in part, from the communication of this material principle by the atmoſphere; then will I candidly acknowledge, either that the Harringtonian philoſophy is falſe and nugatory, or that I have entirely miſunderſtood its meaning.

But ſhould my opponent, on the contrary, be compelled to acknowledge, that, in reſpect to the materiality of fire, Dr. *Harrington hath adopted and* vindicated the opinion of the antient chemiſts; that he hath carried the idea with ſucceſs into a beautiful and ſatisfactory inveſtigation of the different aërial vapours, and hath abſolutely demonſtrated, not only from his own experiments, but from thoſe of the moſt celebrated modern philoſophers, that the atmoſphere is compoſed of fire, water, and the aërial mephitic acid in a ſtate of neutraliſation; I hope your ingenious correſpondent will not perſevere in loading the Harringtonian theory of the atmoſphere with opprobrious epithets, merely becauſe *he* may not immediately comprehend, or *I* may not be happy in explaining, "why a poor weak fire may be capable of liberating one that is more powerfully concentrated;" or, to take up the objection in its new form, "why the fixed fire in air, or the concentrated fire in phoſphorus, can neither of them liberate itſelf alone; but, being brought together, the confined fire of one will, then, liberate itſelf, and the other alſo."

I admit that the objection is well urged on the part of your correſpondent; and, had it appeared in his firſt letter, I ſhould not have waited till now before I had given it a reply.

The Harringtonian theory of concentrated and aërialiſed fire teaches, that it is fixed, with various degrees of force, in the different objects of Nature. In gold and platina, I have already obſerved, that the higheſt degree of concentration is to be found; in phoſphorus, moſt probably, the loweſt. In the firſt of theſe bodies the higheſt degree of actual fire which we are capable of applying, aided by a ſtrong current of air, is not able to ſeparate the fixed fire; in the latter, this ſubſtance is ſo cloſely combined, that, in the common heat of the atmoſphere, it is ready to recover its free or actual ſtate as ſoon as it is expoſed to the influence of air; and the combuſtion in both commences and continues upon the ſame principles as the calcination and reſpiration of fixed fire from any other combuſtible body and a current of air in the moſt intenſe heat of the furnace. But why neither the fixed fire in the combuſtible body, nor the aërialiſed fire in the air, is capable of liberating itſelf, is a queſtion which ſtrikes at the truth of the Harringtonian theory of the atmoſphere. It is ſufficient to ſay, that it is an eſtabliſhed law of Nature, that combuſtion cannot take place without the concurrence

rence of both in certain degrees of heat. As well might your correſpondent demand, why graſs is green? a queſtion which would juſt as much affect the truth of this theory, which has been already demonſtrated by experiment, in the compoſition and decompoſition of air.

It is as little to the purpoſe for the writer to puzzle and perplex the ſubject, or his own noddle, with endeavouring to find out how a particle of aërial acid can be ſurrounded by an atmoſphere of fire. His ideas on this point are not chemical, but truly mechanical, and much on a par with the explanation of Lavoiſier on the retention of fire in the atmoſphere. It is retained, ſay the abettors of this ingenious philoſopher, much upon the ſame principle as water in a ſponge. Dr. Harrington's theory neither requires nor admits of ſuch mechanical explanations. He agrees with Dr. Prieſtley, or, rather, Dr. Prieſtley hath at laſt agreed with him, that fire is the principle of alkalinity; and I have no doubt but this laſt-mentioned ingenious experimentaliſt is well convinced, in his own mind, that the aërial mephitic acid and fire neutraliſe each other in the atmoſphere, upon the well-eſtabliſhed principle of CHEMICAL ATTRACTION.

I ſhall therefore conclude, Mr. Urban, by recommending to your correſpondent to take another peep into the Medical Speculator, where he will find that juſtice done to the Harringtonian philoſophy which hath been ſo baſely refuſed by ſeveral of our periodical journaliſts. I have only one thing farther to obſerve: ſince your correſpondent, Mr. Urban, has ſo *clearly* proved my replications to "be light and unſubſtantial as air itſelf," I ſhall, in future, I hope, with all that propriety which he ſeems willing to admit, adopt the ſignature of ATMOSPHERICUS.

*** *However much the ingenious* Warwickſhire Boy, *in our laſt, p.* 617, *may pride himſelf in the Forgery he has palmed on us, we would recommend him to turn his mind to purſuits more congenial to the inſtructions he receives from his very learned and reſpectable Tutor.*

Mr. URBAN, *July* 22.

BEING favoured with a copy of the incloſed drawing by Mr. Harvey, of Mancheſter, an ingenious gentleman, who ſketched the original, I have *incloſed it, that an engraving* from the *ſame may be given in ſome future number* of your Magazine, in order that ſo ſingular an event may be more generally known. The drawing (*ſee plate II. fig.* 1), which is preſerved in the family to perpetuate this miraculous eſcape of a brother, does honour to the gentleman (not a profeſſed artiſt) who deſigned and executed the ſame, and alſo compoſed the conciſe, but nervous and pathetic, inſcription. J. H.

Mr. URBAN, *July* 23.

I SEND you a copy of an inſcription (*pl. II. fig* 2), which was well cut, on a ſtone placed near a window at the Eaſt end of one of the aiſles of the old cathedral of Down Patrick, the county-town of the county of Down, in the North of Ireland. I have been informed that it has attracted the notice of ſeveral curious perſons, who have not been able to decipher it; perhaps ſome of your ingenious readers may have better ſucceſs. This building is ſaid to have been erected by St. Patrick; and the inſcription may reaſonably be ſuppoſed to have been co-eval with it. A round tower ſtood near the Weſt end, which ſome idle perſons demoliſhed during the late election, which was carried on with ſome animoſity, and, I am informed, was the occaſion of its demolition. The church has been lately re-edified; and, though as much of the old work as poſſible has been preſerved, this remarkable ſtone has been loſt. The new cathedral, from its bold ſituation, when the intended ſpire is erected, will prove a great ornament to that part of the country, and do honour to thoſe who have intereſted themſelves in its ſtructure.

In a viſit which I lately paid to a ſilverſmith's ſhop in purſuit of old coins, Fortune threw in my way a curious little brooche, which muſt, I preſume, have been the property of one of our Engliſh monarchs. It is of pure gold, very well executed, and weighs two pennyweights; an H, crowned, appears on one ſide of the tongue, and an A on the other; AVE MARIA GRACIA is inſcribed on one face of the ring, and PLENA DOMINUS on the other (*ſee pl. II. fig.* 3). I ſhould be glad to be informed if the form of the letters, or any other circumſtance, will lead to the diſcovery for which of the Henrys this little ornament was made. A. L. A.

Fig. 4. is a ſmall coin, which an old correſpondent would be glad to ſee elucidated.

A Nan-

Fig. 2. p. 696.

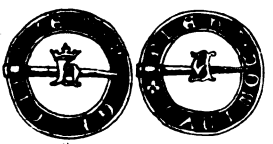


Fig. 3 p 690.

Fig. 4 p 690.

A NARRATIVE *of the* SUFFERINGS *of Lieutenant* GEORGE SPEARING, *who lived* SEVEN NIGHTS *in a* COAL PIT *without any Sufteuance except ſome Rain-water.*

ON Wedneſday, Sept. 13, 1769, between three and four o'clock in the afternoon, I went into a little wood called Northwoodſide (ſituated between two and three miles to the N.W. of Glaſgow) with a deſign to gather a few hazel-nuts. I think that I could not have been in the wood more than a quarter of an hour, nor have gathered more than ten nuts, before I unfortunately fell into an old coal-pit, exactly ſeventeen yards deep, which had been made through a ſolid rock. I was ſome little time inſenſible. Upon recovering my recollection, I found myſelf ſitting (nearly as a tailor does at his work), the blood flowing pretty faſt from my mouth; and I thought that I had broken a blood-veſſel, and conſequently had not long to live; but, to my great comfort, I ſoon diſcovered that the blood proceeded from a wound in my tongue, which I ſuppoſed I had bitten in my fall. Looking at my watch (it was ten minutes paſt four), and getting up, I ſurveyed my limbs, and to my inexpreſſible joy found that not one was broken. I was ſoon reconciled to my ſituation, having from my childhood thought that ſomething very extraordinary was to happen to me in the courſe of my life; and I had not the leaſt doubt of being relieved in the morning; for, the wood being but ſmall, and ſituated near a populous city, it is much frequented, eſpecially in the nutting-ſeaſon, and there are ſeveral foot paths leading through it.

Night now approached, when it began to rain, not in gentle ſhowers, but in torrents of water, ſuch as is generally experienced at the autumnal equinox. The pit I had fallen into was about five feet in diameter; but, not having been worked for ſeveral years, the ſubterranean paſſages were choked up, ſo that I was expoſed to the rain, which continued, with very ſmall intermiſſions, till the day of my releaſe; and, indeed, in a very ſhort time, I was completely wet through. In this comfortleſs condition I endeavoured to take ſome repoſe. A forked ſtick that I found in the pit, and which I placed diagonally to the ſide of it, ſerved alternately to ſupport my head *as a pillow*, or my body occaſionally, which was much bruiſed; but, in the whole time I remained here, I do not think that I ever ſlept one hour together. Having paſſed a very diſagreeable and tedious night, I was ſomewhat cheared with the appearance of day-light, and the melody of a robin-redbreaſt that had perched directly over the mouth of the pit; and this pretty little warbler continued to viſit my quarters every morning during my confinement; which I conſtrued into a happy omen of my future deliverance; and I ſincerely believe the truſt I had in Providence, and the company of this little bird, contributed much to that ſerenity of mind I conſtantly enjoyed to the laſt. At the diſtance of about 100 yards, in a direct line from the pit, there was a water-mill. The miller's houſe was nearer to me, and the road to the mill was ſtill nearer. I could frequently hear the horſes going this road to and from the mill; frequently I heard human voices; and I could diſtinctly hear the ducks and hens about the mill. I made the beſt uſe of my voice on every occaſion; but it was to no manner of purpoſe; for, the wind, which was conſtantly high, blew in a line from the mill to the pit, which eaſily accounts for what I heard; and, at the ſame time, my voice was carried the contrary way. I cannot ſay I ſuffered much from hunger. After two or three days that appetite ceaſed; but my thirſt was intolerable; and, though it almoſt conſtantly rained, yet I could not till the third or fourth day preſerve a drop of it, as the earth at the bottom of the pit ſucked it up as faſt as it ran down. In this diſtreſs I ſucked my cloaths; but from them I could extract but little moiſture. The ſhock I received in the fall, together with the diſlocation of one of my ribs, kept me, I imagine, in a continual fever; I cannot otherwiſe account for my ſuffering ſo much more from thirſt than I did from hunger. At laſt I diſcovered the thigh-bone of a bull (which, I afterwards heard, had fallen into the pit about eighteen years before me), almoſt covered with the earth. I dug it up; and the large end of it left a cavity that, I ſuppoſe, might contain a quart. This the water gradually drained into, but ſo very ſlowly, that it was a conſiderable time before I could dip a nut-ſhell full at a time; which I emptied into the palm of my hand, and ſo drank it. The

water

water now began to increaſe pretty faſt, ſo that I was glad to enlarge my reſervoir, inſomuch that, on the 4th or 5th day, I had a ſufficient ſupply; and this water was certainly the preſervation of my life.

At the bottom of the pit there were great quantities of reptiles, ſuch as frogs, toads, large black ſnails, or ſlugs, &c. Theſe noxious creatures would frequently crawl about me, and often got into my reſervoir; nevertheleſs, I thought it the ſweeteſt water I had ever taſted; and at this diſtance of time the remembrance of it is ſo ſweet, that, were it now poſſible to obtain any of it, I am ſure I could ſwallow it with avidity. I have frequently taken both frogs and toads out of my neck, where, I ſuppoſe, they took ſhelter while I ſlept. The toads I always deſtroyed, but the frogs I carefully preſerved, as I did not know but I might be under the neceſſity of eating them, which I ſhould not have ſcrupled to have done had I been very hungry.

Saturday, the 16th, there fell but little rain, and I had the ſatisfaction to hear the voices of ſome boys in the wood. Immediately I called out with all my might, but it was all in vain, though I afterwards learned that they actually heard me; but, being prepoſſeſſed with an idle ſtory of a wild man being in the wood, they ran away affrighted.

Sunday, the 17th, was my birth-day, when I completed my forty-firſt year; and I think it was the next day that ſome of my acquaintance, having accidentally heard that I had gone the way I did, ſent two or three porters out purpoſely to ſearch the pits for me. Theſe men went to the miller's houſe, and made enquiry for me; but, on account of the very great rain at the time, they never entered the wood, but cruelly returned to their employers, telling them they had ſearched the pit, and that I was not to be found. Many people in my diſmal ſituation would, no doubt, have died with deſpair; but, I thank God, I enjoyed a perfect ſerenity of mind; ſo much ſo, that in the Tueſday afternoon, and when I had been ſix nights in the pit, I very compoſedly (by way of amuſement) combed my wig on my knee, humming a tune, and thinking of Archer in the "Beaux Stratagem."

At length, the morning, Sept. 20, the *happy morning for* my deliverance, came; a day that, while my m laſts, I will always celebrate with tude to Heaven! Through the bu and buſhes that covered the m the pit, I could diſcover the ſun bright, and my pretty warble chaunting his melodious ſtrains, my attention was rouzed by a co noiſe of human voices, which to be approaching faſt towards th immediately I called out, and agreeably ſurprized ſeveral of quaintance, who were in ſearch Many of them are ſtill living gow; and it is not long ſince I very great ſatisfaction of entert one of them at my apartments. told me that they had not the mo tant hope of finding me alive wiſhed to give my body a decent ſhould they be ſo fortunate as to As ſoon as they heard my voice, t ran towards the pit, and I could guiſh a well-known voice ex "Good God! he is ſtill living!" ther of them, though a very North-Briton, betwixt his ſurpri joy, could not help aſking me, Hibernian ſtyle, if I were ſtill I told him, "I was, and hearty and then gave them particular dir how to proceed in getting me out. tunately at that juncture a collier, a working pit in the neighbou was paſſing along the road, and, ing an unuſual noiſe in the woo curioſity prompted him to learn t caſion. By his aſſiſtance, and from the mill, I was ſoon ſafely on *terra firma*. The miller's wi very kindly brought ſome milk from the cow; but, on my comin the freſh air, I grew rather fain could not taſte it. Need I be aſ to acknowledge, that the firſt d of my heart prompted me to fall knees, and ejaculate a ſilent thank to the God of my deliverance; ſi this diſtant time, I never think o the tear of gratitude ſtarts from m

Every morning while I was in I tied a knot in the corner of my kerchief, ſuppoſing that, if I died and my body ſhould be afte found, the number of knots woul tify how many days I had lived. moſt the firſt queſtion my friend me was, how long I had been pit? Immediately I drew my han chief from my pocket, and bad count the knots. They found the exact number of nights I ha

there. We now haſted out of the wood. I could walk without ſupport; but that was not allowed, each perſon preſent ſtriving to ſhew me how much they were rejoiced that they had found me alive and ſo well. They led me to the miller's houſe, where a great number of people were collected to ſee me. A gentleman, who had a country-houſe juſt by, very kindly, at my requeſt, ſent for a glaſs of white-wine. I ordered a piece of bread to be toaſted, which I ſoked in the wine, and ate. I now deſired the miller's wife to make me up a bed, fondly thinking that nothing more was wanting than a little refreſhing ſleep to terminate my misfortune. But, alas! I was ſtill to undergo greater ſufferings than I had yet endured. By the almoſt continual rains, together with the cold damp ariſing from the wet ground on which I lay, and not being able to take the leaſt exerciſe to keep up a proper circulation of the blood, my legs were much ſwelled and benumbed. Some of my friends, obſerving this, propoſed to ſend to Glaſgow for medical advice. I at firſt declined it, and happy had it been for me if I had purſued my own inclinations; but, unfortunately for me, a phyſician and ſurgeon were employed, both of them ignorant of what ought to have been done. Inſtead of ordering my legs into cold water, or rubbing them with a coarſe towel, to bring on a gradual circulation, they applied hot bricks and large poultices to my feet. This, by expanding the blood-veſſels too ſuddenly, put me to much greater torture than I ever endured in my life, and not only prevented me enjoying that refreſhing ſleep I ſo much wanted, but actually produced a mortification in both my feet. I do not mean, by relating this circumſtance, to reflect on the faculty in general at Glaſgow; for, I was afterwards attended by gentlemen who are an honour to the profeſſion. The ſame method was purſued for ſeveral days, without even giving me the bark till I mentioned it myſelf. This happily ſtopt the progreſs of the mortification, which the doctors did not know had taken place till the miller's wife ſhewed them a black ſpot, about as broad as a ſhilling, at the bottom of my left heel. In a day or two more the whole ſkin, together with all the nails of my left foot, and three *from my right foot, came off like the fingers of a glove.*

Oppoſite the river on which the mill ſtood there was a bleach-field. It is cuſtomary for the watchman in the night to blow a horn to frighten thieves. This I frequently heard when I was in the pit; and very often, when I was in a ſound ſleep at the miller's, I have been awakened by it in the greateſt horrors, ſtill thinking myſelf in the pit; ſo that, in fact, I ſuffered as much by imagination as from reality.

I continued ſix weeks at the miller's, when the roads became too bad for the doctors to viſit me, ſo that I was under the neceſſity of being carried in a ſedan chair to my lodgings in Glaſgow. By this time my right foot was quite well; but in my left foot, where the above-mentioned black ſpot appeared, there was a large wound, and it too plainly proved that the *os calcis* was nearly all decayed; for, the ſurgeon could put his probe through the centre of it. The fleſh too at the bottom of my foot was quite ſeparated from the bones and tendons, ſo that I was forced to ſubmit to have it cut off. In this painful ſtate I lay ſeveral months, reduced to a mere ſkeleton, taking thirty drops of laudanum every night; and, though it ſomewhat eaſed the pain in my foot, it was generally three or four in the morning before I got any reſt. My ſituation now became truly alarming; I had a conſultation of ſurgeons, who adviſed me to wait with patience for an exfoliation, when they had not the leaſt doubt but they ſhould ſoon cure my foot. At the ſame time they frankly acknowledged that it was impoſſible to aſcertain the preciſe time when that would happen, as it might be ſix, or even twelve, months, before it came to paſs. In my emaciated condition I was certain that it was not poſſible for me to hold out half the time; and, knowing that I muſt be a very great cripple with the loſs of my heel-bone, I came to a determined reſolution to have my leg taken off, and appointed the very next day for the operation; but no ſurgeon came near me. I ſincerely believe they wiſhed to perform a cure; but being, as I thought, the beſt judge of my own feelings, I was reſolved this time to be guided by my own opinion; accordingly, on the 2d of May, 1770, my leg was taken off a little below the knee. Yet, notwithſtanding I had ſo long endured the rod of affliction, misfortunes ſtill followed me. About three hours after the amputation had been perform-

ed,

ed, and when I was quiet in bed, I found myſelf nearly fainting with the loſs of blood; the ligatures had all given way, and the arteries had bled a conſiderable time before it was diſcovered. By this time the wound was inflamed, nevertheleſs, I was under the neceſſity of once more ſubmitting to the operation of the needle, and the principal artery was ſewed up four different times before the blood was ſtopped. I ſuffered much for two or three days, not daring to take a wink of ſleep; for, the moment I ſhut my eyes, my ſtump (though conſtantly held by the nerve) would take ſuch convulſive motions, that I really think a ſtab to the heart could not be attended with greater pain. My blood too was become ſo very poor and thin, that it abſolutely drained through the wound near a fortnight after my leg was cut off. I lay for 18 days and nights in one poſition, not daring to move, leſt the ligature ſhould again give way; but I could endure it no longer, and ventured to turn myſelf in bed contrary to the advice of my ſurgeon, which I happily effected, and never felt greater pleaſure in my life. Six weeks after the amputation, I went out in a ſedan chair for the benefit of the air, being exactly nine months from the day I fell into the pit. Soon after, I took lodgings in the country; where, getting plenty of warm new milk, my appetite and ſtrength increaſed daily; and to this day, I bleſs God, I do enjoy perfect health; and I have ſince been the happy father of nine children.

GEORGE SPEARING.

Greenwich Hoſpital, Aug. 1, 1793.

P.S, The above narrative is a plain ſimple matter of facts, and affords a very uſeful leſſon to mankind, *viz.* never to give way to deſpondency be their ſituation ever ſo deplorable: let them confidently rely on Almighty Providence, and I ſincerely wiſh, and doubt not, but their misfortunes will terminate as happily as mine. G. S.

ON THE 20TH OF SEPTEMBER, 1769.

Almighty God! who, on this day,
My life from death didſt ſave,
To thee I now preſume to pray,
And future bleſſings crave.

Oh! grant I ever may confeſs
Thy goodneſs ſhewn to me;
With grateful heart and tongue expreſs
The praiſe that's due to thee.

While in the dreary pit I lay
My life thou didſt ſuſtain;
And, to my comfort I may ſay,
Thou gav'ſt refreſhing rain.

In this, thy providential care
Is to the world made known,
And teaches us to ſhun deſpair;
For, thou art God alone.

Then, ſince my life thou didſt preſe
Oh! teach me how to live;
Let me not from thy precepts ſwerv
This bleſſing to me give.

So will I yearly, on this day,
My grateful tribute bring,
In humble thanks, to thee alway,
My Saviour, God, and King!

Mr. URBAN *Ju*

AN inſinuation your Februar threw out againſt me be ſole ground on which a write 494. of your June Magazine what he does not profeſs to hav no apology is due for my troubl with the following thoughts on centious publications as relate Birmingham Riots. In my lette dulneſs and various inaccuraci be diſcovered; but I defy Ari himſelf to point out any thing li Some lawyers draw the line of *able* writings ſo wide as to tak moſt every modern dedicator, b as an inſtance "the praiſing a for qualities for which he is means diſtinguiſhed:" on this whenever faſtidious patrons foll example of Horace's Cæſar, "*ſi pulper', recalcitrat,*" Newg ſwarm with cringing authors narrow the definition as we wil rious charges, the truth of whi not be proved, tending at the ſa to diſturb the peace, are on al allowed to fall under judicial zance; let us now ſee how far plies to your correſpondent, w himſelf "Chriſtianus" on t principle, I take for granted, rhetoricians derive "*lucus à cendo,*" and his "*reſpectable*" J. M. Of all calumniators, t abominable are they who calum oppreſſed; it is extremely u him whoſe windows are compoſ brittleſt materials to be over-throwing ſtones at thoſe of oth

The words on which I mor diately lay my hand, as contain lignant inferences drawn from leis aſſertions, are, "the cauſe Riots are well known, and the to the Conſtitution may thanl ſelves for the effects;" in Jul

a dinner to celebrate the Revolution in France shewed no more enmity to the British Constitution than the zeal of our clergy in favour of the French emigrants does at this period: the proceedings of the National Assembly were *then* sanctioned by the unfortunate Louis, though reprobated by a majority of priests; England was on amicable terms with her neighbours, &c. professed not to interfere with their internal government at present, the face of things is altered; but no judgement can be drawn from such subsequent events as the wisest were incapable of foreseeing. The sole *spurred* cause of the riot was the brutal fanaticism of a tory mob; whoever knows other causes will deserve the thanks of his country by disclosing them. As real "Enemies to the Constitution," even they, who plunder and destroy, must yield precedence to those who, after men's minds have had time to cool, exult in such outrages; among those who may thank themselves for the effects, if they feel assessments for damages fall heavy on their estates, may be numbered such magistrates as, professing their attachment to what they called "pacific measures," refused Captain Maxwell's spirited offer to collect and head the soldiers in the town, and omitted reading the Riot-Act, whether their conduct proceeded from their fears or their prejudices: but, no doubt, many a blameless tradesman owes his ruin to the transactions of that day, which J. M. calls "a disposition in the public mind, however *irregularly* expressed to repel all "insults on the happy constitution of their country." If burning the houses of peaceful citizens, whose sect differs from our own, be a *good* disposition *irregularly* expressed, the cutting their throats, or beating out their brains, will as easily be mitigated into "taking *rather* too great a liberty with them." Were I to ascribe my hastily giving an imperfect transcript of the above foul passage to tenderness or delicacy, I should act the hypocrite: but to call it "*unfair*" is the grossest perversion of language; the truth is, my exhibiting the quotation in too curtailed a state, for want of sufficiently observing where the shoe pinches, was owing to inadvertence or stupidity, most probably to a mixture of both.

By the rioters stealing and depositing private letters torn from the blazing roofs of Dissenters in the *hands of such as transmitted them to those in authority*, every possible species of evidence against the sufferers was obtained: yet, at the expiration of two years, has nothing been produced to criminate them. The dialogue of Caliban and his associates may have suggested to kindred spirits an idea that it is easy to prevail over the enchanter after depriving him of his books; but, though a series of persecutions should drive a distinguished philosopher weary of sojourning "in Mesech and dwelling in the tents of Kedar," to end his days in a remote quarter of the globe, it can never be expected that "the mantle" of this great object of envy to the sycophant and the illiterate will ever make its appearance in any Birmingham Sanhedrim.

The two questions proposed to me are so extraordinary that they deserve rather to be noticed in order to expose themselves than to receive any answer; your *Christian* correspondent, after quoting the "*respectable*" J. M.'s exultation over these scenes of diabolical outrage, instantly turns short round again, and, paying me the compliment of thinking that my opinion must be diametrically opposite, asks me whether, "*if Houses are to be demolished*," I had not rather they were those of my friends?" and, "if the riots were on a religious account, why the Dissenters *were never* molested before? The preliminary to this catechism, "if Houses are to be demolished," requires much explanation before any choice can be made: "*Dii, meliora piis!*" is the natural and most obvious sentiments; the Presbyterians certainly came not under the description of those "on whom the Tower of Siloam fell," to all human appearance, by mere accident; nor, I trust, will they at any time be numbered among those "whose blood Pilate mingled with their sacrifices:" we may, in the mean time, rest satisfied that they were not "sinners above all men that dwelt in Jerusalem." If the interrogatory be still pushed, I would say (but not from any leveling principle), "if the savages of Birmingham are to repeat these horrors, may they spare both my friends and my enemies; it were more tolerable for them to wreck their brutal fury on those of higher rank, for this obvious reason, because *their* sufferings would claim immediate attention, and exemplary punishment, followed up by a necessary enquiry into the source of such repeated mischiefs, would press close on the heels of the transgressors; to wrong-

ed Plebeians juſtice ſo hard of acceſs, but ſtateſmen and ſenates vie with each other in preſſing forward to avenge all injuries done to thoſe of their own order."

My aſſailant's ſecond queſtion ("why the Diſſenters were never moleſted before?") carries ten-fold abſurdity on the very face of it; I will not turn to Neal's Hiſtory of the Puritans to ſhew, that, during the reigns of Elizabeth and the Stuarts, they were under a ſeries of perſecutions diverſified by ſome intervals; the meaning muſt be, "why have fourſcore years intervened ſince the *bleſſed* days of Sacheverell without any conſpicuous renewal of hoſtilities?"—While Sir Robert Walpole, the two Pelhams, or Lord Chatham, preſided at the helm, the repeated inſtances Diſſenters had given of their attachment to the Houſe of Brunſwick were too freſh in the minds of thoſe ſtateſmen to ſuffer them to be trodden under foot with impunity; a parliamentary enquiry would, no doubt, have been countenanced. A ſmall portion of common ſenſe will inform thoſe who are not determined to cloſe their eyes againſt all evidence, that, if Mr. Whitbread's motion had been acceded to, it had clearly been proved, by a full and impartial diſcuſſion that the riot originated in the madneſs of an High Church mob, without any latent myſtery of wickedneſs; it muſt have tended to narrow inſtead of widening the breach, by removing a variety of injurious ſuſpicions, which, from its being thrown out with an high hand, could not fail to acquire additional ſtrength.

The expreſſion, of "ſoothing them as a miſchievous boy going to torment ſome poor animal," applied to the Birmingham magiſtrates' addreſs to the rioters, is ſetting the outrages committed by the latter in what ſome will think too ludicrous a point of view: not that cruelty can, properly ſpeaking, ever be ludicrous, whether exerciſed by peers, or prieſts, or button-makers; be its object to the poor beetle "whom we tread upon," or the more loathed ſeparatiſt from a domineering hierarchy. Wit, like ſome of our ſwampy grounds, has been ſo affected by the drought as to grow putrid and offenſive: ſimiles running ſcarce, the above was thought choice enough to ſerve two purpoſes, being originally aimed at me. Could *Chriſtians* have levelled ſome eminent *ſchiſmatick, ſuch as* Dr. Prieſtley, he might, like the wild Indians, have flattered himſelf with the hopes of ſucceeding to the virtues and abilities of his vanquiſhed foe; but aiming at me, who am within the ſame pale, and, like Naaman, have always profeſſed to bow down in the houſe of Rimmon, is throwing away ſo much powder and ſhot in ſlaying the ſlain. If I "can no thanks," as he quaintly expreſſes it, to "the Enemy of Perſecution," for pointing me out as an object of his reſentment, he may be aſſured that, in raiſing my feeble voice to aſſert the cauſe of humanity, I am as little diſpoſed to ſhun cenſure as to court praiſe. Nothing can be more immaterial than his comparing me to the child, or the reptile to the prelate thundering down his charge ſurrounded by a groupe of ſleeping clergymen, or the ſexton raiſing the ſtave from Sternhold over the dead; neither the one nor the other of theſe likeneſſes will, in the ſmalleſt degree, elate or depreſs my ſpirits.

In ſome European nations, ſpies are ſtationed in their public coffee-houſes; and, if a gentleman of warm temper utter unguarded expreſſions at a time when the witneſſes themſelves cannot agree in their report whether he be drunk or ſober, he is impriſoned, pilloried, turned out of his profeſſion, bound over to conſiderable bail, and, to cloſe the ſcene, commanded, with bitter ſarcaſms, to remember the excellence of the Conſtitution under which he ſuffers all theſe things.

Let us turn our eyes from the capital to one of thoſe provincial diſtricts which wears the aſpect of being in a ſingular degree prieſt-ridden. Suppoſe a writer, obnoxious to the mitred ſages of the land, ſtands ſo firm in innocence that the common-law cannot reach one hair of his head; ſtationed in a college quadrangle he is equally ſecure from perſecuting mobs, who cannot approach his dwelling without violating the roofs of deans and prebends. Yet ſhall not he thus eſcape. A numerous conſpiracy of Levites is formed to hunt him down. His enemies rout out from the duſt of pedantry, where it has ſlept for ages, a ſtatute *de concionibus*, ſo worded as to take in any thing, or every thing. Jeſus exhorted the Jews who rejected his teſtimony "to ſearch the Scriptures:" but the chairman of this court, according to the trial publiſhed by his own beadle, with a peculiar emphaſis, warns his hearers, moſt of them ſtudents in theology,

"to

"to *beware* of entering into religious controversy." With the holy leer of a Dominick, he concludes by sentencing the accused to recant publicly; the persecuted object of their malice, with a laudable manly spirit refuses, and is banished.

The liberal author of the Tour through Spain, himself a beneficed clergyman, observes, that "the original Inquisition, under the appellation of the Spiritual Court, still exists in England." Townsend's Travels, vol. II. p. 331. A landed hierarchy, founded, according to Lord Shaftesbury's idea, on the model of Egyptian and Asiatic priesthoods, may continue to thrive; but all parties are agreed that Religion is rapidly declining among us; the causes of its decline float on the surface, and are by no means among those truths which it is requisite to dive deep in quest of.

At an early period of the 18th century, this nation exhibited one Sacheverell; and the very name has been hitherto proverbially used to signify unlettered virulence and bigotry: but, in these days, wherever we station ourselves, from the Land's-end to the margin of the Tweed, thousands of Sacheverells, like the severed limbs of the polypus, thicken round us; they not only infest every column of our periodical publications, but disgrace our pulpits, by rendering sermons, like the antient comedies censured by Horace, mere vehicles of unseemly invectives against those sects and individuals who are not sufficiently obsequious to them.

Yours, &c. L. L.

Mr. URBAN, *June* 28.

THOUGH the Register of the parish of St. Laurence, in Winchester, is missing, *perhaps* some of the inscriptions that were in it may be extant in the Registry of that diocese; it being ordered, by the 70th canon of 1601, that the churchwardens shall every year transmit to the bishop, or his chancellor, a true copy of the names of the persons christened, married, or buried, in their parishes, during the preceding year. *Perhaps* is the proper term; since the extracts may or may not be found in the abovementioned place, it being well known that this injunction has not been regularly complied with, as well because churchwardens are not always willing to defray the charge of making the transcripts, as that they are to be received at the office without a fee. Such a restriction *does not seem to have been* calculated to induce registers and their deputies to press for a return of these certificates; nor, considering the little chance there is of any emolument likely to accrue from the custody of the papers, was it to be expected that they would be duly arranged, and carefully preserved. Whether, under these discouraging inuendos, it will be advisable to search the Consistory office at Winchester, in order to ascertain the representative of Sir Hugh Middelton, shall be submitted to the deliberation of your correspondents W. and PERHAPS, p. 419.

P. 426, col. 2, l. 33. The late Mrs. Betenson was sister, not *widow*, of Sir Richard Betenson. Her bequests are noticed in vol. LVIII. pp. 1032, 1123, 1151, and vol. LIX. p. 119.

Ibid. col. 2, l. 22, for *charity* read Christ.

P. 523, col. 2, l. 4 from the bottom. Dr. Moss, who published a sermon on Heb. xii. 3, was not a *bishop*: he was dean of Ely.

P. 528, col. 1, l. 40, for *Stratford*, r. Dartford. Mr. Lambe was rector of Ridley, situated about seven miles to the South of Dartford. In that neighbourhood the culture of burnet was soon discontinued, the plant, upon a farther trial, not answering to the sanguine reports made of its fruitfulness and utility by Messrs. Rocque and Lamb.

From the Maidstone Journal, June 18.

"At a meeting of the Kentish Society on Thursday last, the following very valuable observations were communicated by Mr. Hunt, gardener, of this town.

"A great custom has of late years prevailed in these parts among gentlemen, sportsmen, and game-keepers, in destroying the different species of martens or swallows, which entirely live upon the wing, and are only to be seen in this country during the breeding months of summer. Mr. H. remarked, that the number of these birds has, within these few years, greatly diminished, and that the present year produces infinitely less than can be remembered in any preceding one*. This diminution is attributed, in part, to the wanton havock made of them by practitioners and others with their guns, who, without reflexion, destroy what Providence sent for a great purpose. By shooting the old birds, the nestlings are in consequence destroyed; which, when added to a number of the latter lost in the seas by migration for the winter, unitedly assign a just

* According to A Southern Faunist, in his part of the country, "the *hirundines* are this season most exceedingly numerous." P. 493, col. 1, line 10 from the bottom.

reason

reaſon for their great decreaſe. Minute obſervers calculate, that one of theſe birds daily deſtroys ſome hundreds of moths, flies, and other inſects, parents of the alarming ſwarms of caterpillars, grubs, &c. that of late have committed ſuch diſaſters in the gardens and fields on vegetation in general. It is earneſtly hoped that the above-deſcribed gentlemen will diſcontinue ſhooting or deſtroying any ſwallow, marten, ſwift, or other bird, which feed in flight: their humanity and forbearance towards this valuable and inoffenſive part of the feathered creation, will ſerve to reduce the very noxious inſects which annually infeſt the Britiſh iſlands."

Mr. URBAN, *July* 30.

OBSERVING in your laſt Magazine, p. 536, an intimation of an intention to re-publiſh Dr. Percy's elegant Collection of Engliſh Ballads (a Collection which, I venture to predict, will remain a ſtandard book, while the *more ſtrictly accurate* compilations of a *peeviſh* antiquary or two are forgotten), I have ſent you a few remarks on that work; and, if you think fit to inſert them, will continue my obſervations on a future occaſion. Not having the honour to be known to the reſpectable prelate abovementioned, I have no other way of introducing to him my comments; which, however, he may perhaps not think worthy of his notice.

Yours, &c. NUGATOR.

Vol. I.—I ſhall obſerve, in this place, that Mr. Capell, in the *Addenda* to the School of Shakſpeare, has extracted ſeveral ballads from Dr. Percy's Collection; but, for ſome reaſon which I have not diſcovered, he does not think fit to name him; only in a note on Hamlet, in his firſt volume of Notes, p. 133, he ſays, they are taken from "a late publication." Mr. Thomas Warton has alſo many ballads in common with Dr. Percy, without acknowledgement of the obligation.

A collection of theſe things has been recommended by very great names. "Un recuëil de vaudevilles (ſays Menage) eſt une piece des plus néceſſaires à un hiſtorien qui veut écrire ſincerement. (Menagiana, vol. II. p. 227, edit. 1695). And La Monnoye, the learned editor of that work (vol. IV. p. 181, edit. 1716), cites, for examples of authors to whom they have been of uſe, Suetonius and Brantome. Bayle makes a ſimilar obſervation: Oeuvres, tom. I. pp. 221, 300; Nouvelles de la République de Lettres, Fevr. 1685, art. 2.

A paſſage from Burton's Anatomy of Melancholy (1638, p. 536) is applicable to the ſubject of this collection: "Ruſticks have their wakes, Whitſon-ales, ſhepherd's-feaſts, meeting on holidays, country-dances, roundelays.... Inſtead of odes, epigrams, and elegies, they have their BALLADS, country-tunes:

"O, the broome, the bonnie bonnie broome—

ditties, and ſongs:

"Beſſe a Bell
She doth excell—

They muſt write likewiſe, and indite in rhyme;

"Thou honey-ſuckle of the hawthorn hedge,
Vouchſafe in Cupid's cup my heart to pledge;
My heart's dear blood, ſweet Cis! is thy carouſe,
Worth all the ale in Gammer Gubbin's houſe.
I ſay no more, affairs call me away;
My father's horſe for provender doth ſtay.
Be thou "*the Lady Creſſeliglit*" to me,
"*Sir Trolly Lolly*" will I prove to thee.
Written in haſte.—Farewell, my cowſlip ſweet.
Pray let 's a' Sunday at the alehouſe meet.
S. R. 1600."

This paſſage not only exhibits a picture of ruſtic manners two centuries ago, but it alſo preſerves the names of ſeveral ballads unnoticed by Percy.

Among thoſe ballads which have not been publiſhed by Dr. P. is a pretty one by Withers; of which Hearne has cited the following plaintive ſtanza in his notes on Newbery:

"In ſummer-time, to Medley
My love and I would go:
The boat-men there ſtood ready
My love and I to row.
For creame there would we call, for cakes, for pruines too; [loo."

But now, alas! ſhe has left me—falero, lero, loo."

Mr. Ritſon has publiſhed this.

I will notice one more old ſong unmentioned by Percy. In 5 Edward III. a diſpute aroſe between Ralph Nevil and the priory of Durham concerning the offering of a ſtag on the day of the invention of the croſs; "whereupon," ſays Dugdale, "grew an old ſong in rithme, as a lamentation for Robert de Nevil, his great grandfather:

"Wel I wa*, ſal ys hornes blaw
Holy rode this† day;
Non as he dede, and lies law
Was wont to blaw them ay."

Baronage, vol. I. p. 293.

Eſſay on the Minſtrels. Many particulars might be added to this elegant

---

* ſ. Wel a wa. † ſ. Holy roode's day.

diſſertation

differtation from the 2d volume of Dr. Burney's Hiſtory of Muſick, e. g. p. 569.

P. xxv. This ſtory of King Anlaff, who ventured into Athelſtan's camp in the habit of a minſtrel, is told by Leland of a king of Scotland, who practiſed this ſtratagem while Athelſtan lay in his tents beſide York. Collectanea, vol. II. part I. p. 3.

P. xxi. On the ſingular uſe of minſtrels in raiſing the ſiege of Rhydlan, ſee Gough's Camden, vol. II. p. 439.

P. xxxiii. Some light is thrown upon the condition of minſtrels in the time of Edward II. by a proclamation in the ninth year of his reign (printed in Leland's Coll. vol. VI. p. 36), regulating the number of diſhes which ſhould be ſerved up at dinners; in the preamble to which, after reciting the luxury which had of old been uſed, it is added, "and beſydes this, becauſe many idle perſons, under colour of *mynſtrelſie*.... have ben, and yet be, receaved in other men's houſes to meate and drynke, and be not therwith contented yf they be not largely conſydered with gyftes of the lordes of the houſes." And it is provided, that "to the houſes of prelates, earles, and barons, none reſort to meate and drynke, unleſs he be a mynſtrel: and of theſe mynſtrels, that there come none except it be thre or foure *mynſtrels of honour* at the moſt, in one day, unleſs he be deſired.....and to the houſes of meaner men none come unleſs he be deſired.....and if any one do againſt this ordinaunce, at the firſte time he to loſe his minſtrelſie, and at the ſecond tyme to forſweare his crafte, and never to be receaved for a minſtrel in any houſe." It is obvious that this is a tranſlation; or, at leaſt, that the orthography and ſtructure of the ſenteaces has been accommodated to the time when it was firſt printed, which ſeems to have been about the beginning of Queen Elizabeth's reign.

P. xxxiv. Rymer has preſerved a patent by Edward IV. 1469, conſtituting a corporation of minſtrels; and a ſimilar one in 11 Car. I. See Burney's Hiſtory of Muſick, vol. II.

P. xli. In the "Compotus Garderobe," 12 Edward III. is an entry, "Magiſtro Conrad, regi heraldorum, & decem ALIIS *miniſtrallis*:" and afterwards, "Ludekino regi heraldorum Alemannie, et Ludekino Piper miniſtrallo domini imperatoris, facientibus miniſtralliam ſuam coram rege." An-

ſtis's Order of the Garter, vol. II. p. 283, Conf. p. 300. From this it would ſeem that minſtrels were purſuivants at arms; and it might eaſily be ſhewn, that ſeveral parts of the office of an herald are derived from his antient capacity of a minſtrel: thus heralds and minſtrels are joined together in the ſtatute of arms (Ib. p. 294); and in a Scotch ſtatute of 1471 (Ib. p. 441). Now, Mr. Anſtis ſhews, p. 282, that an analogy was always underſtood to exiſt between heralds and the clergy; and this will ſerve to eſtabliſh the connexion between minſtrels and eccleſiaſticks contended for by Dr. Percy in the text.

P. xliv. Some information relative to the jongleurs may be collected from Petrarch's curious, but angry, deſcription of them, in the Memoirs of his Life by M. l'Abbé de Sade, vol. III. p. 655; a paſſage which is noticed by Barrington, Obſ. anc. Stat. p. 504, where he refers his reader, "for his fuller ſatisfaction," to this "moſt learned diſſertation of Mr. Percy's." An Hungarian chronicle (cited by Gibbon, Rom. Hiſt. vol. V. p. 548), mentions the "*garrulus* cantus joculatorum." The chroniclers were generally monks; a conſideration which will account for the uſe of this contemptuous epithet, for the ſame reaſon, I ſuppoſe the author of Fleta to have been an eccleſiaſtick (as indeed moſt lawyers in that early age were); for, in his 2d book, cap. 71, he ſays, that the lord of a manor ought to follow his own counſel rather than that of "cujuſlibet voluntarii* juvenis, meneſtralli vel adulatoris." I will beg leave to add one more inſtance. In Jocelin's Life of St. Kentigern, cap. 37, is a ſtory of a *joculator* of the King of Ireland, who came to the court of Rederech [Roderick], King of Cambria [Strathcluyd], to ſee the magnificence of that monarch; and, being admitted into the hall, he *manu pſallebat in tympano & cythara*. For his reward, this *joculator*, who is alſo called *hyſtrio*, demanded neither ſilver nor gold, of which, he ſaid, there was plenty in Ireland [this was about A.D. 580], but ſome ripe mulberries; which the ſaint, by a miracle, for it was in the depth of winter, furniſhed. The monkiſh biographer cannot help having a fling at the profeſſion of minſtrels: "tanto," ſays he, "hujuſmodi *miniſtri* in oculis

* i. e. wilful.

audientium

audientium acceptior esse consuevit, quanto eos in cachinnos & verba risum moventia, amplius concitaverit." Jocelin wrote about 1180. The abhorrence in which actors have ever been held by the Popish and Presbyterian clergy (this is not the only instance in which Peter and Jack have met) seems to have originated in this enmity between the minstrels and monks. I have quoted this passage the rather because it contains an earlier picture of this race of men, and of the esteem in which they were held, than any, except one, of Dr. Percy's.

Two Months Tour in Scotland.

(Concluded from p. 513.)

THOUGH the month of July was now concluded, and though the natives of Inverness were inclined to compliment the season on account of its genial warmth, I found my apartment chill and comfortless without a fire at breakfast-time and supper. Peat is the usual, and, I believe, almost the only, fuel to be met with here, gaining admission even into the drawing rooms and dressing-rooms of families of the first rank and fashion in these neighbourhoods: it is, however, of a pretty good sort, and, after a little use, of no very offensive smell. But whatever, in point of warmth, may be wanting to the summer in this climate, is abundantly made up to it in daylight, there being literally no positive night during the fortnight, nearly, that I resided here, nor were the twilights at any time so obscure but that I could easily have read any common print; and yet, it seems, the height of the luminous season had been past about a fortnight before our coming.

Of the inhabitants of Inverness the impression remaining on my mind is, that they were a sensible, civilized, and sober people; decent in their dress, discreet in their conversation, and, though commendably frugal, by no means inelegant, in their mode of entertainment. Their breakfast, indeed, as is the case, I believe, through all the North of Scotland, was rather too costly, abundant, and substantial, consisting of conserves of various kinds, eggs, dried fish, ham, hung beef, and, together with the tea and coffee, the dangerous addition of distilled waters. It will readily be conceived that I describe a breakfast to *which I was invited, and, as readily, that it exceeded the preparation of a* mere domestic meal; it doubtless was intended to do honour to a stranger; and gratitude compels me to confess my obligations, not only to the gentleman who shewed me this mark of respect, but to several others also, for their hospitalities, attentions, and useful information.

My friends at length returned to me from their expedition through Caithness to the

Nigræ littora Thules, STATIUS;

or, in vulgar language, Johnny Groats's house; which, in spite of fatigues, and ill accommodations, unequalled, I apprehend, by any we experienced in company, their persevering spirits, vivacity, and good-humour, had made as amusing to them as their narratives rendered it afterwards agreeable to me. But with this extremity of our island having made no experimental or personal acquaintance, it will readily be allowed me, doubtless, not to pretend to describe it

Leaving Inverness, where our horses had enjoyed a most refreshing rest (my friends having performed their journey abovementioned on others hired for the purpose, of less weight, hardier, and, besides, accustomed to the rough ways and frequent quagmires of Caithness), we turned our faces Westward, and, after skirting along the Ness for about six miles, reached the North-east extremity of the loch, whence that river draws both its waters and its name.

It has already been recommended to travellers through countries such as this to stop occasionally, and turn their eyes towards the quarter whence they came, the scenery varying at almost every step, and the mountains perpetually forming themselves into fresh arrangements; some, as it were, withdrawing, others pressing forward, and all exhibiting themselves in new and unexpected points of view. The advantages of this retrospective practice were very amusingly experienced by us in our present ride, and will, it is hoped, be admitted in excuse for this repetition.

Our road ran along the margin of Loch Ness, through a continued grove of beech-trees; sometimes pursuing the level, and attaching itself closely to the water's edge; sometimes turning off, and climbing high above it; whilst, as a chain of mountains rose precipitately on our left, excluding every prospect but what themselves afforded, towards the right the eye was let loose to range

over

over the whole ſurface of the loch, or to repoſe upon its farther ſhore, not leſs mountainous, though of far inferior beauty.

Having advanced about eight miles, or one-third part of the whole length of Loch-Neſs, on a rocky point, projecting forward, and forming one ſide of a ſort of bay, the ruins of Caſtle Urquhart command regard. This caſtle was built by the family of Comyns; one of whom, lord of Badenoch, put in his claim to the throne of Scotland in the diſputed ſucceſſion betwixt Baliol and Bruce, on the one hand, and Lord Haſtings on the other. It is ſaid originally to have boaſted ſeven towers, of which one only remains, to frown in ſolitary ſtate, and augment the gloomy grandeur of the ſcene. Of the reſt it was probably diſmantled either by thoſe Welſh or Iriſh forces which our firſt Edward cauſed to paſs over into theſe North-weſtern parts of Scotland, about the cloſe of the thirteenth century, to avenge the reſiſtance of Baliol to that irkſome and paramount authority over all the affairs of that kingdom, for the eſtabliſhment of which he had, with as much artifice as apparent candour, interfered in adjudging the deſcent of the Scottiſh crown.

The country above and behind Caſtle Urquhart, extending to the Ocean, and ſkirted by the Hebrides or Weſtern iſles, is ſaid to be rude and romantic to an extreme degree. As Loch-Neſs is never known to freeze, ſo we were told of a water, called Lochanwyn, ſomewhere in that region, which never thaws. *(To be continued.)*

Mr. URBAN, *Aug.* 7.

LITTLE as Dr. Prieſtley's friends, and the Diſſenters, think themſelves bound to acquaint the publick with their plans, their own reputation is concerned in acknowledging or contradicting the receipt of a letter to him from Mr. John Adams, in America, who tells him and them ſome wholeſome truths; as ſtated in ſeveral of the public prints. Q. Q.

Mr. URBAN, *Aug.* 8.

YOUR Biblical Queriſt, p. 592, will find ſome ſolution to his query in Bp. Patrick's Commentary on 2 Chron. xvi. 1; where he ſays, Joſephus, viii. 6, ſuppoſed it a miſtake of the tranſcriber, who *put 36th for 26th; which was the laſt year of the reign of Baaſha,* who deceaſed, he thinks, immediately after Benhadad had defeated his intentions of re-building Ramah. Other Jewiſh and eminent modern writers take the 36th year of *Aſa* for the 36th year *of the kingdom of Judah*; which the Biſhop adopts on 1 Kings xvi. 8; to both which parts of his Commentary I refer at large. P. P.

Mr. URBAN, *Aug.* 10.

IN anſwer to X. Y. who ſeeks to conciliate 2 Chron. xvi. 1, where it is ſaid that Baaſha, King of Iſrael, came up againſt Judah, &c. in the ſix-and-twentieth year of Aſa, בשנת שלשים וששׁ למלכות אסא—with 1 Kings xvi. 8—13; whence we learn that Elah, the ſon of Baaſha, ſucceeded to the throne on the death of his father, in the twenty-ſixth year of Aſa, בשנת עשרים וששׁ שנה לאסא—and that the houſe of Baaſha was cut off within two years after. I reply, that the number in Chronicles is undoubtedly corrupted, as appears from the whole detail of the hiſtory in Kings. For שלשים, 30, I would therefore read עשרים, 20. I have been looking into the various readings collected by Dr. Kennicott, &c. into the antient verſions, but meet with nothing to ſupport this emendation. On turning, however, to the *Excerpta* from Grotius's Annotations, publiſhed in Walton's Polyglott, tom. VI. I find that the alteration I propoſe has been ſuggeſted long ago: "Alii," ſays he, "legendum putant *viceſimo*.

Yours, &c. POLYPRAGMON.

Mr. URBAN, *July* 25.

I THINK your correſpondent A B. (p. 518) will find ſome ſatisfactory information in an anonymous "Biographical Hiſtory of Sir William Blackſtone, late one of the Juſtices of both Benches," publiſhed in 1782; and reviewed in your vol. LII. p. 589.

"When Sir Thomas More was lord chancellor, he did uſe, at maſs, to ſit in the chancel, and his lady in a pew; and, becauſe the pew ſtood out of ſight, his gentleman-uſher ever after ſervice came to the lady's pew, and ſaid, "Madam, my lord is gone:" ſo, when the Chancellor's place was taken from him, the next time they went to church Sir Thomas More himſelf came to my lady's pew, and ſaid, "Madam, my lord is gone." Lord Bacon's Apophthegms, No. 89.

The above is the whole paſſage in Lord

Lord Bacon's Works wiſhed for by your correſpondent W. & D. p. 327

Yours, &c. N. R.

Mr. URBAN, *July* 26.

THE curious copper ſeal (vol LXII. p. 115, plate II. No. 5) found in the middle of a barrel of pitch, ſeems at firſt ſight to repreſent to us the effigies, as being crowned, of the bleſſed Virgin; but that may be juſtly doubted, though the Virgin is often ſtyled *regina cæli*. We are not told, p. 115, whence the pitch came; but I conjecture it may, nevertheleſs, be the portrait of that very eminent, and almoſt univerſal, ſaint, in theſe Northern parts, *St. Bridget* or *St. Bride*, who, as the legend ſays, "bowing down her head to kiſs the dry wood at the foot of the altar, it immediately grew green in token of her purity*." Does not all this ſeem to be implied by the croſs in her right-hand, and the flower in her left? If ſo, *A B.* in the area may denote *Abbatiſſa Bridgetta*, as ſhe was ſo conſpicuous an abbeſs. As for the inſcription round the ſeal, I confeſs I cannot read it, and ſhall be obliged to any gentleman that will decipher it, and to inform us what convent it belonged to. The firſt words appear to be *Sigillum Abaticum de*; but I can go no farther.

Your correſpondent J M. (vol. LXII. p. 125.) conjectures there might have been a *religious houſe* at *Pinchbeck*, in Lincolnſhire; but you may depend upon it there never was any ſuch there. He does not tell us whether the mantle-piece there ſpoken of be wood or ſtone; but, if the latter, one would ſuppoſe the inſcription to have been brought from elſewhere, as *giſt icy* is the common language of grave-ſtones. Query, therefore, if it were not taken (ſuppoſing it to be ſtone) from the churchyard of *Pinchbeck*, or of one of the neighbouring pariſhes. L. E.

Mr. URBAN, *Aug.* 6.

THE conjecture in your *note*, p 676, is right. Mrs. Boſcawen was a Miſs Woodward. There were four daughters; one married the Rev. James Dalton, ſome time rector of Stanmore, Middleſex, and is dead; another (who is alſo dead) married Mr. Gardner, father to the preſent bookſeller in the Strand; a third was Mrs. Boſcawen; and the fourth, now living at a very advanced age, is Mrs. Thackeray, of Harrow, widow of Dr. Thackeray, ſome time maſter of the ſchool.

Your fair Touriſt, p. 593, of courſe has not read Horace. The word *incertibus*, at any rate, is not Latin. The inſcription probably runs,

Hic licet et libris ſeminoque et *inertibus* horis
Ducere ſollicitæ jucunda oblivia vitæ.

Yours, &c. E. E. A.

Mr. URBAN, *July* 20.

IT is remarked, by a very refined writer of antiquity, that we generally hate the man whom we are conſcious of having injured. This ſentiment conveys no very favourable idea of human nature; nor is the truth of it ſo obvious as to command our immediate aſſent. He, who is ſenſible of his having uſed another ill, would be ready, one ſhould imagine, to make reparation for the affront by every proper conceſſion. To do away an unintentional injury, we have recourſe to conciliatory meaſures. Inſtead of ſhewing marks of reſentment againſt an injured friend, we rather endeavour, it ſhould ſeem, to re-inſtate ourſelves in his favour by an ingenuous acknowledgement of our offence.

But, if the treſpaſs be great, if the breach we have made be too wide to be immediately cloſed, or, as ſoon as healed, forgotten; interrupted friendſhip will ſeldom be renewed to our mutual ſatisfaction: theſe are inſuperable bars to it. Whatever may be pretended to the contrary, ſelf is the ſpring of all our actions; it imperceptibly moves the moſt diſintereſted minds.

Now, if we are conſcious of having injured a man, we reproach ourſelves for what we have done in proportion to our ſenſe of the injury. This ſelf-reproach renders us diſſatisfied with ourſelves. We ſee our conduct in a light which we vainly endeavour to avoid. Our peace of mind is conſequently diſturbed. In the mean time, we are haunted by the image of the perſon on whoſe account we experience ſo diſagreeable a conflict. We look on him with diſguſt, as the cauſe of all we ſuffer; and we cannot forgive him the uneaſineſs he occaſions: we hate the author of our ſelf-degradation. Whilſt we attempt to fly from the humiliating picture, we ſee him impeding our eſcape, and preſenting it to our view in a more extenſive canvaſs. We conceive, therefore,

* Britiſh Piety, 1 Febr. Devotions of *the Church of Rome*, p. 36.

fore, an antipathy againſt him; and, inſtead of cultivating his acquaintance, ſhun his company, in order to prevent the repetition of feelings that interrupt our ſelf-complacency. This is the natural proceſs of the heart, which cannot be reſiſted without great reſolution.

If our conduct become generally known, we have a double cauſe for diſliking the aggrieved or injured perſon, who not only impoſes on us the hard taſk of condemning ourſelves, but leads the world to paſs ſentence upon us alſo. Accuſed by others, we make an effort to exculpate ourſelves, or to gloſs over our frailties. We cannot ſubmit to the cenſures of the world, though we often bear our own with much ſeeming philoſophy. But this is plainly owing to ſelf-flattery. For, amidſt our voluntary puniſhment, we ſoothe ourſelves with the ideas of ingenuouſneſs and impartiality. When the world, however, takes part againſt us, we inſtantly become our own advocates; though what we undertake to defend will hardly admit of the ſlighteſt extenuation.

We have been looking on the injured character with a jealous and ſuſpicious eye. Wiſhing to exonerate ourſelves, we find it can only be done by ſhifting the burthen from our own ſhoulders to thoſe of our enemy; for, from the moment of the world's interference, we deem him ſuch. We repreſent him, therefore, as having provoked us to the attack, and hold him forth, perhaps, as the aggreſſor, or we involve the whole tranſaction in myſtery. We aſperſe his character, in order to reſtore luſtre to our own; and, abſorbed by the contemplation of our adverſary's faults, we almoſt become reconciled to ourſelves. It is certainly a fact, that ſuch unbecoming behaviour to a friend often originates in jealous competition. When we ſee our companion more ſteady than ourſelves, in his adherence to principles which we both adopted, we cannot brook his ſuperiority. In proportion as he riſes, we ſink in our own eſtimation. We therefore refer his conduct to ſome unworthy motive, though our conſcience upbraid us with the meanneſs of cheriſhing ſuſpicions ſo evidently falſe. It ſeldom happens, however, that, in theſe caſes, we attend to the dictates of our hearts. We more frequently inſinuate theſe unwarrantable ſuſpicions to the world. The conſequence of all is that our friendſhip is diſſolved. *We deteſt the man whom we cannot approach* without being lowered in our own opinion, and even prefer an open breach, introductory to hoſtilities, to the mortifying alternative of ſelf-humiliation.

Theſe reflexions (which are merely an expanſion of a paſſage in Tacitus) are certainly founded: I could produce more than one example to confirm them. And they may not be unuſeful if they ſuggeſt to us theſe important truths—that we ſhould guard with all diligence the avenues of our hearts, and often ſcrutinize the motives of our actions—that, though we ought not to entertain degrading ſentiments of our nature, we ſhould beware of placing an implicit confidence in the character of benevolence too unreſervedly attributed to man—that, without the reſtraints of Religion, we ſhall often betray a malignant ſelfiſhneſs, though, perhaps, unconſcious of the diſcovery—and that, in ſhort, we ſhall never act on conſiſtent principles, till we have turned our *human paſſions* into the channel of *Chriſtian charity*. P.

Mr. URBAN, *July* 10.

IN conſequence of reading, p. 530, ſome judicious advice from Dr. Hawes to the proprietors of Canals, &c. I am induced to ſubmit to your conſideration an obſervation or two on the ſame ſubject, notwithſtanding I am conſcious, that ſo truly benevolent and uſeful an inſtitution as that of the Humane Society can never want advocates for its ſupport, nor receive any acceſſion of praiſe or fame from any eulogies of mine. I would wiſh, therefore, to hint (for it would be the height of arrogance to dictate to men who are ſo much better qualified to judge), that ſermons preached for the better ſupport, and in behalf, of this ſociety, in the reſpective pariſh-churches near which the canals muſt paſs, would greatly promote and facilitate Dr. Hawes's benevolent intentions of providing receptacles for the receiving of thoſe apparently drowned, furniſhed with all the apparatus neceſſary for employing the reſuſcitative proceſs. From the liberality of the preſent times, when every charity, private as well as public, receives the greateſt encouragement; there could be no doubt of this meeting with its deſerved ſucceſs. The clergy on their part, I am convinced, would not heſitate a moment to grant the uſe of their churches for purpoſes ſo very beneficial to ſociety in general,

neral, while proprietors of the canals, and the inhabitants of the reſpective places, would feel themſelves happy in an opportunity of ſhewing, by their voluntary contributions, how much they valued and eſteemed an inſtitution, which doubtleſs contributes in ſo great a degree to the preſervation of the lives of ſo many of their fellow-creatures. With the ſincereſt wiſhes for the ſucceſs of *this*, and the many other excellent charities by which this nation is peculiarly diſtinguiſhed. I remain,

Yours, &c. Q.

Mr. URBAN, *July 7.*

THE name of Vaux, mentioned p. 517, as exiſting at Whipſnade, co. Bedford, may, perhaps, be Thomas Vaux, who lately was a Major in the Bedfordſhire Militia. I think he now reſides at Dunſtable, and is unmarried, or, at leaſt, has no children.

The late Rector of Courtenhall near Northampton was a Mr. Vaux, who reſided there with his brothers and ſiſters, all of which family, if I miſtake not, were unmarried. The brothers were John and George. George died before the Rector; but John is, I believe, now living. Your correſpondent, the genealogiſt, p. 117, mentions two ſiſters, Edward the laſt Lord Vaux of Harrowdon. Brydges, in his Northamptonſhire, mentions another ſiſter Joice; and two brothers, William and Henry. He ſays, that Edward the laſt Lord Vaux, dying without lawful iſſue, left his inheritance to Nicholas ſon of Eliſ. his wife. To him Charles Knolles his ſon ſucceeded, who, in 1694, ſold Harrowdon to Thomas Wentworth, Eſq. who was in poſſeſſion of it when the Hiſtory of that pariſh was written.

What extinct Peerage of Collins is alluded to p. 517?—I have two or three times ſeen quotations from ſuch a book; but have never been able to meet with the book, or to gain any intelligence of it. MATTHEW KNAPP.

Mr. URBAN, *Howden, Feb.* 17.

OBSERVING ſome comments, p. 25, from D. H. upon the inſcription which I ſent you, p. 973, of your laſt volume, be ſo obliging as to inſert the following remarks in anſwer to that gentleman.

I am well aware that it is generally ſaid, that the inſcription in queſtion is *over Biſhop* Walter Skirlaw's bowels, *but, I believe, it is* nothing to the authenticity of it, whether Kirkham or Skirlaw were of moſt conſequence, or which was the greateſt benefactor to the town *, and I make no ſcruple of ſaying, that the inſcription, as given by D. H. Plate III. p. 25, is inaccurately copied The doubtful word appears to be the ſurname; now, if it were Skirlaw, it would begin with an S, and there is no ſpace that would admit of the letter S between the *de* and the K (I am now ſpeaking of the inſcription as it yet remains on the ſtone, which is ſo fair as to make the plate of D. H. a burleſque upon it, as he, or any of his friends, if they were ever to travel this way, would diſcover); the next is I, the lower p rt of which is wanting, then is the crack or break in the ſtone, the next letter is evidently II (which would not be in the word *Skirlaw*), A is very clear, with a hyphen over it to denote the omiſſion of M, which is well known was the uſual method of denoting the omiſſion of M or N even in times nearer our own than 1260, but which was, I believe, never uſed to denote the omiſſion of W.

As for the authorities which D. H. makes uſe of to ſupport his obſervations, they are, except Leland's, entirely negative; and becauſe thoſe authors whom he quotes (who were none of them living at the death of either of the Biſhops in queſtion †) do not mention that *Kirkham* was emboweled at Howden, ſhall we infer from that, that the inſcription does not belong to him, when it may be ſuppoſed, without any great violence to rational probability, that his attendants would perform that office to him, eſpecially as they had to convey his body to ſo great a diſtance as from Howden to Durham? Now Mr. Hutchinſon's authority and Leland's are the very ſame; and, if Mr. H. do not bring a more ſubſtantial teſtimony than this very inſcription to prove that it is over *Kirkham's* bowels, will D. H. ſay, that Leland brings any ſtronger proof than the ſame inſcription to prove that it is over *Skirlaw's* ‡?

Whatever

* We have a tradition at Howden, that
Biſhop Skirlaw was *good to his people,*
He built a new ſchool-houſe, and brightened the ſteeple:
but I know of no other.

† *Matthew Paris* died *Anno* 1259; *Matthew Weſtminſter* died *Anno* 1380; and *Robert Graviſanes* about 1335.

‡ *Gent*, in the Appendix to his *Hiſtory of Ripon*, ſpeaking of Howden Church, gives this

Whatever degree of credit D. H. may wiſh to attach to the inſcription as copied by Mr. Carter, I muſt beg leave to obſerve, that being upon the ſpot, and having opportunity to examine it leiſurely and minutely, it may be preſumed, that the copy, p. 973, of your laſt volume, is as accurately taken as it would have been by any travelling antiquary, who frequently makes half an hour the extent of his time to view and tranſcribe what he thinks moſt curious in an antique edifice.

D. H. (after ſlighting Mr. H. for referring to Howden, in the ſecond volume of the Hiſtory of Durham *) ſays, he ſhould have been ſurprized to have found that town deſcribed there, "as it is not a member of the Church of Durham." To convince him of the contrary, if he looks in the laſt page of the firſt volume of that work, among the officers of the Biſhop of Durham, he will find that the Rev. Robert Pelrſon, M. A. is Keeper or Vicar General, and Official Principal in ſpiritual matters of the peculiar juriſdiction of the Dean and Chapter of Durham, of Howden, Howdenſhire, and Hemingbrough †.

Mr. URBAN, *March* 12.

YOUR correſpondent W. H. Reid had certainly but little occaſion to feel himſelf ſo ſore from the correction he complains of, which was adminiſtered with a very becoming degree of moderation, and totally diveſted of the motives which he has laid ſo much ſtreſs upon. He would have done well to have thought twice ere he replied with ſo much acrimony and ſo little judgement to an aſſertion which will be found not to have been made at random, or with a claim to any degree of learning whatever. It is ſomewhat extraordinary that Mr. W. H. R, ſhould have diſcovered that "*B.* den Engelſman" ſhould be "*W.* de Britain." Who has ever heard of this W. de Britain? or has the profound and moſt ingenious tranſlator adopted this name for that of Guliel-mus Brito, the Briton, or another perſon of the ſame name who was an Engliſh Minorite of the 14th century? But perhaps not, and the world may be indebted to him for pointing out a new moraliſt, or, as he terms him, a Socrates. Maittaire, in his *Annales Typographici*, mentions an edition of "*Bartholomæus de Engelſman van de Proprieten der Dingen*," printed at Haerlem in 1484, and another edition printed at the ſame place in 1485, both of which are undoubtedly tranſlations of *Barth. de Glanville's* well-known work *De Proprietatibus Rerum*. Now, without underſtanding Dutch or German ſo well as Mr. W. H. R, it is fair to aſk, whether *B.* or any word beginning with that letter, in either of thoſe languages, can poſſibly be rendered *William?*

What the book is from which W. H. R. has given his *moral quotation* the Lord knows; but it is pretty clear, by this time, that it is not the Haarlem book he mentions; and therefore it is no leſs ſtrange than true, Mr. Urban, that your correſpondent has been "miſtaken both in the author and the title of the book."

Of the latter ſentence of the gentleman's letter it is difficult to diſcover the wit which it affects, or even the grammatical conſtruction. The writer of this does not ſet up for a "linguiſt." That character ſeems more properly to belong to W. H. R, who is, perhaps, qualifying for a Notary Public; but, from the ſpecimen of his language above referred to, it may be fairly inferred, that *he* wants a little "laſhing" to make him a *grammarian*.

S. E.

Mr. URBAN, *Saliſbury-ſquare, Aug.* 3.

BE pleaſed to acquaint your correſpondent Dr. Pegge, that I have a braſs medallion of the ſame Turkiſh emperor, as I ſhould ſuppoſe, with that deſcribed by him in p. 625, and bearing

this inſcription thus: *Hic requieſcunt Viſcera* Walteri Skirlaw, *quæ ſepeliuntur ſub hoc Saxo.* A. D. 1405; than the latter part of which, compared with the original, nothing can be more unlike.

* When Mr. Hutchinſon delivered propoſals for publiſhing the Hiſtory of the county Palatine of Durham, he meant to comprize it in two volumes; but, as he proceeded, he found materials to grow ſo much upon him, that he was obliged to extend it farther than he firſt propoſed, or to give the public a mutilated hiſtory; and, as the interior parts of the county had a greater claim upon the hiſtorian than the exterior, conſequently Howden, with ſeveral other places, which form part of the dioceſe of Durham, and come within Mr. H's plan, yet remain to be deſcribed.

† Alſo Archdeacon of Cleveland; and it is with great pleaſure that I embrace this opportunity of teſtifying the orderly and regular manner, ſo highly becoming the clerical character, in which that gentleman holds *his annual viſitation in this church.*

ing date 1481, but, without a reverſe; found at Charlton, in Kent, in digging the foundation for a waſh-houſe. But what Dr. Pegge is pleaſed to ſtyle *immenſe* in his medallion is nothing in compariſon with mine; the weight of his being, it ſeems, only 10½ oz. Avoirdupois, whereas that in my poſſeſſion weighs 11b. 9½ oz. Avoirdupois.

The heads are not, perhaps, very much alike, and the inſcription round mine is, SULTANI MOHAMMETH, OCTHOMANI PUGELI BYZANTII IMPERATORIS, 1481. N. N.

Mr. URBAN, *Aug.* 6.

INCERTI*BUS** in Mr. Swete's inſcription, p. 593, col. 2, is as bad Latin as paginibus, which has been thrown in the teeth of a Cambridge profeſſor—Ibid. l. 2, read *foot*.

Mr. Lilliman has been guilty of a very great inaccuracy in his drawing of Iona cathedral, p. 594, if thoſe of Moſes Griffith, for Mr. Pennant's Voyage to the Hebrides, pl. XXI. XXII. of Mr. Cardonnell, and of the Earl of Buchan when Lord Cardroſs, be faithful; for, they all agree in repreſenting it *ſquare*, whereas Mr. L. has given it *round*. Such indeterminate ſketches are no credit to your Miſcellany, which can boaſt ſo much better.

P. 595, col. 2, l. 38, read William *de* Karilepho; l. 45, r. bull; l. 56, in note, Carilephe; 596, col. 1, l. 8, for *Adonis* r. *Odo*; l. 29. 8th *of* King Edward I.; n. 1, l. 2, conſenſerat; n. 3, l. 2, r. diſeſeivit; n. 5, l. 3, r. exceptis; l. 6, dele the point after Quo. p. 597, n. 3, l. 3, r. goods; l. 5, *juſticiarios*.

What is the *difference* between a *ſlab* and a *grave ſtone* when applied to ſepulchral purpoſes? By how many various terms is the monument in queſtion deſigned! a *ſlab*; a *blue* marble *grave-ſtone*: an old *black* coffin *like marble*; a *ſtone* formed *like a coffin of veined* black *limeſtone*; by Mr. Savage, LXII. 793, a large *blue* ſtone. Metham, p. 597, is called Metham in p. 598. When W. H. ſatisfies you that Roger Hoveden was "a monk of the houſe" at Howden, you may prefer his authority to the "*authorities* to whoſe works he does not find leiſure to refer." I cannot find where Hoveden (who died in the reign of *John*, or at leaſt cloſed his annals with that reign) mentions the death of Bp. Kirkham in that of Henry III. I wiſh *W. H.* had told you where Mr. *Pennant* gives this inſcription.

* See p. 500. EDIT.

May not the fragments in Iſlington (rather *Iſlington*) church, Devon, p. 603, belong to the tomb of *William Branſi*, or *Branſi*, or ſome ſuch name, *hujus*, perhaps, *eccleſiæ vicarii*. The initials of his name, *W. B.* are on each ſide the ſhaft of the croſs.

The firſt account of the *Fairy Toot* is in vol. LIX. p. 392. D. H.

Mr. URBAN, *Shaſton, June* 16.

I HAVE a curious antique braſs ſeal, which was dug out of a garden belonging to Mr. Matthews, of this town about ſix months ago; and have incloſed a good impreſſion of it (*ſee plate III. fig.* 1). By the inſcription, it appears to have been formerly the property of *John Mortimer*. No perſon, however, of that name is now living in Shaſton, or near it. The figures on it are, a lion with his paws on an animal, which, I think, was intended for a griffin. An engraving of it would oblige many of your readers, and particularly,

Yours, &c. ROBERT SHIRLEY.

Mr URBAN, *Primroſe-yard, June* 30.

INCLOSED you have a ſketch, taken in 1792, of the font, and of a curious old carving, on the Weſt ſide of the porch of Netteſwell church, in Eſſex (*fig.* 2, 3); which perhaps may deſerve a corner in one of your miſcellaneous plates. H. ELLIS.

Mr. URBAN, *July* 14.

THE following particulars of a worthy member of ſociety, which I learned from a friend when paſſing through that part of the country where he reſides, may not be unacceptable to ſome of your readers.

John Aggcroft, a reſident near Stockport, Cheſhire, follows the buſineſs of a canvaſs-weaver, that particular ſort which is uſed by painters for their large pieces, and chears himſelf whilſt at his labour with the thoughts that his works will be preſerved and immortalized as the foundation on which others rear their laurels. He has traced, and to a certainty convinced himſelf, that the canvaſs on which the celebrated painting of the Death of Chatham, by Copley, was executed, was entwined by himſelf. This circumſtance alone frequently affords a pleaſing ſubject of converſation.

Without paternal inheritance, by the labour of his own hands, he has procreated

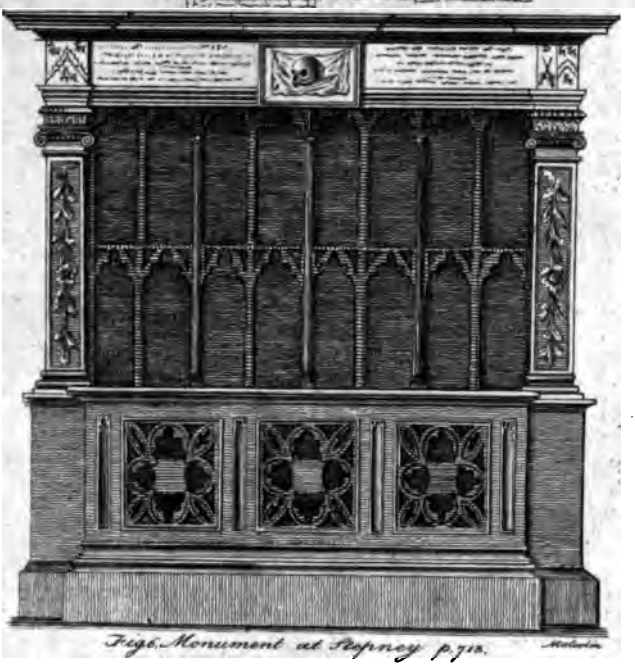


Fig. 6. Monument at Repney p. 712.

chased a library, the value of which is said to be worth more than 100l. Among his books are Chambers's Dictionary; different Histories of England; Natural Philosophy, and Natural History of the Kingdom; Biographies; Geographies; all chiefly purchased in numbers; the Gentleman's Magazine, bound up, which he has constantly read for 40 years past. He is not only his own Bookbinder, but also the Bookbinder for the neighbourhood.

His house is the general resort of the literary men in the village, who meet either to receive information from the Village Nestor or from his books. Besides being a Weaver and Bookbinder, he makes his own looms, and has made several for the neighbourhood. He has been enabled to build three cottages, in a niche of one of which is placed a bust of himself from a likeness taken in plaster, and from which a striking resemblance was cut by an ingenious mechanick (Henry Wilde), who was also an excellent workman.

Mr. John Agecroft is a self-taught genius, having little, if any, instructions acquired from others either in reading or writing. He is now near the age of 75, stout, hale, strong, and walks remarkably upright*, with a degree of agility seldom found in a person of his age. He lives at present (and probably has done so the chief part of his life) on vegetables, bread, and milk, seldom touching meat, malt, or spirituous liquors. Strong in his passions, and violent in his expressions, he has the meekness of a lamb, nor would he injure a fly.

This hasty sketch and imperfect tribute due to the superior merit of a man, who, like many a gem, is buried in the unfathomed deep, may probably be the means of some one stepping forward (who has better information) to do justice, by giving more particulars than at present has occurred to J. H.

Mr. URBAN, *Aug.* 3.

I HAVE made another visit to Stepney, with a view to examine again the monument of Sir Henry Colet. The result is a drawing, which I present to your readers, and more particularly to M. S. (see vol. LXII. pp. 401, 592, 1186.)

I do not find, upon attentively viewing it, any positive certainty, either in the ornaments, or the placing them, that may decide whether they are all original, or whether the Grecian are added. Indeed, the tomb has been so repeatedly repaired, as the inscriptions carefully inform us, that one can scarcely conjecture why it has happened that it has required so much attention*. Possibly some of your enlightened correspondents may be capable of informing us.

The slab which covers the tomb undoubtedly has either been a blank, or it is modern; for, the inscription, instead of reading across the top, is placed lengthways; and, besides, it records the repairs. It is probable, if there has been one, some of the alterations have been fatal to it. What follows appears to have been placed there in 1783, as the paint is quite fresh:

"Here lies interred the body of Sir HENRY COLET, knt. citizen and mercer, and lord mayor of London in the years 1486 and 1495. He was the third son of Richard Colet, esq. and the father of Dr John Colet, dean of St. Paul's, who founded St. Paul's school in 1512, and committed the same to the trust of the worshipful Company of Mercers; by whom this tomb has been repaired in the years 1605, 1697, and 1783."

Half of the above is on one side, and the rest on the other, of the tablet, which ornaments the frieze on the top of the tomb. Whether or no this monument has been from the first in its present taste† is to me very doubtful: I should incline to think otherwise. I have seen many tombs of founders of chancels, aisles, &c. where (as is common) niches have been left in the wall for them, with the arch or recess ornamented, and merely a cluster of pilasters or moulding on the sides and top. May it not have been the case with this? and may not the modern chimney-piece, to which it bears a considerable resemblance, have been placed against it? The Gothic is light and elegant; the Grecian is very well, but rather heavy. However, I do not wish to obtrude my mere conjectures as positive assertions. I will add, that, upon an attentive exa-

* Said to be very like, in many particulars, *to the Woodman, by Barker.*

* See Plate III. fig. 3.

† In the "New View of London," it is called a spacious marble monument of the Ionic order, containing these arms: 1. Sable, on a chevron engrailed between three hounds trippant Argent, as many anulets of the first. 2. The arms of the Dean of St. Paul's; *viz.* Gules, two swords in saltire Argent, hilted Or, in chief the letter D of the third. This is impaled with the coat beforementioned. Edmination

mination of that vaſt receptacle, Weſtminſter-abbey, I remember but one inſtance of the mixture of two kinds of architecture; which is Edward the Confeſſor's tomb, where the baſe is a kind of Gothick, and the top quite Grecian. In the Poet's Corner there is a receſs much decorated, with an altar-tomb thruſt as it were in one corner, the ſides and top encircled with arches, &c.*; and this may ſerve as an illuſtration of what I have ſtated as my opinion of the tomb in queſtion, that it was once quite Gothick. Not one of a conſiderable number of drawings of monuments from different parts of the country, which were made by me in the courſe of laſt ſummer, afford any ſpecimen of a mixture; not that I mean to inſinuate there is none; your correſpondent, no doubt, has ſeen ſuch. Still, I think, it had been better avoided.

I have given the bas-reliefs, *fig.* 4, 5. That of the Crucifixion cannot be miſtaken. The other appears to be the marriage of St. Catharine†, as the figure kneeling has drapery. St. John is frequently repreſented naked, and generally ſtanding. The infant has, I conjecture from the attitude, been ſeated on the knees of the Virgin. But why the marriage of St. Catharine ſhould have been placed here is not to be otherwiſe accounted for, than that it is a remain of ſome more antient ſtructure. It is ſo placed as to lead one to ſuppoſe its preſervation was the principal motive in the architect, as it has no connexion whatever with the general plan of the building. In concluding, I muſt beg your readers to forgive any thing in the above that may appear like poſitive aſſertion, as I diſclaim it.

Yours, &c. J. P. MALCOLM.

Mr. URBAN, *Hoſband's Boſworth, July* 15.

A TRANSLATION has lately appeared of the beautiful poem *Ververt*; or, the Parrot of Nevers; from the French, by Monſ. Greſſet. By many this tranſlation is attributed, with great confidence, to the learned author of "The Holy Bible faithfully tranſlated from corrected Texts of the Originals," &c. &c. Yet there ſeems to be reaſon for queſtioning whether the tranſlator of Greſſet's poem be alſo the tranſlator of the Bible. The latter, it is well-known, is a Roman Catholic clergyman. And with this circumſtance it is hardly poſſible to reconcile ſeveral aſſertions of the tranſlator of *Ververt*. For my part, I know no Roman Catholic clergyman capable of aſſerting, that "*Agnus Dei's* are kept as a ſort of taliſman by the devout of the Romiſh church;" or that "the recital of the 130th Pſalm is ſuppoſed by Catholicks to have a particular efficacy in liberating ſouls from purgatory." Theſe aſſertions, if they are true when confined to the ignorant, are certainly not true if extended to the well-educated and well-inſtructed Roman Catholicks. The character of Dr. Geddes, for preciſion of ſentiment, and accuracy of language, would never have ſuffered him to expreſs himſelf ſo incorrectly and ſo unqualifiedly to the diſadvantage of his Catholic brethren. But, what renders it the moſt incredible, that Dr. Geddes is the tranſlator of *Ververt*, is the account which the tranſlator gives in the following lines of a Popiſh *indulgence*:

"By which, as ev'ry theologue can tell,
The greateſt rogue may 'ſcape not only hell,
But ev'n that purging fire and tranſient pain,
Which ſouls not perfectly contrite ſuſtain
In the next world."

This picture of a Romiſh indulgence is ſo unfaithfully diſtorted, that it is impoſſible it ſhould be the work of a Roman Catholic clergyman. None of this profeſſion ever taught, or was taught, that "a rogue may eſcape hell" through the benefit of an indulgence ‡. It is confeſſed by the author of the tranſlation, Preface, p. 8, that he has ſometimes expanded the author's thoughts by additions that ſeemed to ariſe naturally from the ſubject, ſuch as, he is confident, Greſſet himſelf would not have diſapproved of in an Engliſh tranſlation. What! would Greſſet have approved of additions made to his poem, in which a falſe, invidious, and defamatory account is held out to the public of one of his religious tenets? I appeal with the utmoſt confidence to Dr. Geddes, to know whether he above lines are ſuch as either Greſſet would have approved of, or ſuch as he himſelf would have written, without a moſt malicious, becauſe wilful, miſrepreſen-

* Does not Mr. Malcolm here deſcribe *Chaucer's monument? Edit.*

† *Is it not rather the adoration of the Magi, the three reduced to one? Edit.*

* The Engliſh Catholicks are much indebted to the liberality of Mr Urban for his candid inſertion of *Roman Catholic Principles* in vol. LVII; where an accurate ſtatement of the Roman Catholic doctrine concerning an indulgence may be found.

tation

tation of the Roman Catholic doctrine of an indulgence? The truth ſeems to be, that the tranſlator of Greſſet either knew not, or, if he knew, deſigned to diſfigure, the religion of his author, by a method as injurious to Roman Catholicks as it is diſhonourable to himſelf.

Yours, &c. LEICESTRENSIS.

Mr. URBAN, *Bath, Aug.* 4.

FOR the ſati-faction of SCRUTATOR, p. 627, I ſend you a paragraph from the Bath Chronicle of the 1ſt inſt. The account alluded to appeared originally in the ſame paper of June 27. H.W.

"The private belonging to the Shropſhire militia, who, in June laſt, was inſtantaneouſly deprived of the uſe of his limbs, on uttering a profane wiſh, to corroborate a falſehood, which he had aſſerted reſpecting the riots at Birmingham, and was admitted a patient in the General Hoſpital in this city, was, a few days ſince, bleſſed with a perfect recovery, which took place as inſtantaneouſly as his affliction, ſoon after his leaving the warm bath*."

Mr. URBAN, *Aug.* 9.

THERE are many fine-ſpun theories (and ſome that have lately occupied your valuable pages) which it would be abſurd to ſuppoſe practicable. I ſcarcely need at this time, as you have ſo lately dropt the ſubject, ſay I mean the planting of trees on the edges of canals, which one of your learned correſpondents propoſed (from his ſtudy, to be ſure); for, had he written from the ſide of a canal, he would have ſeen it impracticable. He propoſes to plant them on the edge of the canal, and yet talks of a towing-path. In ſuch caſe, the trees would be a bar to the rope, and therefore impracticable. Nor are we, Mr. Urban, under any ſuch ſtraits, for the planting and raiſing of timber, at our time of day, when ſuch liberal encouragement is given, not only for ſhip-timber, but every other uſeful kind, by the worthy and noble Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce. If the propoſer of the plan replies, the trees may be planted on one ſide of the canal, and the boats may be towed on the other; I beg leave, in anſwer, to ſay, that, in general, the proprietors of the canals have no property but on one ſide of the ſaid waters, on which they have a graveled path, incloſed by a hedge. This is the plan of the canal from the Trent to the Merſey, and, I ſuppoſe, of the reſt. The landholders had, no doubt, a valuable conſideration for their land ſo cut; but the farmers had no abatement in their rents, as I have been told; the convenience of water for their cattle and houſehold having been judged an ample compenſation, eſpecially as it enabled them to fill up the pits of water in their grounds which before ſerved for that purpoſe.

The gentleman who writes from Witney may ſee a very good buſt of Charles the Firſt in Hammerſmith church, put up by Sir Nicholas Criſp, or family. T. O.

* We doubt whether this will give *ſatiſfaction* to Scrutator; and the rather, as we learn from a correſpondent, who has lately been in Warwickſhire, that the whole ſtory is treated as a *fiction*. *Indeed, we never could diſcover the cauſe of it.* EDIT.

Mr. URBAN, *July* 23.

MR. Mavor, in his "New Deſcription of Blenheim," ſpeaking of the fountain lately ſet up in the gardens, ſays, "In the centre of an elegant, capacious baſon, where dolphins ſeem to ſport, ſtands the baſe, formed of a ſpecies of porous ſtone, permeable by the water, and thrown together in rude pomp, with an arch from Eaſt to Weſt, in which are marble figures of a lion [*ſtanding to drink*] and a ſea-horſe couchant, probably ſome of the original adjuncts of the river-gods that recline on the ſides above. There are four in number. They are ſculptured in marble, with a delicacy and expreſſion ſcarcely to be ſurpaſſed, and are uſually ſuppoſed to repreſent the Nile, the Rhine, the Danube, and the Tiber. This appropriation is evidently wrong in ſome; but, as they have few characteriſtic appendages, it is not eaſy to offer a certain diſcrimination, nor, perhaps, was it ever intended. If the alluſion is to the antique, the veiled figure may poſſibly be the Danube*, or the Nile; that with the right leg reſting on an oar the Tiber; the figure with the Negro features the Niger; the other

* "On an antient medal of Trajan the Danube is depicted having its head covered with a veil.

Danubius penitus caput occultatus moris

— — — — — — *ſuo.* AUSON. Epig. iv.

The river Tiber is repreſented in the Vatican at Rome reſting his leg on an oar; the hair and features ſufficiently mark the Niger. The other has no particular characteriſtick here; but, in a print of the original fountain at Rome, the palm-tree is placed near: and we are told the Indus ſhould be drawn with a pleaſing countenance, which ſo far correſponds with the application."

the Indus. On the ſquare pedeſtal of an obeliſk of white marble is the ſubſequent inſcription, in four different languages, Latin, Greek, Italian, and Spaniſh; "ſetting forth, that this fine piece of ſculpture, the laſt work of Bernini, and a copy from the magnificent fountain in the Piazza Navona at Rome, was a preſent from the Spaniſh ambaſſador at the Papal court to the firſt duke of Marlborough. It has only been recently erected, and, during the many years it lay neglected, was much damaged, and part of it loſt" (p. 101—103).

Not to criticiſe Mr. M's account with too great ſeverity, I am ſurpriſed he was not aware that Bernini deſigned theſe four ſtatues, which ſupport the fine Egyptian obeliſk found, under the pontificate of Innocent IV, in the circus of Caracalla, to repreſent the four great rivers of the four quarters of the world. For *Europe* he would certainly chuſe the *Danube*, for *Aſia* the *Ganges*, for *Africa* the *Nile*, and for *America* the *Rio del Plata*. He has moſt happily adapted the ſeveral characteriſticks, or emblems: Danube and Nile are ſtrictly claſſical; the one ſitting with his oar, extending his hands, which ſupport the Papal arms ſurrounded with cornucopiæ, the horſe drinking under his feet; the other concealing his head, which it was reſerved for Mr. M's countryman to unveil. At the back of this figure were the palm-tree and lotus, productions of Egypt. The American river-god ſits on a heap of gold coin and has a broad rich bracelet on his left leg, and rings in his ears, and lifts up his eyes and left hand in ſurpriſe, as if firſt made known to the reſt of the world; a large ſerpent crawling down a rock behind. Theſe four figures may be ſeen in Roſſi's Collection of Statues, Rom. 1704, pl. 97, 98, 99. 100, and the following deſcription of them in the "Voyage en Italie, 1765-6," IV. 107: "The great fountain in the middle of the Piazza Navona is after Bernini, and is his fineſt deſign. It repreſents the four largeſt rivers in the world, the Danube, the Ganges, the Nile, and the Plata, ſitting on the four extremities of a rock, which ſupports the obeliſk, and from its four ſides diſcharges four rivers of water, not indeed very full ſtreams, but well diſpoſed. The cavity of this rock exhibits a cavern, whence a lion and horſe iſſue to *drink*, attributes of Europe and Africa, *and executed by Lazzaro Morelli*. Over *two of the ſides of the entrance* of this cavern are the arms of Pope Pamphili. On the top of the rock is a large pedeſtal, whereon ſtands the obeliſk. The whole piece of machinery is very beautiful, and ſo contrived as to give the obeliſk greater elevation; the ſculpture is excellent, and more correct than Bernini's uſual manner; the palm-tree is well placed, and ſerves to characteriſe one of the rivers, which are all of a ſpirited and great deſign, and derived from the antique, and were executed by *Claudio Franceſe Baratta*, *Giacomo Antonio Fancelli*, and *Antonio Raggi*. They are of marble; the rocks of Tiburtine ſtone, and the obeliſk and pedeſtal of red granite."

Mr. Richardſon *, whoſe father had a model of the fountain, by Camillo Ruſconi, ſays, there is a very entertaining account of it in Baldinucci's Life of Bernini.

The arms on one ſide of the baſe of this obeliſk are,

Under a coronet, in a bordure of lions and caſtles, per ſaltire, two baſkets and five . . . . . .

Under a coronet, in a bordure of ſaltires, two wolves with lambs in their mouths.

The Spaniſh inſcription begins
Siendo ambaxador &c. 1680.
The Latin,
Ad Innocentium &c. 1681.
The Greek,
ΠΡΟΣ ΙΝΝΟΚΕΝΤΙΟΝ &c. ΕΤΕΙ ΧΠΗΙΔΔΑΙ.
The Italian,
Mentre al ſommo &c. 1681.

The fourth figure, or Eaſtern river-god, ſtretches out his hands to a ſerpent crawling and a ſhell. This is not ſtrictly correſpondent to that at Rome, where the Ganges is repreſented recumbent, crowned with ſedge, a rudder between his legs, and under them a griffin-like fiſh. I am therefore rather inclined to ſuppoſe this was another deſign for the river-god. R. G.

Mr. URBAN, *July* 31.

I SEND you ſome notes and epitaphs which I copied in a late excurſion to Oxford. Yours, &c. R. G.

In the Eaſt window of Henley church are the arms of France and England, in a garter, crowned.

A. a lion rampant G. queue fourché, impaling, quarterly, ſomething O. and Az. G. 3 bends wavy O. quartering A. a feſs G. in chief 3 plates.

* Account of Statues, &c. in Italy, p. 108.

Againſt

Against the East wall of the South aile a tablet for

John Cowley, D.D. 1709: his daughter, Susanna Kneller: John Cowley, official of Lincoln, his son, 1722, aged 50: Thomas Cowley, esq. 1776, aged 70.

By the South door is a brasseſs ſlab, with a croſs with a double quatrefoil on the top, in the centre of which is a figure of a ſaint, crowned *. To this croſs (which is engraved in the Sepulchral Monuments of Great Britain, vol. I. pl. IV. fig. 8) of croſſes kneeled two ſmall figures with labels.

Over the South door:

This ile rebuilt A.D. 1789.
William Bradſhaw, mayor.
Richard Brakſpear, William James } church-wardens.

At the bottom of it are the donations, fronting the East window, over an old wooden door, with an angel in the pediment, leading into the record-room. They are continued all along the South aile.

The church was beautified in 1756.

In the pier, or entrance into the chancel, are two ſlits, or openings.

In the East window of the North aile:
A. a mullet of 6 points G. pierced O.
Az. 2 pikes hauriant; on a chief G. 2 plates.
Barry of 8 O. and G.
A. a feſs in chief 2 eſtoiles G. or S.
Barry of 6 A. and Az. a bend G.
In the rich tracery ſaints.

In the South wall of this aile, againſt the altar, the upper part of the two rich ſtalls; one formerly held the holy water baſon, or piſcina.

Here are brasseſs ſlabs for a man and three wives, two at his right hand; two ſhields above; three groupes of children and two plates below.

Againſt the North wall is a mural monument for Lady Elizabeth Periam, wife of Henry Doyley; and others. Her figure cumbent, in a ruff, and plaited gown, and borders of roſes down the front of her mantle, leaning her right elbow on a cuſhion, and holding in her left hand a book. G. in chief A. 3 eſtoiles S. quartering Barry of 6 O. and Az a bend G. with a creſcent of difference. Over her this inſcription, in capitals:

MEMORIÆ SACRUM DIGNISSIMÆ DOMINÆ
DOMINÆ ELIZABETHÆ
PERIAM VIDUÆ, QUONDAM UXORIS PRIMO ROBERTI
DOYLEY, DEINDE HENRICI NEVILL, ULTIMO GULIELMI
PERIAM MILITUM, QUÆ IN HOC OPPIDO SCHOLAM FUNDAVIT EDUCANDIS PAUPERUM FILIIS VICINI ET BALLIOLENSE COLLEGIUM IN INCLYTA ACADEMIA OXON. UNIUS SOCII ET DUOS SCHOLARIUM ACCESSIONE DOTAVIT. OBIIT AUTEM A° D'NI MILLIMO SEXCENTESIMO VICESIMO PRIMO, MAII TERTIO.

In a North chapel of this aile a tablet
To the memory of the family of ELMES, heretofore of Boling in this county, originally of Lilford, co. Northampton *.

In the North pier an open arch. A ſtrong iron-bound wooden locker in another.

A ſlab in the North aile for J. Sayer.

The font is modern.

Over the South door of the South aile a marble urn and tablet:

1782.
Near this place was buried the remains
of WILLIAM HAYWARD, of Shrewſbury,
architect,
in the 42d year of his age,
who contracted for building the bridge
over the river Thames in this town,
but died here before he had began upon the work,
which has been ſince erected after the deſign
of that truly ingenious man.

The Weſt tower of the church is built of flints, embattled, and ſurmounted at the four corners by four round embattled turrets, like thoſe on Luton church and St. Peter's church at St. Albans. The whole building preſents a neat and handſome appearance, ſituate at the East end and near the entrance of the town, at the bottom of a hill, up which runs a handſome ſtreet, whence you have a beautiful view of the oppoſite bank of the Thames, and the ſteep hill lowered by the ingenuity of the Rev. Mr. Gainſborough (of whom ſee vol. LV. p. 932, LVI. 45. 363), who lies buried, with his wife, at the North-eaſt corner of his meeting-houſe, in the South ſtreet, within the yard, and the inſcription over them inſerted in the wall of the meeting-houſe:

To the memory of
MARY wife of the Rev.
HUMPHREY GAINSBOROUGH,
who died 27 Oct. 1775,
aged 64.

* Such an one, with the figure of St. Faith, is on the tomb of *John Mullho*, in *Newton church, Northamptonſhire*.

* See Bridges, II. 242.

Alſo

Alſo the above
Mr. Gainſborough
died ſuddenly, after being
upwards of 28 years miniſter of
this congregation.
Ob. 23d of Auguſt, 1776,
aged 57 years.
Be ye alſo ready.

At the Eaſt end of the church is a good inn, the Red Lion, and in the centre of the town another, the Bell, kept by Mr Tripp; oppoſite to which is a chapel, built for a Methodiſt congregation, but now converted into a ſtone-cutter's ſhop.

On the North ſide of the ſtreet leading to the church is an old ſtone gateway, whoſe arch conſiſts of five mouldings, the outermoſt formed of roundels, the ſecond of nailhead quatrefoils, the third is round, the fourth adorned with twelve birds' heads, a la Iſley and Burford in this county; the fifth, or innermoſt, is round and plain. The pillars round, with foliage on the capitals. Within, on the left, are two wooden doors, like college butteries. Some of your antiquarian correſpondents may perhaps inform you whether this was a religious foundation or ſome antient hoſpital.

At BENSINGTON, on the road from Henley to Oxford, I took the following notes in the church.

Againſt the South wall of the chancel a monument for John Wiſe, linen-draper and citizen of London, 1711, aged 27. William Wiſe, of Wallingford, gent. 1739, aged 50. Richard Wiſe, gent. 1740, aged 56. Arms, Az. 3 chevronels G. and Erm. Creſt, a leopard's head ſpotted in a coronet. Within the chancel a braſs plate, inſcribed,

Here lieth the bodie of
STEPHEN SMYTH, of Turners Cort.
He deceaſed the 28th of Octo-
ber in the year of our lord 1606.

On the ſame flab. Richard Wiſe, 1740.

On the altar-cloth,

IHS (in glory)
1723
Ex dono Tash.

In the middle aiſle were the braſs figures of a man and woman and their ſons, and two ſhields, a la gone; but the ſix daughters, in veil head-dreſſes, remain.

On another flab a braſs headleſs man, in a furred gown:

Cinimus incerti nos, ſpes eſt certere clades
An vivimus aut mortem labilis hora rabit.

Dum proavum juvenis* greſſus colit ſude ſevere†
Mors ſequitur invenem, nec ſinit eſſe ſenem.

Over a ſon, gone, at his right, Thomas; a group and inſcription at his left, gone. On the ledge round: North ſide,

. . . . . omarsh qui quidem Gulielmus nuvſit.

On the South ſide,

Bigge generoſi et obiit ſexto die menſis Julii anno . . . . .

At the Eaſt end of the North aiſle are the tables of benefactors. The nave reſts on three pointed arches with round pillars, and the two Weſternmoſt round pillars have flowered capitals. The font is plain, ſhaped like a cup on a ſhaft. Under the ſinging-gallery, againſt the North-weſt pillar, this inſcription:

M. S.
To the pious memory
of RALPH QUILCHE and JANE his wife,

who ſlept / now ſlepe } together in { bed by the ſpace of 40 years, / grave till Chriſt ſhall awaken them.

He / ſhe } fell aſleep / An'o D'ni } 1629 / 1610 } being / aged } 60 / 59

For the fruit of their { labours / bodies } they left { the new inn here, built at their own charge, / one only ſon and two daughters.

Their ſon being liberally bred in the Univerſity of Oxford, thought himſelf bound to erect this ſmall monument of { their / his } piety toward { God / them.

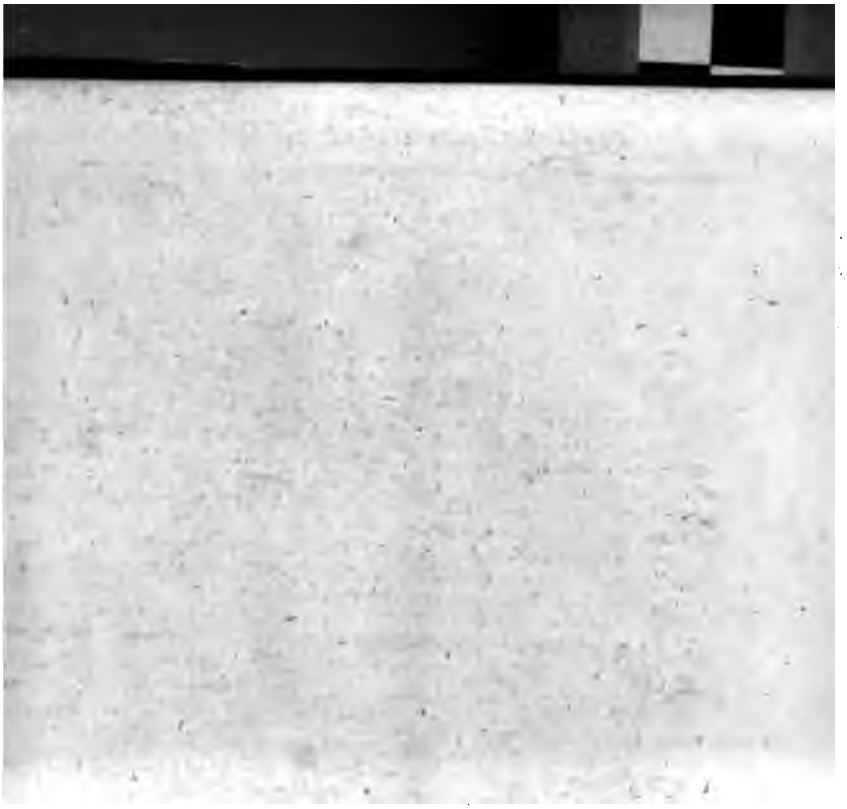
AN° D'NI 16 . . .

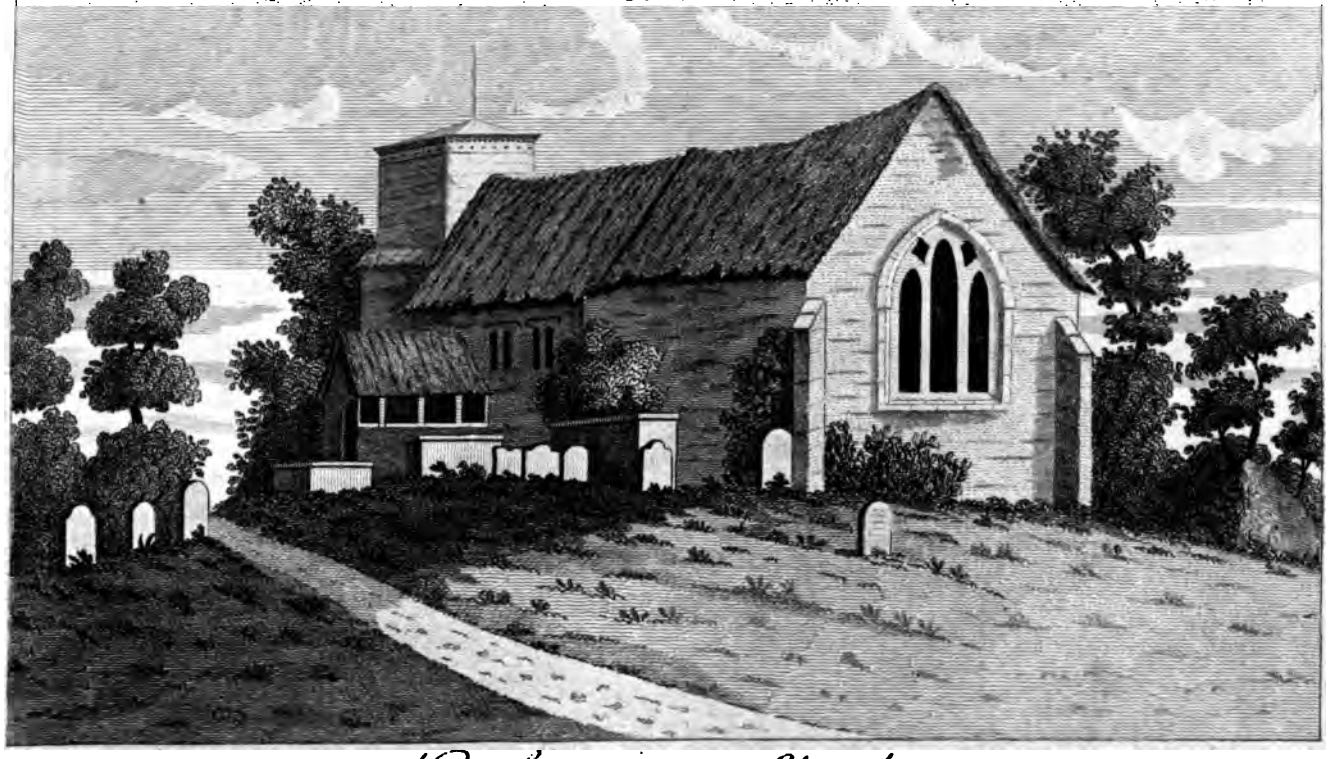
In the church are two heavy tombs in memory of

THOMAS GRANTHAM, builder, of Warden Street, Soho, an induſtrious carefull father, who died in 1781, aged 72.
I am tired of life; and, would the Fates recall
My former years, and ſpread the bloom of youth [its ſorrows,
Gay o'er theſe cheeks, where Age has plough'd
I'd throw them back their favours, and refuſe
Again to trudge beneath the load of life,
And bear the circle of perpetual woe.

* So Hearne, in occaſional remarks at the end of his edition of Roper's Life of More, 1726, 8vo. p. 261.
† Severa. H.

William





William Grantham, born in this pariſh, died 1772, aged 54.
Elizabeth his wife, died 1784, aged 69.
A loving huſband, an indulgent father,
a ſincere friend to the diſtreſt,
and one poſſeſt of thoſe qualities
which conſtitute the good Chriſtian.

JAMES PETTY, died 1747-8, aged 33.

Whoe'er thou art, that to this ſtone draws near,
Yet pauſe a while, and drop the pitying tear.
He, whoſe pale corſe in ſilence ſleeps below,
Late knew with generous Friendſhip's flame to glow:
Gay as he was in manhood's freſheſt bloom,
Well might he hope for numerous years to come,
Yet Death has ſnatcht him to an early tomb.
Hence timely learn, if youth thus ſink in duſt,
How vain in human life is all our truſt.

He rented the toll of London-bridge.

On a head-ſtone, ſaid to be for a child of two years old,

The raiſing world, turned poet, made a play,
I came to ſee't, diſliked, and went away.

Againſt the Eaſt wall of the North tranſept of St. Mary's, Oxford, this inſcription in honour of the late Lady Pomfret, daughter and ſole heir of John Lord Jefferys, Baron of Wem, who died 1761, having, on the death of her lord, 1753, given to the Univerſity the ſtatues, &c. collected by his father, William Lord Lempſter.

HENRIETTÆ LOUISÆ FARMOR,
Thomæ Comitis de Pomfret viduæ,
matrifamilias
rariſſimæ fidei & exempli
pie, prudentis, venerabilis, domiſede,
avitâ nobilitate
et morum elegantia ſpectabili,
Sophia Carteret* & Louiſa† Farmor
aviæ matri
benemerenti
inter
inſignia artis antiquæ monumenta
quæ vivens liberali animo
poſuerat
ſuæ etiam pietati titulum
facundum poſuere
mœrentes.

In the Radcliffe library are two magnificent candelabra, of white marble; on one three cranes ſupport a man kneeling, with ſerpents at his knees; the other has three reliefs in the pannels of the triangular baſe, repreſenting Hercules, a figure with a pelta, or ſmall ſhield in the form of a creſcent, perhaps for Mars, and Pallas: at the angles three elephants' heads, and it reſts on three feet, with eyes.

All that remains at Oſeney are ſome old buildings at the mill, part of thoſe in Hearne's Textus Roffenſis, p. 317. At Rowley the arms of Richard king of the Romans, at the end of a garden-wall, the lion rampant in a border bezante, and the ſpread eagle with two heads, and in the ſame wall an arch filled up. The gate and poſtern gone.

TETTSWORTH church is of one pace, the nave divided by a plain round arch from the chancel, which has lancet windows. The South porch has a round arch, with the holy Lamb between two half-figures of ſaints with hair and beards; one has the right hand lifted up, and a book in the left; the other is a biſhop, in a mitre, his right hand lifted to give the bleſſing, in his left a crozier. Theſe figures are poorly drawn in your vol LX. p. 17.

On the North ſide of the chancel is a tablet for Thomas Cozens, who died in 1789, aged 77. In the South ſide, in the window, an holy-water-baſon, and under it a black coffin-faſhioned ſtone, ſolid, three feet and an half long, and ſix inches thick, the ſide and top adorned with quatrefoils juſt viſible. In the middle aile the braſs figures of a man in gown and hair, and a woman in veil head dreſs and gown. The pulpit is dated 1696. The font is round, on a long fluted ſhaft.

On a Braſs Tablet in Landulph Church, *in the County of* Cornwall, *with the* Roman *Eagle, &c. at the Top.*

"Here lyeth the body of THEODORE PALEOLOGUS, of Peiaro, in Italye, deſcended from the Imperiall lyne of the laſt Chriſtian Emperors of Greece, being the ſonne of Camillo, the ſonne of Profper, the ſonne of Theodoro, the ſonne of John, the ſonne of Thomas, ſecond brother to Conſtantine Paleologus, the 8th of that name, and laſt of that lyne, that raygned in Conſtantinople, untill ſubdewed by the Turkes: who married with Mary the daughter of William Balls, of Hadlie, in Southfolke, gent and had iſſue 5 children, Theodore, John, Ferdinando, Mary, and Dorothy, and dep'ted this life at Clyfton the 21ſt of January 1636." EPI-

---

* Daughter of John Earl Granville, by Sophia her eldeſt daughter, who died 1725.

† Lady of the bed-chamber to the Princeſs Amelia.

* The ſeat of Sir Nicholas Lower, in the parish of Landulph. Sir Nicholas being, it is ſaid, of the Roman Catholic perſuaſion, Paleologus paid him a viſit, was taken ill, and died there. Sir Nicholas cauſed this monu-

ment

EPITAPH *in* Broxbourn Church-yard, Herts, *by an Huſband on his Two Wives.*

DEATH! Oh Death! what haſt thou don?
doſt thou not care?
To make a breach, which ages can't repair:
A breach indeed, for who did ever hear
Of two who liv'd in love more with their huſband dear. [diſpoſe,
But oh, alas! they 're fallen, yet God did ſo
They muſt return from whence they firſt aroſe:
The ſtars above us thus their courſes run,
Returning back from whence they firſt begun.
But, did I ſay they 're fall'n? nay, but ſtay me there;
They're but tranſlated to an higher ſphere.

The preceding epitaph is an excellent example of the mixture of the pompous and of the familiar ſtyle of the writer.

The following one was copied on account of the patience and virtues it deſcribes of a ſickly widow rearing twelve children, notwithſtanding the difficulties occaſioned by ſickneſs and diſtreſs:

Twelve children's wants her widow'd care ſupply'd; [creas'd;
Through conſtant pain her anxious toils in-
Submiſſively ſhe liv'd, ſeverely try'd,
And fled to reſt, by Death's cold hand releas'd.

A METEOROLOGIST'S TOUR FROM WALTON TO LONDON.

(Continued from p. 621.)

OXFORD, June 23. Attended morning prayers at Chriſtchurch, and afterwards the ſermon before the Vice-chancellor and Univerſity. Heard the celebrated Crotch perform, in great ſtyle, on the grand inſtrument in that church. Saw him, the proceſſions, moſt of the colleges and halls. The grand painted window in New-college I was diſappointed a ſight of, being covered up, the chapel under repair.

Fifty mile-ſtone. Wheat in full ear. In many fields the tops of the blade withered and ſickly. The day calm and pleaſant. Wind N. W.

Benſon, June 24, five o'clock in the morning, the cowherd ſounding his horn to rouſe the milk-maids to be prepared on his return from the common paſture with the village cows.

Alder-berry ſprings, and dog-roſe in bloom.

About ſix o'clock ſaw three female gypſies at their repoſe under the cover of a thorn-buſh, and the ſcreen of a hedge-bank, their bed the green turf.

There is, apparently, a diſtinction of rank, &c. amongſt theſe wanderers. The firſt party noticed had properly a covering of tattered fragments and old red cloaks to ſcreen them from the dew of heaven, and cattle (two aſſes) to tranſport their chattels; the laſt ſeem very bare indeed!

"Poppy top-knots deck" the corn and meads in ſome places.

Windſor. Slept this night here. Walked the terrace in the evening, where his Majeſty generally appears about ſeven o'clock in the evening, walking, chatting, and enjoying the company of his ſubjects, with all the affability and condeſcenſion of a private gentleman. To ſee him truly humble is in the preſence only of his Creator, proſtrating himſelf before the throne of Him who has promiſed to regard the petitions of thoſe "where two or three are gathered together."

Amongſt the many magnificent exhibitions in this place, to gratify the ſight of a traveller, is the trifling bauble preſented by the Duke of Marlborough, for the lordſhip of Blenheim, every 2d of Auguſt, whereby he holds his tenure, a ſtaff and mantle.

In the round tower found a barometer and thermometer; the former 29° 75′, the latter 68°. This day gloomy, rain ſome hours about the middle of the day.

25. Paſſed through Runnymede, the ſpot ſo celebrated for eſtabliſhing the firſt rude efforts of Engliſh liberty. Fancy was at work whilſt rolling over theſe meads, embodying numerous images;—*e. g.* here ſtood King John—here his ſturdy barons—and there various ſpectators—there ſtarts up ſome bold and able ſpeaker, who loudly demands, &c. &c.

The ſwans ſporting upon the river, on the backs of which we paſs, add to the pleaſing ſcene. No graſs cut upon the meads, and which appear but ſcanty.

Paſs through the walks where the Bard of Twickenham walked and meditated. The cloſeneſs of the paths, well covered with verdant trees, ſeems well calculated for contemplation. The monument raiſed to the *Optimæ Matrum* raiſes affectionate ſenſations. I was diſappointed in my expectation of paſſing through the celebrated grotto; but the willow, planted by his own hands, does credit to

ment to be erected to his memory. The houſe is an old Gothic ſtructure, and the kitchen was occupied by the pariſh-clerk about ten years ſince, when this inſcription was taken. Qu. whether any deſcendants of *this royal line are now living*, and where?

genius of the planter; supposed to be the largest in the world. It is thoroughly supported, and propped in many places. Asked for a sprig of this bay. "No; I dare not." "A decayed branch?" "No." "Only a withered twig?" Still in vain. Observed a chesnut-tree, the fruit quite formed, the blossoms all vanished. Viewed the grand and extensive prospects at Richmond.

Putney. Barley in the ear, and wheat shot out at full length. Hay-making most of the way to town; some fields cleared; many to get in; crops heavy. A pleasant bland day. About two entered the metropolis, and mixed in the crowd.

July 3. *Essex.* More grass seems to mow than already mowing; first crops of clover housed; wheat, barley, and oats, in the full ear, and look promising.

4. *Great Dunmow.* The country in general wants rain, the earth, in many places, open in wide chasms; and, notwithstanding the wind has blown from the rainy quarter, the N W. point, for three weeks past, still no rain.

7. In the Master's Lodge, *Trinity College, Cambridge*, barometer 30° .0'; thermometer 78.

8. *Huntingdonshire* and *Leicestershire* began cutting their grass in general this day.

9. Wheat in bloom at the *Dishley Farm* *.

A field of grass cutting at the approach into *Derby*; the thickest, longest, and strongest, I ever remarked. Cole-seed reaping in several places on the road.

10. I had not an opportunity of examining a thermometer myself any where upon the road this day; it was said to be in several places as high as 90. Mr. Dixon, of *Salford*, had remarked his own in the shade arise to 90. At *Ashborne*, a horse lay dead in the road, having dropped down whilst at work, owing, as supposed, to the excessive heat; another was said to have been seen in a similar state.

13. *Manchester*; thermometer in the shade P. M. 79. in the sun 123.

17. *Oldham.* The hay seems in as great forwardness here, though at the edge of the moors, as at Manchester, but not a pea yet gathered, nor potatoe taken up. The first cherries were plucked yesterday.

19. Busy hay-making all the road from *Manchester* to *Walton* *. J. H.

Original Documents concerning Mr. ROBERT WOOD'S *Election at* All Souls College, Oxford, 1722. (*Promised in p.* 195).

WHEREAS the Warden and the Fellows Om. Anim. Coll. Oxon. have been labouring for several years to stifle and suppress all claims of consanguinity, notwithstanding they are obliged by statute, and bound by oath, in all their elections to prefer such as are of the blood of their founder, *principaliter, et ante omnes alios*, and have no right to proceed to the choice of any others, but only, *his deficientibus*, for want of such his relations appearing: Mr Thomas Wood, of Littleton, Middlesex, being of kin to the founder, in justice to the family, and to revive and establish the right of consanguinity, did, in 1694, order his son, Mr. R. Wood, è Coll. Wadham (now Dr. Wood, of Doctors Commons), to appear at that election, and make his claim; which being properly done, the College, to ward off the blow, devolved the election to the Visitor; who, upon examination, put the said R. Wood in Fellow, *quâ consanguineus*; and thus he held his fellowship for some years. But the College not being determined by this case, though it was a plain declaration of the sense of their Visitor in right of the consanguinity, and what would have been a direction on the like occasion to modest and well-designing men, but flattering themselves in this they had acted only *ministerially*, and not *ex motu proprio*, in all the subsequent elections (except those of the two Chichlies), they have still discarded the consanguinity, and professedly opposed any other claim. The said Mr. Wood, therefore, having a grandson, named also Robert Wood, a Gentleman Commoner ex Æde Xti, Oxon, being derived from the Chichlies, and of the consanguinity of the founder of All Souls College, who designed to appear for a Fellowship of that College in right of his relation, for which the statutes principally provide, according to the usual method, he exhibited to the Warden of the College,

---

* It would be injustice to Mr. Bakewell, as well as to our intelligent correspondents, if we were not to give at full length (which we will do next month) his remarks on Dishley Farm. EDIT.

* See p. 632.

ſix weeks before the election, an extract of his pedigree under the ſeal of the Heralds Office, with an authentic copy of it atteſted by a public-notary, which was to lie in the common room of the ſaid College, that the whole ſociety might have the greater liberty of examining into it, and making the proper objections againſt his claim; together with ſeveral other teſtimonials of his age, and certificates of his ſtanding and his morals, all regularly ſigned. At the time of election he offered himſelf as a candidate, and ſubmitted himſelf to the common examinations: after which, it was thought proper, both to ſupport his claim, and as a piece of reſpect to the College, that his father ſhould appear in his behalf. Accordingly, he came to Oxon, Nov. 1, 1722, accompanied by Dr. Harwood, his friend; and, the next morning, with the ſaid Dr. Harwood, waited on Dr. Iriſh, who was one of the deans of the College, to whom he had introductions from ſeveral private friends; and, in diſcourſe, gave him a good account of his ſon's performance, and which he afterwards confirmed in a letter to Dr. Wood. From him they went to wait upon the Warden, about noon, who received them very kindly, objected nothing to the young gentleman's performance, but ſeemed to lead them into an expectation of his favour. Upon taking leave, the Warden invited them to dine in the hall with him; but, it being their great commemoration-day, when the tables were likely to be full, and they ſtrangers to the reſt of the company, which might likewiſe have given ſome umbrage to the diſadvantage of the young gentleman (as matters ſtood between the warden and many of the fellows), they thought it moſt adviſable to wave the civility, and deſired to be excuſed. The next day, being Saturday, they began their ſcrutinies, and met three times to no purpoſe; but on Sunday about noon they made their election, and Mr. Winn and Mr. Wilbraham were declared. Upon which Dr Harwood waited upon Dr. Iriſh to get their Chriſtian names, in order to fill up the appeal they had brought with them ready from London, in caſe the College ſhould drop the conſanguinity. Having obtained them, they called on Mr. Cooper, the Univerſity Regiſter, and a Public Notary, to *finiſh the matter*, and attend them in *their proceedings, and*, having filled up and ſigned the appeal about three o'clock, the young gentleman, with a Public Notary, Dr. Harwood, and Mr. Le Hunt his tutor, went with it to the warden's lodgings, in order to deliver it; but the warden ſent word by his ſervant, he was then very buſy, and deſired them to call after prayers, which accordingly they did, and about five o'clock the young gentleman lodged the appeal, offering either to read it to him, or that the warden might peruſe it himſelf; but the warden replied, he did not take it to concern him, and therefore would not ſee it; the young gentleman then deſired that the perſons elected might not be admitted, in prejudice of his right, till matters were ſettled by the viſitor, to whom he had appealed. To which the warden replied, he ſhould be directed by the Society; and Dr. Harwood returned. The young gentleman was not to be blamed to aſſert his right, and that, if the Society came into any trouble, they might thank themſelves; for, the young gentleman's friends were reſolved to ſee it out. The warden to this anſwered, they had done what they thought fit, and that he might do ſo too. The young gentleman then deſired of the warden, that, ſince they had rejected him, he would be pleaſed to deliver back all his papers; which he promiſed to do, but that he could not conveniently meet with them till Tueſday, and therefore appointed him to come to him on Tueſday morning, and he ſhould have them. On Tueſday about eleven o'clock he waited on the warden accompanied by Dr. Harwood, and demanded his papers. The warden then delivered him the heralds extract of his pedigree; but ſaid, he was ordered by the Society to retain the reſt, for, ſays he, if we muſt be attacked, it is reaſonable we ſhould have ſomething to defend ourſelves with. The young gentleman inſiſted upon having his teſtimonials, as what was neceſſary to be laid before the viſitor; but the warden told him, if they were neceſſary, he might with no great trouble have them afreſh from the ſame hands, but that he was ordered to keep them, and he determined to act nothing in this caſe but with the conſent of the Society. Upon which they were left with the warden; and the young gentleman and the Doctor took their leave of him without any ſeeming reſentment.

(*To be continued.*)

Mr.

Mr. URBAN, *Heidelberg, July* 2.

NOT knowing whether the Elector of Cologne's letter to M. Dumourier has appeared in our prints, I have ſent you a haſty tranſlation of it, in the hope that you will deem it worthy a place in your Magazine; it appearing to me to coincide with the ſentiments of every honeſt man, who has reflected upon the conduct of Dumourier, from the time of his acting as miniſter at war down to the laſt public act of infamy of which he was guilty. I will add, that, in his paſſage through this part of Germany, he gave manifold proofs that his vanity and arrogance were equal to his worthleſſneſs. At Heſſe Darmſtadt, in particular, he told the Landgravine that he had indeed failed in the execution of his projects, one of which was, the humiliation and annihilation of the petty princes and deſpots of Germany. He dined at the table of one of the princes of that houſe; and a parcel being brought to him during dinner, he opened it, and diſtributed amongſt the company ſeveral prints of himſelf, which were the contents of the parcel, and which he had probably ordered at that time, and for that purpoſe. But he received a ſevere and well-timed repartee upon the ſubject of the execution of Louis XVI.; for, having ſaid ſomething relative thereto, and having at the ſame time put his hand to his head (perhaps as a token of affected ſorrow), the Princeſs Frederica of Mecklenburgh, who is betrothed to Prince Louis of Pruſſia, ſaid to him with ſome vivacity, "Quoi, Monſieur, vous y ſongez déja?" At Stuttgard and other places his conduct was equally vain and ridiculous; and he has left behind him in the Empire no other character than that of an unprincipled man of talents, accompanied by a more than common mixture of French vanity, inſolence, and inconſequence.

Yours, &c. VIATOR A.

"I have received, Sir, your letter of the 12th, and am much ſurprized to find that you are ſtill at Mergentheim. I had hoped that you would have done juſtice to the moderation which I had obſerved in the orders which I gave to my ſtadtholder, to engage you to ſeek another place of abode. But you appear, by your letter, to require a more ample explanation of my ſentiments, which I therefore make no delay in communicating to you. France, diſturbed in its interior by different factions without principle, at firſt inſpired me with pity, which a faction of worthleſs wretches has ſince, by their crimes, converted into horror. I had conſidered what paſſed there as the effect of momentary madneſs; and, although myſelf and the Teutonic order, which is intruſted to my direction, there ſuffered conſiderable loſſes, I regarded them ſimply as a misfortune; and I flattered myſelf with the hope of ſeeing a new order of things eſtabliſhed at the moment of amendment and repentance. Every ſpecies of government and of order was overturned in France, but the reſt of the world was in the enjoyment of peace; and it is *to you alone*, Sir, and to *your adminiſtration*, that the greater part of the univerſe is indebted for being drawn into the preſent unhappy circumſtances. You firſt induced France to carry her arms into foreign countries, to attack her neighbours, and to endeavour to diſſeminate thoſe doctrines and evils to which ſhe herſelf was a victim. The blood which is ſhed, and the impoſitions and vexations attendant upon a war ſo general and ſo diſaſtrous to France as well as to the whole world, fall upon you as the author and origin of theſe calamities. The diſtinguiſhed and brilliant manner in which you commanded the armies can neither excuſe nor obliterate the memory of the evils which you have brought upon humanity.

"I ſpeak not of the manner in which you quitted the French army; my opinion, wholly directed, like that of a private perſon, by ſentiments of loyalty, probity, and honour, could by no means be agreeable to you; and I am happy that you can have conſidered as a mark of eſteem the curioſity of the publick to ſee the author of their misfortunes, and the object of their apprehenſions, no longer capable of injuring them.

"*Your principles* have not changed, but *circumſtances* are altered; and, if the great powers think that you may be uſeful to them, or if you conceive that they are indebted to you, I aſſure you that, as for myſelf, as a ſimple individual, charged with the adminiſtration of ſome countries who have elected me for their chief, I cannot be of that opinion, nor can I enter into any intercourſe with you; but I am the rather bound to repeat the orders given to my ſtadtholder, to accelerate your departure. Theſe are the ſentiments with which I am, &c."

Mr. URBAN, *Aug.* 16.

MR. WALPOLE diſcovered the portrait of Sir Samuel Luke when he was viſiting a friend at Adderbury. If Mr. Copley wiſhed to borrow or obtain a drawing from it, probably your correſpondent, Mr. Woolſton, who is much eſteemed, and keeps a boarding-ſchool on a very reſpectable footing in the ſame village, would be able to procure it for him.

The *ſame* account of Sir B. Rudyard's portrait from Mytens, by Hollar

an

and of an anonymous print of Sir John Hotham on horseback, is given by Granger. What your correſpondent Corrector, p. 618, gathers from Mr. Bromley's EXCELLENT catalogue is all to be found in the Biogr. Hiſt. vol. II. p. 217, and p. 282, 8vo, except the circumſtance of the print of Sir J. Hotham being in Sir W. Muſgrave's collection.

P. 611, col. 2, l. 21, r. "campoſque."

Yours, &c. RURICOLA.

Mr. URBAN, *Aug.* 13.

IN my anſwer to *An Enemy to Perſecution*, p. 495, a material line has been omitted. The paſſage ſhould run thus: "I would aſk L. L. if houſes and their contents *are* to be demoliſhed, whether *he* had not rather they were *thoſe of his declared and avowed enemies than thoſe of his friends*, however he might regret that ſuch a calamity ſhould happen to *them*."

Yours, &c. CHRISTIANUS.

Mr. URBAN, *Fawley Parſonage, Aug.* 24.

PERMIT me, through the channel of your widely-circulated Magazine, to apprize the publick in general, and thoſe gentlemen in particular who were pleaſed to encourage my Propoſals for an Hiſtory of Hampſhire, that all preparations towards a publication of this nature are, on my part, finally diſcontinued.

I earneſtly hope this deſirable work may be ſpeedily undertaken by ſome one more equal to the taſk than myſelf.

RICHARD WARNER, jun.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT, 1793. *(Continued from p. 631.)*

H. OF LORDS.

February 25.

IN a Committee of Privileges, adopted the opinion delivered by the Judges, that the certificates of the qualification of certain Lords were good, notwithſtanding their bearing date two days prior to the day on which their Lordſhips qualified, by taking the neceſſary oaths.

Rejected the vote of Lord Belhaven as bad.

Found the vote of Lord Napier good.

Rejected the vote of Lord Newark as bad.

Found the ſubſcription of Lord Kinnaird, written by inadvertence "Kinnoul," a good ſubſcription, and ſuſtained his vote.

In a Committee on Stewart's divorce bill, the queſtion being put, that the clauſe baſtardiſing the iſſue ſtand part of the bill,

Lord *Thurlow* and the Duke of *Norfolk* objected ſtrongly to the clauſe, as involving the moſt important rights of parties who had no opportunity of being heard in their defence.

The *Lord Chancellor* and Lord *Stormont* differed from the Noble Lords, and thought the circumſtances of the preſent caſe as ſtrong as could poſſibly occur, as the poſſibility of acceſs was totally excluded, without impeaching the characters of the witneſſes.

Contents in favour of the clauſe 5
Not-contents 4

In the Commons, the ſame day, Mr. *Grenville* obſerved, that part of the ſubject to which he had called the attention of the Houſe, relative to the attendance of its members on days of ballot, to try the merits of conteſted elections, remaining unſettled, particularly the mode of receiving the excuſes of gentlemen who may wiſh to be abſent on the days of ballot; he ſhould propoſe that Wedneſday and Monday next be appointed for that purpoſe; and at that time the Houſe would judge of the validity of ſuch excuſes. He did not mean that on other days excuſes could not be received; they ſhould of courſe be heard on their own merits when their abſence was reported from the Chair. All he wiſhed was, that the excuſes to be made by thoſe who might be abſent on particular days of ballot ſhould be heard and determined on Wedneſday and Monday next. He then moved to that effect, and the Houſe agreed to it. The reſolution for taking into cuſtody thoſe who ſhall not attend, &c. on certain days of ballot, was then put and carried; as were alſo the other regulations upon this ſubject, and particular days appointed for the ballot for Committees to determine on the remaining conteſted elections.

The Houſe reſolving itſelf into a Committee, to take into conſideration the amount and the expenditure of the Eaſt India Company's ſettlements; Mr. *Dundas* ſtated to the Committee, that ſix years had elapſed ſince he had firſt recommended the meaſure of bringing forward annually an account of the ſitu-

ation of the East India Company's affairs. That measure had been attended with the moſt ſalutary conſequences. It had produced a regular tranſmiſſion of accounts from India, an increaſed degree of caution and accuracy, and a watchful jealouſy in all the different eſtabliſhments. Hitherto his ſtatements had related only to the ſituation of the Company's affairs as far as it reſpected their foreign poſſeſſions. The preſent ſtatement would be made with a different view, and a different object. It would be infinitely more comprehenſive, inaſmuch as it would implicate both the Company's affairs at home and abroad. He then opened the grounds and the reſult of all the propoſitions which he had intended to ſubmit to the Committee, without taking into his view any probable increaſe of the territorial revenues or the commercial profits, which he might have been juſtified in doing; and ſo convinced was he that his ſtatement was unattackable, that he meant not to call for the deciſion of the Committee on any one of his propoſitions till they had full time to conſider and compare them with the documents. He meant to do more; adventurous as it might ſeem, he meant to print them all together, with the remarks he had now made upon them. It might be ſaid, that all his calculations were founded on the project of peace, and that we were now actually at war; but the enemy with whom we were now at war was not very likely to diſturb the peace of our Eaſt-India poſſeſſions; and our naval ſtrength was ſuch as to prevent, if not all accidents, at leaſt any conſiderable evils. He then concluded by moving, that the following reſolutions ſhould lie on the table, and a ſufficient number be printed for the uſe of the members.

Abſtract Reſolutions.

1. Revenues of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, on an average of three years, 1787-8 to 1789-90, amounted to £.6,897,730
Charges ditto 5,233,717

2. Net revenues, on ſame average, after allowing 50,000l. for Bencoolen and Pinang, amounted to £.1,614,013

3. Country ceded by Tippoo Sultan, ſtated at pagodas 13,16,765 eſtimated by the Directors at £.390,000

4. Future revenues of India, eſtimated at *per annum* £.6,963,625
Charges, including commercial ditto 5,342,575

5. Net revenues, after civil, military, and commercial charges £.1,621,050

6. Debts on 31ſt Jan. 1792, in India, amounted to C. Rs. 9,08,45,508

7. Amount of debts in India, bearing intereſt 31ſt Jan. 1792, C. Rs. 693,32,432
Amount of that intereſt C. Rs. 59,22,090
Amount from later date £. 6,669,082
And intereſt on that 561,923

8. Net ſurplus, eſtimated at *per annum*, after paying all charges and intereſt £.1,050,127

9. Prime coſt of goods, on average of three years, from 1790 to 1793, *per annum* £.2,550,728
Cuſtoms ditto 612,231
Freight and demurrage 717,453
Charges of merchandiſe 306,185
Total prime-coſt and charges *per annum* £.4,186,597

10. Amount of goods ſold *per annum*, on average of three years £.5,103,094
Exceeding prime-coſt and charges 916,497

11. Prime-coſt and charges of goods to be ſold annually in future, are eſtimated at £.4,244,698

12. Annual ſale of goods, eſtimated to amount in future to £.4,988,300
Exceeding prime-coſt 743,602

13. Profit on private trade, on average of three years, amounted to £. 83,398
Eſtimated in future at 70,000

14. Net annual ſurplus on the whole trade and revenues, after payment of dividend of eight *per cent.* eſtimated at £.1,239,242

15. Transfer debt paid off in England in three years £.2,821,183

16. Debts at home, excluſive of capital ſtock, including £.1,353,050 of transfer debts, calculated at £.10,601,069

17. Company's effects in England a-float, and including quick ſtock in China, calculated excluſive of ſome old debts £.13,015,449

18. Aſſets in India, by laſt advices, amounted to C. Rs. 4,09,84,052
Excluſive of debts due to the Company, amounting to C. Rs. 3,51,83,932

Current Rupee at 2s.
Pagoda 8s.
Bombay Rupee 2s. 3d.

Mr. *Huſſey* ſaid, the triumph at the India-houſe was perhaps dearly bought at the expence of two *per cent.* additional dividend; and, as he underſtood, a renewal of the charter for 20 years.

H. OF LORDS.

February 26.

Went down to Weſtminſter-hall to the trial of Warren Haſtings, eſq.; where

where Capt. Groom was examined by the counſel of Mr. Haſtings on the Begum charge, and croſs-examined by the Managers. After which the mutiny-bill was read the firſt time.

In the Commons, the ſame day, Mr. *Wilberforce* thought it unneceſſary, after the formal and very deliberate deciſion of the laſt ſeſſion, to make an attempt of enforcing the motion, he was about to make, by argument, unleſs any obſervations ſhould be offered which he might have occaſion to reply to. He then moved, "that the Houſe reſolve itſelf into a Committee, to conſider of the ſtate of the ſlave-trade, on Thurſday next." The motion was ſeconded by the *Chancellor of the Exchequer*, and ſupported by Mr. *Montague*, Mr. *W. Smith*, and Mr. *Fox*; and oppoſed by Sir *W. Young*, Mr. *Cawthorne*, Mr. *Eaſt*, Mr. *Dent*, and Mr. *Gaſcoyne*; after which the Houſe divided, Ayes 53, Noes 61.

H. OF LORDS.
February 27.

Proceeded in the trial of Warren Haſtings, eſq. Received a petition from Mr. Haſtings, intreating their Lordſhips to expedite his trial.

In the Commons, the ſame day, Mr. *R P. Carew*, chairman of the Pomfret Election Committee, reported the opinion of that Committee to be, that the right of election was in the inhabitants houſeholders.

H. OF LORDS.
February 28.

His Majeſty came down to the Houſe at half paſt three, and ſent a meſſage to the Commons demanding their attendance. The Speaker and ſeveral members appearing below the bar, the Royal Aſſent was given to ſeveral bills.

As ſoon as his Majeſty had retired, the Peers went in proceſſion to Weſtminſter-Hall, where the croſs-examination of Mr. Williams was finiſhed.

In the Commons, the ſame day, Mr. *Burke* took notice of a circumſtance which occurred this morning, as being out of order, and affecting the privileges of the Houſe. He ſaid, that the Lords went into Weſtminſter-Hall at a much earlier hour than uſual, to proceed on the trial of Mr. Haſtings; and that, *through mere inadvertency*, as he ſuppoſed, *their Lordſhips* had omitted to inform that Houſe of their intention to proceed at ſuch unuſual hour; the conſequence was, that the Commons were not preſent; and he, preferring the furtherance of ſubſtantial juſtice, to the forms of legal procedure, proceeded to the Hall, to ſupport the impeachment. Having thus ſtated his conduct, he ſubmitted it, as he felt it his duty to do, to the opinion of the Houſe.

The *Speaker* lamented that the Lords had not intimated their intention of proceeding at an earlier hour than uſual, and complimented Mr. Burke on his conduct, on which he obſerved there could be but one opinion in the Houſe.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* moved, "That, under the circumſtances, this Houſe doth highly approve the conduct of the Right Hon. Edmund Burke, and the other managers, for having taken ſuch ſteps as enabled the Commons to proceed in the trial of Warren Haſtings, Eſq."

Carried *Nem. Con.*

Mr. *Burke* returned thanks to the Houſe for their ſupport of himſelf and brother-managers.

Major *Maitland* brought up the report of the Committee appointed to enquire into the beſt mode for expediting the impeachment carried on againſt Mr. Haſtings; in which report it was ſuggeſted to follow the precedent of the impeachment of Earl Stafford.

Mr. *T. Grenville* ſaid, that, in conſequence of what he had propoſed on a former night, he did not mean to preſs any thing that may operate to the inconvenience of thoſe gentlemen, whoſe avocations rendered it impoſſible or inconvenient for them to attend a Call of the Houſe. He concluded by moving, "That His Majeſty's Miniſters, the Lord Mayor, the Maſter of the Rolls, the Attorney and Solicitor General, &c. &c. ſhould be excuſed from attending on the days ſpecified for the call; alſo all thoſe who could offer good and ſubſtantial excuſes with reſpect to ſickneſs; which was agreed to. Adjourned.

H. OF LORDS.
March 1.

The Houſe met at an early hour, and immediately proceeded in the accuſtomed ſtate and ſolemnity to the High Court of Judicature.

In the Commons the ſame day, Mr. *Burke* begged to be informed from the Chair, whether the Managers might or

might

might not conſent to any propoſition made from Mr. Haſtings to the Lords, to proceed in the trial during the circuits.

The *Speaker* ſaid, ſuch concurrence on the part of the Managers would be perfectly conſonant with the orders of the Houſe. Adjourned.

H. OF LORDS.

March 4.

In a Committee of Privileges on the Scots Election, the vote of Lord Caithneſs was found good, and the farther conſideration reſpecting the other Members was adjourned to Monday next.

In the Commons the ſame day, having waited until a quarter after ſix for the attendance of Mr. Sheridan to make his promiſed motion, the order of the day was called for from ſeveral parts of the Houſe.

Mr. *Stewart* immediately roſe, and obſerved that the Houſe was indecently treated in being thus kept in waiting by a Member who had pledged himſelf to make a motion, but who was not, at that advanced hour, in his place; he therefore moved that this Houſe do now adjourn.

Mr. *Lambton* ſaid, that Mr. Sheridan had been informed the excuſes would take up from four to ſix o'clock, and therefore did not feel it neceſſary to attend before that time, but that he was now on his way to the Houſe.

Mr. *Fox* had no objection to the motion, if the principle was invariably obſerved to all.

Sir *Harry Houghton* contended, that an exception ſhould be made in favour of his Majeſty's Miniſters.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* was ſpeaking to the ſame purpoſe, when

Mr. *Sheridan* entered, and made a ſhort apology for keeping the Houſe waiting, in which he obſerved, as part of his excuſe, his having been interrupted, in coming down to the Houſe, by gentlemen preſenting to him petitions for a reform in the Scotch Burghs, which petitions he would preſent to-morrow. This debate being void of novelty, and conſiſting merely of the arguments advanced early in the ſeſſion in proof of, and againſt, the exiſtence of inſurrections and ſeditious practices, warranting the precautionary meaſures of Adminiſtration, we ſhall not *again* detail them, but content *ourſelves with ſaying, that Mr. Sheridan's motion was loſt without a diviſion.* Adjourned.

H. OF LORDS.

March 5.

Lord *Rawdon*, having complimented the conduct of the Committee of the Houſe of Commons, who had devoted ſo much of their time and pains in attempting to draw a line betwixt the unfortunate and criminal debtor, ſaid, the ſubject had engaged much of his thoughts, and he was anxious to embrace the firſt opportunity of introducing a ſimilar meaſure in that Houſe, which would have the advantage of the firſt legal aſſiſtance. He would have brought it forward much earlier, but expected that it would have been brought forward by a gentleman (Mr. *Grey*) in another Houſe. Another reaſon, he had ſolicited Miniſters to adopt it, as he conceived it would come with additional weight from them. He had taken ſome pains to frame the bill in ſuch a manner, as to embrace the general opinion, and to be capable of extenſion or limitation. He then moved for leave to bring in a bill to amend the law of impriſonment on *Meſne Proceſs*, for the better regulating the law and practice of bail, and for the relief of unfortunate, and puniſhment of fraudulent, debtors. Leave was given. The bill was read the firſt time, and ordered to be printed.

In the Commons, the ſame day, the Hon. Mr. *Elliot* moved, that the order for the conſideration of the report of the Committee on the Stockbridge Election ſhould be poſtponed to a future day. Agreed; and adjourned.

H. OF LORDS.

March 6.

An appeal from Scotland, Gardner *verſus* Fullerton, was heard, and the decree affirmed.

Lord *Grenville* preſented a meſſage from the King relative to the employ of Britiſh pay of Hanoverian troops. Ordered that the Lords be ſummoned for to-morrow, to take the ſaid meſſage into conſideration.

In the Commons, the ſame day, Mr. Secretary *Dundas* preſented the following Meſſage from the King:

"GEORGE *REX*.

"His Majeſty having judged it expedient to employ, in the ſervice of Great Britain, a body of his Electoral troops, for the purpoſe of aſſiſting his Allies, the States General of the United Provinces, and of proſecuting, in the moſt effectual manner, the juſt and neceſſary war in which his Majeſty is engaged, his

his Majeſty has directed an eſtimate to be laid before the Houſe of the charge attending the employment of the ſaid troops; and his Majeſty relies on the zeal of his faithful Commons that they will be ready to make the neceſſary proviſion for maintaining the ſame."

The Houſe was then called over, and an order made for the attendance in their places to-morrow.

H. OF LORDS.
March 7.

The Houſe moved an addreſs of thanks to his Majeſty for his gracious meſſage; and to aſſure his Majeſty, that this Houſe will moſt readily and chearfully concur in making the neceſſary proviſion for the ſupport of the troops. Voted unanimouſly.

In the Commons, the ſame day, Committees were appointed to try the merits of the Grimſby and Shafteſbury election petitions.

H. OF LORDS.
March 8.

Heard counſel in the appeal wherein Sir James Duff, knt. is appellant, and George Skene, eſq. reſpondent. The decree of the Court of Seſſion was reverſed. The queſtion was originally brought by Mr. Skene, to try the validity of the *parchment barons* of Scotland to vote in the election of members of parliament. By the deciſion of the Houſe of Lords, no vote can now be challenged if it has ſtood on the rolls of freeholders for four months, unleſs any alteration in the original title can be proved.

In the Commons, the ſame day, the *Speaker* reported the names of thoſe gentlemen who were abſent on the ballot of the preceding day. The name of Lord Kenſington being read;

Mr. *Th. Grenville* moved, that the reſolution which the Houſe had entered into a few days ſince, relative to ſuch members as ſhould be abſent on the 7th inſt. be now read. The reſolution being read, the Hon. Member ſaid, however unpleaſant any thing compulſory might be, the Houſe could not depart from its own reſolution. He therefore moved, that Lord Kenſington be taken into cuſtody of the Serjeant at Arms. He had ſcarcely made the motion, when *the Noble Lord, who was the object of it, entered. His Lordſhip* ſaid, he had *come down a few minutes* after four o'clock, and, finding the door locked on the firſt ballot, he waited till it was opened, and was preſent on the ſecond ballot

Sir *Watkin Lewes* ſaid a few words in defence of his Lordſhip, who had withdrawn at the deſire of the Houſe.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* apologized for him on the ground of infirmity and old age; after which Mr. Grenville's motion was put, and negatived without a diviſion.

Mr. *Burke's* name being called over, the honourable member roſe, and, having paid many compliments to the zeal and aſſiduity of Mr. *Grenville* for the ſteps he had taken to enforce a due attendance, he ſaid, that his abſence on the day of ballot aroſe from inadvertence; he had forgotten the hour; he came down a little after four, and was preſent on the ſecond ballot. He did not wiſh to preſs this as a proper apology; the orders of the Houſe ought to be obſerved, and he ought to ſubmit to them, whatever perſonal inconvenience he might feel in conſequence of the ſame. Having withdrawn,

Mr. *Sheridan* moved, that Mr. Burke be excuſed, as Mr. Burke would have been time enough if the key had not been turned in the door till the Speaker had counted the whole Houſe, which was very full; but as the door was locked as ſoon as he had counted one hundred, it made a very conſiderable difference in point of time.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* obſerved, that Mr. Burke could not be excuſed on the ſcore of infirmity; for, though he was advanced in years, his zeal under the circumſtances of the times had convinced the Houſe, in the courſe of the preſent ſeſſion, that his faculties were as ſound as ever, and that he united all the fire of youth with the experience and maturity of age: he ſhould, therefore, give his negative to the motion—on which the Houſe divided,

For the motion 140, Againſt it 60,
Majority 80.

Capt. *Berkeley*, Mr. *Clement Taylor*, and Sir *William Young*, were ordered into the cuſtody of the Serjeant.

The Serjeant at Arms having reported that he had the three members in cuſtody;

Mr. *Sheridan* moved, that they be diſcharged, at the riſing of the Houſe, on paying their fees; which was carried without a ſingle negative.

(To be continued.)

168. Anec-

168. *Anecdotes of the Life of the Right Hon. William Pitt Earl of* Chatham, *and of the principal Events of his Time. With his Speeches in Parliament, from the Year* 1736 *to the Year* 1778.

A GREATER number of curious and intereſting anecdotes concerning publick affairs have not appeared ſince the days of Sir William Temple than are to be found in this work. But, beſides theſe, it muſt be obſerved, that a great number of Lord Chatham's ſpeeches in parliament, as the editor informs us in the preface, are herein printed from manuſcript notes; and that many of them, particularly the later ones on the American war, &c. are given in a ſtyle of peculiar accuracy. Theſe ſpeeches are models of eloquence, equal to thoſe of either Tully or Demoſthenes. By a long ſeries of theſe, as well as by his great talents in council, his fame was univerſal while living; and, by this genuine preſervation of them, his reputation will deſcend to the lateſt poſterity. Never was a character more juſtly the idol of the Britiſh nation, nor ſo proper for critical examination, ſtudy, and imitation. The preſent Prime Miniſter, in his meaſures of war, ſeems to follow the ſteps and principles of his Father; and every perſon will admit, that he cannot follow a better guide. It will not be ſaying too much, if we farther obſerve, that this work is of importance to the preſent age, and will be greatly ſo to poſterity; becauſe the anecdotes which it contains are not to be found in any other publication; conſequently, they will afford great light to the future hiſtorian. The ſplendid and exalted character of the noble Earl, the vaſt ſpace which he filled in the eye of an admiring world, render every relick of him worthy of public notice. As a ſpecimen of the work, we ſhall ſelect chapter XVI. becauſe it is ſomewhat analogous to the preſent war with France.

"Although the operations of the war are foreign to this work, yet thoſe events, from which important circumſtances have ariſen, and which, having either been miſrepreſented by other writers, or been entirely omitted, it is neceſſary to mention. Of this nature was the King of Pruſſia's great victory at Roſbach, over the French and Germans, on the 5th of November, 1757. No event during the war was attended with ſuch intereſting conſequences. This victory may be ſaid to have changed the ſcene, the plan, and the principle, of the war. Beſides the emancipation which it immediately gave to the King of Pruſſia, its effects were no leſs inſtantaneous and powerful on the councils of Great Britain. The Britiſh Miniſter poſſeſſed an underſtanding to diſtinguiſh, and a genius to ſeize, a fortunate circumſtance, and to improve it to the utmoſt advantage. Parliament had been appointed to meet on the 14th of November. Intelligence of this victory arrived at St. James's on the 9th, in the morning. The moment the diſpatches were read, the Miniſter reſolved to prorogue the Parliament for a fortnight, notwithſtanding every preparation had been made for opening the ſeſſion on the 15th. The reaſon of this ſudden prorogation was, to give time to concert a new plan of operations, and to write another ſpeech for the King: undoubtedly, the ſpeech that had been deſigned would not apply to this great and unexpected change of affairs. Whether there was any precedent for this extraordinary ſtep was not in the contemplation of the Miniſter. In taking a reſolution that involved concerns of the greateſt magnitude, he was not to be influenced by precedents. Forty thouſand Hanoverians, who had laid down their arms, but not ſurrendered them, compoſed ſuch an engine of power and ſtrength as might, if employed *againſt* France, not *for* Hanover, or, to ſpeak in more direct terms, if ordered to act *offenſively*, inſtead of *defenſively*, might *divide* her power, and thereby facilitate the conqueſt of her poſſeſſions in America, Africa, and Aſia.

"Immediately after the battle of Roſbach, the King of Pruſſia wrote a letter to the King of England, in which he ſtrongly recommended the reſumption of the allied army, and Duke Ferdinand of Brunſwick to the command of it; and he accompanied this letter with a plan of operations, in which he propoſed to act in concert with the Duke. Independent of the policy of this meaſure, there were not wanting very fair and honourable reaſons to ſupport it. The French troops had repeatedly broken ſeveral articles of the convention, and had, in general, from the time they entered the electorate, conducted themſelves in a manner more like a banditti of barbarians than an army of diſciplined ſoldiers.

"Mr. Pitt adopted the whole of the King of Pruſſia's recommendation, but ſo modeled the German meaſures as to make them co-operate with his own plans of attacking France in every other quarter at the ſame time. The King of Pruſſia highly approved of Mr. Pitt's alterations of his plan. Mr. Pitt's plan was bold and comprehenſive; but it ſhould be remembered, that timidity in war is as criminal as treachery; and therefore it is proverbially ſaid, that the boldeſt meaſures are the ſafeſt. The King of Pruſſia ſaw it in this ſenſe, and therefore he gave it his warmeſt approbation. In concert with the

the King of Pruſſia the plan of operations was formed. Emden was ſecured, and the coaſt of France was annoyed, at his requeſt. Duke Ferdinand drove the French out of Hanover, and purſued them with ſuch rapidity that France was preſently under the neceſſity of preparing for the *defence* of her own frontiers. This ſudden charge of affairs, and the victories gained by the King of Pruſſia in Sileſia, ſhewed, that a war upon the continent of Europe, conducted upon Britiſh principles, was highly ſerviceable to the intereſts of this country. France, ſo far from being able to invade Great Britain, could not ſend troops to ſtrengthen her garriſons and ſettlements abroad; and, in a few months, her firſt object was, to provide a freſh army to ſtop the progreſs of Duke Ferdinand; while Mr. Pitt, on the other hand, prepared expeditions againſt her coaſt, to co-operate with the Duke. In this ſituation, the councils of France were diſtracted. Her whole force was kept at home. A German war, conducted upon this principle, againſt France, was the moſt advantageous war that Great Britain could make; and, notwithſtanding the expence has been urged as the greateſt objection to it, yet, when it is recollected that this war employed the armies of France, and prevented ſuccours being ſent to her ſettlements abroad, it was the moſt *œconomical* war that the Britiſh Miniſter could carry on. The expence of tranſporting troops, forage, ſtores, &c. to a ſhort diſtance is infinitely leſs than to a great one. Whoever will be at the trouble to look over the charges of the American war, which commenced in 1775, and of the German war, which commenced, under Mr. Pitt's direction, in 1758, will ſee the fact indiſputably confirmed. It need only be added, that, if the armies of France had been to be conquered in Canada, in the Weſt Indies, in Africa, and in Aſia, the expence to this country of tranſporting and maintaining an adequate force to encounter them, in all thoſe places, muſt have been immenſe. Upon a ſubſequent occaſion the Miniſter emphatically ſaid, 'that America had been conquered in Germany.' Experience hath ſince ſhewn, that the aſſertion was well founded."

The ſound ſenſe and good policy manifeſted throughout this decided meaſure are apparent and inconteſtable. They clearly ſhew the active penetration of a great Miniſter on a ſubject that, at the moment, ſeemed to be of no more public import to the nation than any other victory; yet, from this victory, and Lord Chatham's political talents, all the ſubſequent victories and conqueſts of the war were derived.

We cannot diſmiſs this article without *acknowledging that it throws a great and new light upon the occurrences and events of more than half a century of our hiſtory.*

The firſt edition was in two volumes quarto; the next in four volumes octavo; and the laſt, or new, edition, in three volumes octavo; all within about twelve months.

169. *A Sermon, preached in the Pariſh-church of* Hanwell, *in the County of* Middleſex, *on* Sunday, June 16, 1793, *after reading His Majeſty's moſt gracious Letter in favour of the* French *Emigrant Clergy. By* George-Henry Glaſſe, *M. A. Rector of* Hanwell, *late Student of* Chriſt Church, Oxford. *Publiſhed by Requeſt.*

THIS is one of the numerous inſtances of the laudable zeal commended by one correſpondent p. 498, and noticed by another in p. 701, and which may with propriety be noticed as eminently prominent in the groupe. "With becoming reſpect and gratitude" it is inſcribed

"TO.

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE
EDMUND BURKE, &c. &c.
THE MAN
WHOSE NAME WILL BE DEAR TO
HIS COUNTRY
SO LONG AS BRITONS SHALL CONTINUE
TO 'FEAR GOD AND HONOUR THE KING,'
THE MAN
BY WHOSE VIGILANCE AND EXERTIONS,
UNDER THE DIRECTION OF HEAVEN,
THOSE MACHINATIONS WERE
DISCOVERED,
AND EVENTUALLY DEFEATED,
IN THE ACCOMPLISHMENT OF WHICH
(AMIDST THE RUINS OF
THE THRONE AND ALTAR)
THE CLERGY OF
THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND
WOULD HAVE BEEN REDUCED TO
A STATE OF WRETCHEDNESS
NOT INFERIOR TO THAT OF THEIR
OPPRESSED AND PERSECUTED BRETHREN
NOW EXILED FROM FRANCE."

From Levit. xxv. 35. Mr. Glaſſe illuſtrates the fraternity which the God of the ſpirits of all fleſh, that God who hath made of one blood all men which dwell on the face of the earth, hath eſtabliſhed, by his unerring and unrepealed law, among mankind; and arranges "the perſons in whoſe behalf the munificence of our countrymen is implored into three diſtinct claſſes; the dignified, monaſtic, and parochial clergy."

"The firſt deſcription, conſiſting almoſt entirely of perſons of the higheſt rank, once in poſſeſſion of great riches and abundant honours, have been expoſed to the ſevereſt cruelty, the bittereſt ſlander of their adverſaries. Their wealth, their power, were eagerly

eagerly grasped at—crimes were imputed to them—causes of accusation invented - tests, to which they could not accede without abandoning all pretensions to loyalty and to religion, were proposed—and death, banishment, confiscation of goods, or imprisonment, attended their pious disobedience. While they are driven by tyranny from their country, their possessions are seized on, their persons proscribed, their names held up as infamous by those whose *applause*, and not their *censure*, reflects ignominy on mankind. That among these sufferers some persons should be found, who were led astray from the simplicity of Christ by the delusion of riches, the glare of ambition, and the fascinations of a court, may be a subject of concern, but can scarcely occasion our wonder. If it were so, it were a grievous fault—and grievously have they answered it. 'Their blood has been shed like water on every side of the city, and there has been none to bury them.' But the charge is basely and maliciously aggravated. Among the prelates and fathers of this hapless Church some exalted characters are found, whose virtues, whose piety, whose benevolence, whose zeal for what they deem the truth, would have done honour to the purest ages of Christianity. One, in particular, who was rescued from destruction by the immediate, and almost miraculous, interposition of Providence, has a claim on the affectionate veneration, not merely of his own distressed countrymen, to whom he is a friend and father, but of all those who hold dear whatever is pure, whatever is lovely, whatever is of good report. To the honour of England, which afforded him an asylum, those exalted virtues have met with the tribute of admiration which they deserved. We have not been forgetful to entertain this illustrious stranger. And, while we cannot but pity those infatuated men, who have deprived their country of one of its brightest ornaments, we look forward with honest exultation to that day when 'the righteous man shall stand with great boldness in the presence of such as have afflicted him, and made no account of his labours.'

"Of the second description of these wretched exiles, the Monastic Clergy, we must speak with more than common delicacy in a country where their order has long since been discontinued, the evil resulting from its establishment having been found to preponderate over the good. Yet to condemn these unfortunate men to indiscriminate censure, because they were once the inhabitants of a convent, would be unjust—to refuse them relief, when the iron hand of Oppression is crushing them to pieces, would be inhuman. Among them were many whose exemplary virtues gave a lustre to the contemplative life they had embraced—many who were not a set of *drones, reveling, in idle luxury, on the fruit of others' labour.* There were among them persons, the younger sons of noble families, whom the unfeeling partiality of parents had compelled to withdraw from the world, that they might aggrandise a first-born son with their inheritance. There were others, whose zeal, however misguided, claims our reverence—who embraced the profession from motives merely conscientious—devoting themselves to the service of God by a life of austerity, abstinence, and severe mortification. There were yet others, who, having once mixed in the world, and having shared its sin, and drunk deeply of its sorrows, found relief in bringing the oblation of their contrite hearts to the altar of divine mercy. Among them were persons, who, dedicating themselves to honourable study, advanced the best interests of learning—who engaged in no political disputes, no factious struggles for power—who never left the quiet retirement of their cell, but to relieve the poor, to bring medicine to the sick, or to set before the dying the bright prospect of immortality. If there were corruptions in their institution, those corruptions should have been done away. If there were radical evils, which no half-measures could remove, the order should gradually, and by gentle means, have been abolished. But that a set of men accused of no public crime—holding no principles dangerous to the state—unfitted, by their education, for any employment by which they might procure their daily bread—that persons of this description should all at once be driven from their peaceful retreats, as lambs into the midst of wolves—that they should be reduced to the horrible necessity of quitting their country, their profession, and the exercise of their religion, to fly into a land they knew not—or, if they remained, that they should be compelled to renounce their King and their God, or present their bosoms to the dagger of assassination; this is cruelty so refined, injustice so complicated, tyranny so execrable, that it is impossible to find language in which to proclaim our pity for the oppressed—our abhorrence and detestation of their oppressors!

"But there is another class of the priesthood yet more generally worthy of our compassion and respect. I mean, the resident parochial clergy, once dispersed throughout the various provinces of a popular kingdom, when they discharged the best duties of humanity as well as of religion. In the country whereof we speak, the nobles were very rarely accustomed to quit the court or the capital. That middle order of men, which in England maintains so respectable a post between the highest and lowest ranks of society, is there scarcely known to exist. The state of civilization in the distant parts of the empire is much inferior to that of our own country, under corresponding circumstances. The parish-priest seemed to stand alone, and was looked up to with sentiments of

reverential

reverential love by his obedient flock. He was their friend, their counſellor, their phyſician, their protector, their parent. The joys and ſorrows of his neighbours were his own. If their diſtreſſes were ſuch as it was beyond his ability to relieve, he could yet ſooth them with the tendereſt pity. If they wiſhed to have recourſe to ſuperior wiſdom and knowlege, he was always at hand to ſuccour and aſſiſt them. He was (alas, that he ſhould be thus compelled to need it in return!) in the beſt ſenſe of the words, 'given to hoſpitality.' The ſtranger did not lodge all night in the ſtreets—he opened his doors to the traveller. When the ear heard him, then it bleſſed him, and when the eye ſaw him, it gave witneſs unto him — it ſparkled with joy, or it was moiſtened with a grateful tear.

"For eight months have theſe helpleſs ſojourners been reſident amongſt us — for eight months they have been ſupported by the private munificence of individuals—by the laity—and by the clergy—who to their power, and in many caſes almoſt beyond their power, have exerted themſelves in behalf of their afflicted brethren."

We have already far exceeded our uſual limits, and reluctantly cloſe our extracts from this elegant Diſcourſe.

170. *Codex* Theodori Bezæ Cantabrigienſis, *Evangelia & Apoſtolorum Acta complectens quadratis literis* græco-Latinis. *Academia auſpicante venerandæ has vetuſtatis reliquias ſumma qua potuit fide adumbravit, expreſſit, edidit, codici hiſtoriam præfixit notaſque adjecit* Thomas Kipling, *S. T. P. Coll. Div. Joan. ſuper Socius.* Cantabrigiæ, *e prelo Academico impenſis Academiæ.* 1793. 2 vol. folio.

THE merit of this MS. has been long admitted by the learned world, among whom it ranks next after the Alexandrine and the Vatican copies. For the honour of our own country, which poſſeſſes two of the three, they have been preſented to the publick in *fac ſimile*. We would fain flatter ourſelves that this Holineſs, who has ſhewn himſelf a patron of literature, will employ ſome of his many literati to do the ſame juſtice to the oldeſt MS. of the New Teſtament, perhaps, in the world. Several critics aſſign the date of the Cambridge MS. to the fifth, or certainly to the ſixth, century. The learned editor inclines, with Wetſtein and Michaelis, to think it of the fourth, and equal in antiquity with the MS. of the Acts among Archbiſhop Laud's at Oxford, publiſhed by Hearne, 1715, and even the Alexandrine MS. *which Dr. Woide ſuppoſed of the fourth century. It is* wonderful what ill-founded doubts have been entertained about it. Bengelius conceited it was written in Britain, becauſe of its conformity with the Anglo-Saxon verſion; and Thomas Baker, from the *Gothic* ſtructure of the letters, doubted its antiquity. Arnald detracted from its credit as if it had been a forgery, and contained particulars not in other copies; whereas Wetſtein and Griſbach actually found them in others. It agrees with the Syriac, Latin, Jeruſalem, Sahidic, and Coptic verſions, and with the remains of Irenæus, and with the Greek copies compared with the Syriac at Alexandria, A. D. 616, by Thomas Heracleenſis. Dr. Harwood thinks it and the Clarmont MS. come neareſt the original reading; and ſo do Mill, Wetſtein, Whiſton, and Michaelis; and Griſbach defends it from the accuſation of *Latiniſing*, or conformity too much to the Latin MSS. It agrees alſo with the LXX. The Latin part of this MS. is older than Jerom's, and, on the whole, agrees with the Greek. Bentley and Semler prefer Latin verſions, and the former pays this particular one high compliments. The cloſer the Latin keeps to the Greek, the ſtronger proof of antiquity. The Latin tranſlations, in the preſent inſtance, were by different hands. The MS. appears to have been the work of a perſon unacquainted both with the Latin and Greek languages, like the ſcribe of the Alexandrian and two Gueferbytan MSS.; who all, from certain internal evidences, may be preſumed Egyptians, and made it for the uſe of ſome church in that country. Thence it probably paſſed into Ireland, and was ſeen by Druthmar, monk of Corby, in the ninth century. From Ireland it got into France, and was found in the monaſtery of St. Irenæus at Lyons, 1562, by Beza, who, after collating it for the third edition of his New Teſtament, preſented it, 1581, to the Univerſity of Cambridge. After it came to England, it was collated by Patrick Young, Archbiſhop Uſher, and Mill; the latter's labours were publiſhed by Kuſter; and his edition was again collated, 1733, by Mr. Dickenſon, of St. John's College, Cambridge, whoſe labours are in Jeſus College library, and who detected 4000 errors of Mill and Kuſter. Nor was Wetſtein more careful, having committed 20 errors in collating only the 14th and 15th chapters of St. Mark's goſpel. The errors of Griſbach, who publiſhed the Greek

New

New Teſtament, 1777, came from not having ſeen the original MS. Here Dr. Kipling modeſtly obſerves, that he is led to point out theſe errors in former editors purely by a deſire to evince of how much conſequence it is that different MSS of the New Teſtament ſhould be publiſhed. A copy of the Greek part of this MS. is in the library of Trinity College, Cambridge. Simon had another copy, and Wetſtein one of both Greek and Latin. Dr. Bentley ſent a third to Sabatier; and Mr. Craſter, of St. John's, tranſcribed the whole of the Latin for Dr. Kennicot, who ſent it to Semler, who publiſhed from it the goſpel of St. John, at the end of his *Paraphraſis Evangelii Joannis*, 1778.

The MS. itſelf is written on parchment, and contained the four goſpels and Acts in Greek and Latin; but much of both verſions is wanting, or has been ſupplied by late and different tranſcribers. All theſe, with their ages, are pointed out at the end. The letters of the firſt page have entirely failed, as have alſo portions of others in different parts of the book. The editor concludes his preface with expreſſing his grateful acknowledgments to the Univerſity, at whoſe expence the whole work has been conducted.

This ſplendid work, which reflects honour* on the Univerſity of Cambridge, and its Editor, is beautifully printed, on good paper, in 828 pages, excluſive of the preface 30, and 23 of notes explanatory of the various readings, expreſſed by A; thoſe in the Greek by *antiquiſſimae*, for moſt antient; P for later *poſteriores*; V for antient *vetuſtiores*; R for corrections, later, *recentiores*, than the 9th century: in the Latin the earlier corrections are marked L; the later are too numerous to be diſtinguiſhed.

171. *A Letter to the Rev. Mr.* Percival Stockdale, *on the Publication of his* pretended *Correſpondence with the Lord Biſhop of* Durham.

HAD this ſpirited letter appeared a little ſooner, it would have ſuperſeded the article in our Review for October laſt, p. 934; in which, col. 2, l. 27, for *complimentary* read *completely*. Mr. S's correſpondent has touched on an article we had not meddled with—his Letter to Granville Sharpe, on the Slave-trade.

* We may add, and on the late excellent letter-founder, Mr. Jackſon (ſee vol. LXII. p. 92), who cut the types for *this handſome book, as well as for the Alexandrine MS. and for Domeſday.* EDIT.

172. *A Word of Advice to the* European *Powers, being a Tranſlation of a* French *Pamphlet written in May*, 1792.

"A PEN, which has never yet been employed but to ſacrifice to the Muſes, now dedicates ſome minutes to the dull taſk of tranſlating. Imagination, wit, fancy, taſte, all things beautiful and enchanting, muſt, at this ſerious moment, vaniſh before the horrid picture of the fineſt country in the world deluged in blood, and covered with all the ghaſtly wounds that murder and ſacrilege can inflict. Dull and melancholy as the taſk is, I ſhall be too happy if this firſt ſad penance of my literary hours ſhall be read in my beloved country, and if it can ſpare her ſons the bitter regrets of ever having been miſled from their political integrity, or ſwerving one moment from thoſe ideas which are dictated by honour, morality, and the ſocial duties." *Tranſlator's preface.*

This is an animated repreſentation, ſtating, with melancholy truth, "the cauſe of the corruption of the French nation, by the ſuffering, from the moſt incomprehenſible negligence, all ſorts of publications, under the falſe title of *philoſophical* works, to appear; publications full of all that can corrupt opinions and morals. This was her greateſt fault—a fault that has been committed by other governments. When public opinion is not watched over, it becomes depraved; and by that depravity, by degrees, it creates a monſtrous power, that overturns the church and annihilates the ſceptre" (p. 10—12). —"Look into hiſtory, you will ſee the flatterers of the people employ every where the ſame lever, of the ſovereignty of the *people*, to move them. Greece was a people of kings, and never were people ſuch perfect ſlaves; never was government more turbulent, more diſturbed, more unjuſt, more tyrannical. It was the ſame with the Romans; external diſcords, often ſteeped in blood, diſturbed the republick; and thoſe maſters of the world, ſo much adored by the tribunes, expired in the horrors of triumvirate and proſcriptions. In more modern times, ſects, called by different names, raiſed from the duſt, the *ſovereignty* of the *people*, and the ſyſtem of *equality*. All Europe was troubled by theſe two formidable engines. The Proteſtants, or Reformers, who ſucceeded theſe ſects, again *placed* the people in power, and pretended to revive original compacts that never exiſted" (pp. 12, 13). The writer traces the progreſs of this doctrine, and its horrid effects, both in this country and in France. "Like the Puritans, the *Moderates* begat the Independents, and,

and, like them (unleſs Providence interpoſes), they will have their Cromwell, who waits, perhaps, and watches for the moment (unhappily too near!) when the ſtate ſhall be diſſolved, and its ruin complete; for the laſt event in anarchy has been, at all times, and with every people, the unlooked-for tyranny of one villain more dark and enterpriſing than the reſt, or the tyranny of ſeveral, whom their common danger has confederated together" (pp. 15, 16).—"Theſe political diſputes were not local. Let us reflect on the long ſeries of troubles that agitated Europe by the different ſects, who preached up the *ſovereignty* of the people, and played their parts, under the different names of Albigenſes, Vaudois, Huſſites, Lutherans, Calviniſts, Anabaptiſts, Preſbyterians, Puritans, Gracemaçons, and even Janſeniſts, the laſt production of this numerous and turbulent family; and it will eaſily be ſeen that there are few kingdoms in Europe which have not been, for ſeveral centuries, perplexed and diſturbed by theſe popular incendiaries" (pp. 16, 17).

The author expreſſes himſelf ſtrongly againſt that faſhionable diffuſion of knowledge among the people. "The common people formerly did not know how to read, and therefore the propagation of new doctrines was ſlow. Nations had then leſs communication with each other. The different characters and caſts of nations had a ruder and more original ſtamp. The intercourſe created by commerce did not exiſt. The great chain of arts and ſciences was not formed. Newspapers and journals were not invented, or were very few in number, and the readers of them very ſcarce; in ſhort, all means of communication between nation and nation, and even province and province, city and city, were rare and difficult" (p. 17).

Now, when the whole univerſe *thinks*, as it were, in common, and that miſguided opinion in one ſpot of the globe pervades to each extremity of the poles, one nation cannot ſtart up into *power* but all others will aſpire to the ſame power. Religious fanaticiſm ſerved for a pretext to ſtir up the people formerly; now its ſubſtitute is Fanaticiſm anti-religious: the firſt, without doubt, has cauſed great exceſſes; but, in its greateſt, it had one check, it acted in the name of a God, of which it had conceived a falſe idea; but, miſtaken and *depraved as was* that idea, it did not *deny that there exiſted* a Supreme Being. The laſt, the anti-religious fanaticiſm, leaves wickedneſs complete. All morality is centered in ſelf-intereſt, and the ſatisfying the paſſions; it orders the conſummation of every crime with the coolneſs of reflection and premeditation. When atheiſm becomes the univerſal creed of a people, they will ſoon become man-eaters. It would then be a very falſe policy for all the powers of Europe to remain unmoved ſpectators of the diſaſters in France. England, ſtained with the blood of her king, Cromwell ſeated in power, all the other courts ſtood motionleſs before the execrable deed. It is enough that ſuch a ſcene has paſſed *once* in Europe. The indifference and inaction of the 17th century has ſerved to embolden the attempts of the 18th (p. 19—21).

"The cauſe is not only that of kings and miniſters, it is that of all honeſt people, of all countries, of all profeſſions, of all men attached to principles of juſtice and reaſon, of all friends to order and humanity, of all who do not aſpire to the execrable title of plunderers and *propagandiſts*" (p. 22).—"Every thing conſpires againſt this French epidemic. Kings, miniſters, proprietors, traders, cultivators, all united, muſt riſe againſt this political ruin. Such a cruſade can only ſave Europe from devaſtation, and preſerve, in this fine part of the world, the precious relicks of civilization, which have been obtained only by the efforts of age, not the beneficence of religion" (p. 24).—The French author adds a poſtſcript on the aſſaſſination of the King of Sweden, and a repetition of the ſame arguments. "It is with no ſmall pleaſure that his tranſlator reflects that it is not ſo much the element that places an inſurmountable barrier againſt the approach of foreign regicides, as the honeſt indignation that fills the minds of every gallant ſoldier and ſailor in this country. Sure I am that there is not a generous countryman of mine that would not, unſolicited and unpaid, exert himſelf in ſaving a King whoſe only crime is being the beſt and moſt inoffenſive man in his kingdom."

173. *The Dream of an* Engliſhman *faithful to his King and Country.*

THIS ſpirited work, written firſt in French, to give it greater circulation, and now tranſlated, points out, under the aſſumed form of a manifeſto, the united crimes of Frenchmen againſt their own government and thoſe of all Eu-

rope;

rope; and gives a clear and nervous ſtatement of the different conduct of England towards her, compared with the treacherous and inſidious conduct of France; and concludes with animating Britons to every exertion to reduce ſuch a people to reaſon and order.

174. *A Letter to the Rev.* Chriſtopher Wyvill, *late Chairman of the late Committee of Aſſociation in the County of* York, *on his Defence of Dr.* Price. *By a* Yorkſhire *Freeholder.*

A good vein of well-directed irony runs through this little piece.

175. *Anſwer to Dr.* James Hamilton, *jun. By Dr.* Gregory.

THE occaſion of writing this pamphlet was briefly this: In October laſt a pamphlet was publiſhed, intituled, *A Guide for Gentlemen ſtudying Medicine at the Univerſity of Edinburgh, by J. Johnſon, Eſq.* (reviewed by an old correſpondent, vol. LXII. p. 1027), which, from internal evidence, appeared to have been written by Dr. Alexander Hamilton, the profeſſor of midwifery (or his ſon, Dr. James Hamilton, junior), in order to induce the ſtudents to attend his claſs. As the botanical and mathematical claſſes were traduced, on account of the profeſſor of the former having oppoſed the admiſſion of Dr. H. into the College of Phyſicians; and the hour of teaching the latter interfering with that of Dr. H's claſs, it was thought proper, on theſe and other accounts, to bring the matter before the Senatus Academicus, before whom Dr. H. ſolemnly and vehemently diſowned all knowledge of the publication of the pamphlet, and the affair was therefore dropped by that body. His ſon alſo denied that he had any hand in the work in ſome letters, to which Dr. Gregory's pamphlet is an anſwer, exhibiting, by a ſeries of ſtrong and convincing arguments, intermixed with the moſt cutting ſtrokes of ſatire, how little faith is to be given to theſe denials.

This pamphlet is not ſold, being only diſtributed by Dr. G. to his friends. We have been favoured with a copy.

*176. *Important Facts, ſubmitted to the Conſideration of the People of* England; *with ſome Thoughts on the preſent State of Public Affairs. By* John Spencer Colepeper.

MR. C, after painting the horrors of France in her preſent ſtate, adverts to the Conſtitution *of England,* and the *attempts to ſubvert it;* gives a ſhort ſketch of the conſtitutional government of theſe kingdoms, and the exertions, not of the executive power, but of the aſſembled ſenate, to ſave it from danger; they "ſaw and felt the impending danger; party, for a time, loſt its influence, and all concurred, heart and hand, to ſtamp their deteſtation of the poiſon endeavoured to be infuſed into the minds of the publick" (pp. 22, 23).

"Surrounding nations have marked and ſhewn their public abhorrence of ſuch meaſures as the French have purſued. Perhaps, however, mankind might have looked on with forbearance, had they confined their deeds to the limits of the kingdom they oppreſs; but when Europe is pervaded with principles ſubverſive of every government, where France erects her unhallowed banners, it is the duty and intereſt of all to protect the form of government under which each particular nation has grown great and reſpectable, when time ſhall have cleared away the miſt which at preſent blinds the reaſon of thoſe who have been led aſtray by doctrines ſubverſive of every principle they pretend to protect, and which, to eſtabliſh falſe and merely ideal rights of man, overthrow and deſtroy the reality, then ſhall the abettors of theſe doctrines ſink into the contempt they ſo juſtly deſerve; reaſon and ſound policy will again aſſume their natural ſway, and behold with abhorrence the acts of men who, trampling all order under their feet, have dragged from the throne of his anceſtors a king compaſſionate, merciful, and juſt" (pp. 25, 26).—"Murder has at laſt put the finiſhing ſtroke to the preparatory actions of the National Convention. As long as humanity forms part of the human heart, the fate of Louis XVI. will be indelible in the minds of mankind. His unmerited ſufferings and his untimely end hold out an aweful leſſon to the world, who muſt neceſſarily learn from it and the conſequent dreadful acts which have followed, and, it is much to be feared, are ſtill to follow, how dangerous to the intereſts of humanity is giving the reins to the turbulent paſſions which ambition prompts the human mind to bring into action. It remained for the 18th century to be the perpetrators, in the kingdom of France, of the moſt ſanguinary revolution that ever diſgraced the annals of mankind. The preſent age contemplates with horror, and poſterity ſhall read with wonder, the various gradations by which a whole people, in ſo ſhort a time, have ſo ſhortly changed the national character" (pp. 28, 29).

If the author means a change of the love of monarchy to that of republicaniſm, he is right; but if he thinks the French have departed from their national and natural character of pride, cruelty, and

and ambition, he has the current of history against him.

"Intoxicated with the success which the forces of France have met with, universal empire seems to be the object at which they aim. No treaties can bind them; and policy, the guide of other nations, is laid aside to pursue the phantom of republican Quixotism" (p. 29).

Mr. C. is of opinion, from the rank which Britain holds among surrounding nations, in every convulsion of Europe her power and influence must ever be looked up to, and her whole force called into action to repress, and keep within bounds, the enterprising efforts to derange the equipoise which alone preserves peace, and which is precisely the case at present (pp. 30, 31).

177. *An Excursion to the Peak of* Teneriffe, *in* 1791, *being the Substance of a Letter to* Joseph Jekyll, *Esq. M. P. F. R. S. and S. A. from Lieut.* Rye, *of the Royal Navy. (Reviewed by a Correspondent; see before, art.* 97, *pp.* 254, 255).

MR. R, being on-board the Gorgon, bound to New South Wales, when she put into Santa Cruz for refreshment, obtained leave of the governor to ascend the Peak, in which attempt so many others, and, lastly, Sir George Staunton, had failed. Notwithstanding every argument to dissuade them at this season of the year, accompanied by Mr. Burton the botanist, our gallant lieutenant overcame all difficulties, and, on April 17, 1791, set out, with guides and mules, for Oratava, the road from which, to Santa Cruz, shewing proofs of the strong convulsions which Nature has here suffered by eruptions from the peak. Here they hired two peasants for their guides, and laid in a stock of provisions, two or three salt fish, two dozen of hard eggs, one dozen of small loaves, and two gallons of wine in a keg. At day-break on the 18th they were two miles from the town, among rocks and precipices covered with fern, heath, and Spanish broom. About ten they entered the plains, covered with lava and rocks, extending from seven to ten miles, where so many travellers have lost their lives, and where they experienced a sudden transition from cold to heat, and an oppression on their lungs from the sulphureous particles with which the air was impregnated. At noon they reached the first flight of rocks, called "The Englishman's Resting-place," a mile from Oratava, and about half-way to the sugar loaf. By this time their shoes were worn out, and their guides meditated a retreat. They were, however, urged on by threats, and the travellers pressed forward with renewed ardour, sinking knee-deep into the lava, and assailed by a violent and piercing wind, so that they were compelled, for security, to plunge their arms also into the lava. The younger guide fainted, and was left behind till he recovered. At half past two they entered a fissure between the rocks, probably occasioned by an eruption of lava, and next descended into the crater, almost suffocated with smoke. Mr. R, finding that a sudden and violent numbness had seized his side nearest the ground, started up, and rushed to the summit of the peak, where the intenseness of the cold drew blood from his pores, but his respiration was free. They now stood on the summit of the peak of Teneriffe, at an altitude tremendous to the imagination. This, for want of instruments, could not be ascertained. In the circumference of the vertex they remained an hour and an half, collecting specimens of brimstone, calcined stones, and nitre, of the finest quality, which are deposited in Mr. Parkinson's museum. The crater is nearly circular, from forty to fifty paces deep, its diameter at top from seventy to an hundred paces, surrounded by steep and rugged rocks, and its surface at bottom covered entirely with nitre over brimstone. The bottom is full of cracks and fissures, whence, if you run a stick in, issues a column of smoke. "It was so hot that we were obliged to be continually moving our feet, or they would have been burnt; and the rumbling, bubbling noise which assailed our ears I can compare to nothing but the sound of an immense boiling cauldron." From the summit they beheld the grand Canary, appearing as a part of Teneriffe; but the prospect of the other islands was totally intercepted by clouds. They returned with extraordinary rapidity to the spot where they had left the mules, and where Mr. B. found two roots of violets, whose flower resembled the hedge-violet, but the leaf was very different. Above this spot were no marks of vegetation. They were welcomed by their landlord at Oratava, and, indeed, by the whole town, and by all on the road to whom the guides told their successful adventure; and arrived at Santa Cruz early in the evening of the 19th; and the gratuities they bestowed on their guides and muleteers were most thankfully received.

This ſhort narrative, which could not poſſibly be longer for want of the neceſſary apparatus for making philoſophical obſervations, has given us much pleaſure in the peruſal. Mr. Edens, 1717, aſcended to the ſummit, and it took him a day and an half to go and return. His deſcription, in the Philoſophical Tranſactions, N° 345, p. 317, Baddam's Abridgment, VI. 172, is fuller and more minute; and he mentions caverns, pools of water, and pine-trees, which eſcaped Mr. Ray, unleſs we ſuppoſe their route was different. Dr. Thomas Heberden, brother of Dr. William, aſcended the mountain ſince *, and gave an account of it in Phil. Tranſ. XLVII. p. 353, and the ſalt he thence brought is analyſed in the ſame Tranſactions, LV. p. 57. He ſet out from Otatava at two P. M. ſix leagues from the pic, whoſe foot he reached at eight in the evening, and tarried there all night, making fires for warmth; aſcended a ſteep, looſe, ſandy ſoil, for a quarter of a league, and then as far among volcanic maſſes, to the cave of Teyde, 15 feet wide at entrance, and to the water over ice 12 or 14 feet. At another quarter of a league is a plain of ſand, with a yelloviſh pyramid of ſand or cinders, called the ſugar-loaf, covered with ſnow the greateſt part of the year, about one-eighth of a league to the top. At eight in the morning gained the crater, 12 or 15 feet deep, about 40 fathoms diameter, nearly circular, the ground hot, and full of ſpiracles. In a niche of one of the rocks the drop brimſtone is condenſed by the vapour. Dr. H. makes the perpendicular height of the pic 2566 fathoms, the ſummit viſible above the clouds in fine weather, but capped with a thick white cloud againſt rain.

The mummy deſcribed in our vol. XLIII. p. 46, was brought from the peak by Capt. Young, 1772.

178. *Memoir of a Map of* Ireland, *illuſtrating the Topography of that Kingdom, and containing a ſhort Account of its preſent State, Civil and Eccleſiaſtical; with a complete Index to the Map. By* Daniel Auguſtus Beaſcroft, *LL. D. Rector of* Navan, *in the County of* Meath, *and Vicar of* Cotton, *in the County of* Louth, *M. R. I. A.*

THE difficulty of aſcertaining the eccleſiaſtical diviſion of Ireland, and the limits of each dioceſe, and the unaccountable intermixture of the eccleſiaſtical and civil diviſions, firſt ſuggeſted to Dr. B. to form an entire new *map* of the kingdom, on two ſheets, by a ſcale of ſix inches to a mile, from the beſt authorities and the moſt authentic information he was able to procure. A perfect, correct map cannot be expected till every county has been accurately ſurveyed. Sir William Petty, 1655, ſurveyed all the forfeited lands, under which deſcription the greater part of moſt counties, and the whole of others, were included. Since that period twelve counties have been ſurveyed. In this map Dr. B. has endeavoured to give a faithful repreſentation of the face of the country, by delineating, with all the preciſion in his power, the courſe of rivers, the ſituation and comparative height of mountains, and the relative ſize and conſequence of towns and villages. The ſources of his information have been Sir William Petty's publiſhed maps, and his original ſurveys of the ſeveral baronies and pariſhes, preſerved in the ſurveyor-general's office in Dublin-caſtle, and from various printed ſurveys and excellent drawings. The aſtronomical obſervations are by the late Dr. Uſher, profeſſor of aſtronomy in the univerſity of Dublin, and others. Laſtly, the Doctor employed two ſummers in viſiting the different counties and remoter parts; and the regiſtries of the dioceſes ſupplied him with parochial information. He does not, however, enſure abſolute perfection to his map.

"The neceſſary limits of ſuch a memoir preclude more than a mere ſketch of the preſent ſtate of the kingdom. But if I ſhould have the happineſs of finding that this eſſay is received with indulgence, I may, perhaps, at a future day, offer to the publick a more full and particular account of Ireland. In the part which relates to the church, I ſhould propoſe to trace the hiſtory of each dioceſe, and to mark the various alterations which have taken place in its eſtabliſhment, from the earlieſt period; to ſtate with preciſion the circumſtances of every pariſh, the valuation in the king's books, the firſt-fruits, crown-rents, procurations, and other charges to which they may be liable, with any peculiarities that relate to them. In the other part, I would treat the topography of the country hiſtorically, and not only deſcribe what is intereſting at preſent, but minutely enquire into the ſeveral changes that have been made in the diviſions of provinces, and the diſtributions of counties, in the names of places, the

* The *year*, *month*, and *day*, are not mentioned; but the paper was *read Feb. 6, 1752.*

the face of the country, and the territorial property, by considering the growing prosperity of the kingdom, the gradual but vast increase of its population and opulence, and the connexion of each, with its efficient cause. I would trace the operation of internal dissentions and foreign invasions in former ages, and the happy consequences that flow from the settlement of the country, the progress of civilization, and the improvement of arts, manufactures, and commerce in later times."

At the end of the memoir is given an explanation of Irish words, which occur most frequently in names of places; and a copious index to the map, forming a topographical repertory to the kingdom of Ireland. Then follows a description of the map and its construction; account of Ireland in general, and of its several counties; ecclesiastical division of Ireland; 2436 parishes, forming 1123 benefices with cure of souls, and 111 sinecures, 1001 churches, and 354 glebe-houses; 366 benefices are destitute of glebe; a postscript on the increase of population, which is at this day 3,850,000 persons (Sir Wm. Petty estimated it only at 800,000); list of round towers; the returns of the collectors of hearth-money, 1695, a million. The annual value of all the exports of Ireland amounted, on an average of the last seven years, to 4,357,000*l.*

The glossary, index, and list of subscribers, conclude this valuable memoir, companion to a map of equal merit.

179. *The Right of the* West India *Merchants to a double Monopoly of the Sugar-market of* Great Britain, *and the Expediency of all Monopolies, examined.*

THE object of this sensible writer is, to refute the claims and complaints of the West India merchants respecting the sugar-trade, and to effect an equal participation of it for the East India merchants. The Minister should not omit any measure which promised to supply this market with sugar as cheap as possible, nor the East India Company omit to avail themselves of every fair occasion which offered for extending the culture and improvement of their spacious and fertile provinces, and the profitable trade of their chartered constituents (p. 5) — If the late annual export of 12,000 hogsheads of sugar was a surplus of West India produce, after satisfying the British and Irish markets, the shipping-off *double* that quantity would create a *scarcity, and enable the* planters to levy *any contribution they* chose on British and Irish consumers (p. 13). To depend entirely on our West India planters for a supply of this commodity, or to neglect any means of reducing the price considerably, would be the height of folly and infatuation (p. 26). It is universally admitted that this kingdom owes all its importance, and most of its comforts, to commerce, which can only be retained at its present eminence by selling the produce of every community on the cheapest terms, by our merchants continuing to be carriers to market of all our home productions and manufacturers, as well as that of our dependents, and our ports to be the universal depôts of all foreign merchandize. The West Indians have tacitly submitted to this maxim by not opposing that clause, in the act of last session, which opens Nassau, in New Providence, as a free port, for the reception and re-shipping of *foreign* West India sugar to Great Britain and elsewhere (p. 27).

The author proceeds to state the actual intrinsic value of the East and West Indies, and their respective commerce, to Great Britain, the probable improvements of which each is capable, under the influence of proper encouragement and impartiality (p. 30—35).

"In this comparative view the exports to both, under their respective monopolies, appear nearly equal; those to the East have since considerably increased, and are in a state of progressive augmentation. The imports of the Company alone, exclusive of the trade of individuals under their licence, already amount to more than the whole of those from the West India islands. It is impossible to estimate how much farther they may extend, when to them shall be superadded the supply of sugar now and hereafter expected to be called for, and the numberless other articles of produce, which reduced freights and unrestrained importation may enable Great Britain to attract from that quarter of her dependencies*. The duties appear at present in favour of the West Indies, but may be expected to augment hereafter on the contrary side, as the East India trade increases. In strict fairness we ought to take into this account the whole sum deducted from tea, and levied in taxes by the Commutation-act, since the plea made use of for laying those additional burthens on the people was to allow them in another way, by an expected reduction of the price of the commodity, as well as to prevent the smuggling of it. The whole commerce of the India Company appears to be carried on with nearly half the capital employed by

* He derides the American maple-sugar.

the planters. The fixed property and population of India exceed those of the islands beyond all proportion. The parent state of Great Britain benefits considerably by a perpetual addition to the national wealth, not merely of the interest or income, but all of the capital fortunes which are uniformly brought from India to this country by every successful adventure. The surplus revenue of that country is another source of British opulence and splendour. The quotients, which form this revenue, are declaredly the property of the nation, while those of the islands are possessed by private men. The direct navigation, or rather tonnage, is the greatest, at present, on the side of the islands, which is accounted for by recollecting the more bulky part of their commodities. When importation shall be equally free, India will very soon employ a greater number both of ships and mariners" (p. 35—36).—"We have endeavoured to demonstrate the comparative magnitude of these two monopolies, and how far the *reciprocity* of interest between us and each of them respectively should induce Government to prefer either to the other, in its encouragement of the general commerce of Great Britain; not merely how far it would be justifiable in continuing to sanction this *double monopoly* of a necessary of life to one of them, which it may easily, under proper regulations, obtain at half the cost from the other. That is by no means the whole question. It behoves us to enquire whether more than opportunity of fair competition should be granted at all" (p. 39).—"A minister of this kingdom, who has not long ago perceived the real point on which this important question ought to be determined, would be ill-qualified for his eminent station. It is not which of the two dependencies are to obtain a preference over the other by a partial dispensation of his favour, but which of the two, at the present moment, most needs his patronage and encouragement, and from which of them the mother-country has most benefit to expect in return. If the one (which, according to some respectable authorities, has been the case) has proved an eternal sponge on the capitals of this country, both national and commercial, and a constant source of anxiety and expence on every alarm and commencement of hostilities against any other power; if many of our most considerable merchants have become indifferent to their commission and tired of supplying their insatiable calls for money to carry on an expensive cultivation, took the first favourable opportunity of getting home their mortgages, and relinquishing all connexion with the islands for ever; while, on the other hand, a well-founded confidence is created, that the reversions alone of our immense territory in the East are capable not only of supplying the *expence of all its own internal establishments, civil and military*, but, moreover, of contributing largely to the augmentation of our naval strength, and to the exclusion of all rivals in the most extensive trade of the universe, will furnish all the *funds* or *capital* for conducting that trade, and leave a large surplus behind to clear off its own incumbrances, and afterwards to ease the national burthens of the mother-country. When all these important objects can be obtained by adopting mild and liberal principles of government over the natives, who require only to be left unmolested in their customs and religious prejudices, and a liberty to pursue their hereditary employments, after the manner of their forefathers, from time immemorial, for their own benefit, and at their own discretion; with such a contrast before his eyes, if any partiality is claimable, who will hesitate a moment on which side to bestow it? Nothing more have been demanded for India beyond equal duties and unrestrained cultivation" (p. 76—78).

180. *A general View of the actual Force and Resources of* France, *in* January 1792. *To which is added, A Table, shewing the Depreciation of Assignats, arising from their Increase in Quantity. By* William Playfair.

MR. P's opportunities of knowing facts that very few Englishmen can know, gives him an advantage in discussing his important subject, and enables him to detect the common fallacy adopted in estimating the forces and resources of a nation whose situation is quite new in the annals of the world.

"We are told that France has 2,400,000 armed men ready to engage her enemies, when we should be told that she has 2,400,000 who are not able to keep peace in their respective departments. We are told that France has discovered a method of being able to support an expence of 7,000,000l. sterling a month, when we should be told that she has found a method of running 7,000,000l. a month in debt, without any possibility of ever paying it, and with a certainty of being very soon deprived even of that ruinous resource. We hear that France is free, and that the whole nation (a few Aristocrats excepted) is contented and happy, when there is neither safety for individuals, liberty of opinion, nor unanimity, the lowest dregs of the people being, in Paris and every where else, the conductors and tyrants of those who have the vanity to say they govern, and the weakness to imagine that any one believes them. We are told, by themselves, that their success in September, October, and November last, was owing to their courage and good generalship; when, in fact, it was owing to ill conduct and great mistakes in their enemies."

These

Theſe deluſions Mr. P. combats, and ſhews "there never was a time when France could ſend fewer men into the field, for any continuance of time, and ſupply them with neceſſaries, than at preſent. They can neither pay nor clothe their armies. Can there be a clearer proof than this of the neceſſity of order, arrangement, and induſtry, to create force? and can any thing ſhew more diſtinctly the fallacy of eſtimating revenue by reams of paper, or force by the total number of armed men? The whole nation, ſay they, is a camp, and preciſely for that reaſon there is not one regiment of well-accoutred ſoldiers. To oppoſe the Duke of Brunſwick's army of 60,000 men, whole villages were depopulated of the flower of their youth in the Northern parts of France; and I ſay it from certain knowladge, that the numbers who died from diſeaſe and ſkirmiſhes amounted, in three months, to three times the whole number of their enemies. As to finances, when the aſſignats were firſt iſſued, there was a great quantity of real ſpecie in France; the Government created them rather for the payment of debts than for the uſual purpoſes of the treaſury. The lands of the Clergy, ſeized by the firſt Aſſembly, ſerved as a pledge for the reimburſement, or rather annihilation of theſe aſſignats; and thus there was a real value in the paper ſo created. The progreſs of burning, and the hopes of peace, quietneſs, and a revenue from taxes when the Conſtitution ſhould be finiſhed, gave, deſervedly, conſiderable credit to a paper which, ſince theſe hopes have vaniſhed, and ſince its quantity has been ſo prodigiouſly increaſed, deſerves no credit at all, nor obtains much. By degrees, however, the new aſſignats created became more numerous, and, ceaſing to be paid to public creditors for reimburſements, began to be employed for every ſort of payment, and ſupplied the place of taxes to the public treaſury. The aſſignats paid to the poor, or the merchants, ceaſed to be employed in the purchaſe of church-lands; it was immediately paſſed in trade; the gold and ſilver, by degrees, became dear and ſcarce: ſmall aſſignats became neceſſary, and were created; ſo that, before the end of the year 1791, a traveller might go from one end of France to the other, and ſee neither gold, ſilver, copper, nor any other currency but the aſſignats, which were at 28 per cent. loſs. The Conſtitution was finiſhed, and was accepted by that well-meaning, good-natured, and uſeful King who has ſo lately paid ſo dearly for his good intentions, who has expiated, in ſo cruel a manner, his fatal complaiſance to a ſet of levelers, whoſe ambition and vanity could bear no ſuperior, but who were too ignorant to ſee that they *would themſelves* be among the number of *the victims which their own* hands were preparing. Inſtead of tranquillity and peace, the Conſtitution brought on more troubles, and their termination ſeemed not now to be fixed. A general miſtruſt took place, mixed with deſpondency, and the aſſignats ſeverely felt the ſhock. That the aſſignats hardly varied in value, and even roſe in the horrid maſſacres of September 2, 3, 4, and 5, is a plain proof that collateral circumſtances, and confidence in the ruling ſyſtem of affairs, regained the value of the aſſignats. Since the Republick has overrun Brabant, and threatened the whole of Europe in a fit of folly and inſolence, their credit ſinks, and the death of their Monarch, which they pretended would enſure their proſperity, has ſtill augmented their diſcredit. Thus the famous Republick, with its claws extended on all ſides, is like a crab, and goes backward inſtead of advancing" (p. 19).——"I think it is likely that when the aſſignat falls to one-third of its value, the order of prices, with regard to buying and ſelling, will be ſo altered and confuſed, that it will occaſion an almoſt total diſcredit of that paper; and I imagine that diſcredit muſt take place towards the month of May or June next, or, at fartheſt, by September, ſhould our war with them continue. As ſoon as the aſſignats ceaſe, the power of the preſent Government, if Government it can be called, will ceaſe; but not till then; for I do not attempt to deny that, ſo long as the aſſignat does fall at a certain price, it is not much matter what that price is; for two reams of paper, inſtead of one, will do, and for the moment anſwer the ſame end, the only difference being, that it ſhortens the career" (p. 23).

Mr. P. is of opinion, the only method of making war on France was to depreciate her credit, inſtead of combating her troops. The manner of doing this, he leaves to others (p. 24—26). He attributes the failure of the Duke of Brunſwick's campaign to his violent manifeſto, which frightened his friends from acting. Notwithſtanding which, Mr. Playfair is of opinion, that, "with all the advantages the French had of meeting their enemy, in a ſick and famiſhed condition, in the heart of their country, in far inferior numbers, it is much doubted whether, if a battle had been given, they would not have loſt it: and though the Duke, certainly with a great ſhare of art, and much to his praiſe, contrived to gain time till nothing but a ſhameful retreat was poſſible for his enemies, yet did he not once dare to attack that diſeaſed army in its retreat, inſomuch that all Europe imagined there was a ſort of peace made with the King of Pruſſia. That this was not the caſe, has ſince been clearly evident; and the Duke's enterpriſing ſpirit gives every reaſon to believe, that if then he did

did not act, it was because he knew he could not act successfully" (p. 32).—"The overrunning Brabant and Savoy is neither a new sort of occurrence in war, nor any thing wonderful; nor are such exploits, in general, of the smallest advantage. Invasions and foreign wars must be supported by well-disciplined troops, prudent generals, and good precautions taken, by supplies, but not by great and numerous armies, which it is impossible to supply at a distance. The Brabançons will not easily unite with the French. But it is one of the tricks of French legislators and commissioners to make the voice of the minority appoint that of the majority, and thereby give every thing the appearance which suits their wishes and their interests. The state of things then has been, during the last campaign, the most favourable that was possible for armies such as France possesses; yet there is not a single instance when, with equal numbers, they have gained either a battle or a skirmish. At Jemappe their number was treble that of the enemy; and though it was their artillery that obtained them the victory, they lost four times as many men as their enemies. The numbers who have perished from cold, hunger, and disease, among the French, as well as in skirmishes, are as surprisingly great as, by the statements to the National Assembly, they appear surprisingly small: even at Paris the people are not the dupes of that artifice; for those volunteers who have returned have sometimes told the truth, though it is clear they dare not make it public" (p. 15).

"The present campaign, whether England had engaged in it or not, must be very different from the last. The finances of France are prodigiously more exhausted, and the remains of the unfortunate house of Bourbon are all with the confederate armies. Discipline will not be much meliorated in the French armies since last year; the soldiers of liberty quit their posts when they chuse; and the new army will be formed, this spring, chiefly from raw recruits. The manning and commanding of a navy are very different from sending out a land-army. The fleet cannot be furnished with necessaries, nor will the officers undertake to command men who will obey only during their own good pleasure.—Ever since the Revolution, France has been in want of grain, and obliged to have supplies, because the circulation in the interior, from one town to another, has been greatly interrupted, and agriculture, in some degree, neglected; the circulation continues to be interrupted; the harvest was neglected last year; and men in arms consume much more than men at home. England may reckon much on the ignorance of all those employed in the marine and war departments, and the spirit of contradiction, which frustrates exertion in every country where *there are people of different parties*" (p. 35—41).

"The question of war or peace it was not my business to discuss. It is certain, that, should France succeed in her projects on the Continent, England must, in the end, submit. I do not, indeed, imagine that France would succeed, though England remain neuter; but the possibility of her doing so would, in that case, be greater; and for that reason we ought, in prudence, to bear our part in putting an end to her career. It seems very clear, that, from a war with France we have at present very little to fear; we may rest assured it will be a short one; and I am convinced, that, if we act in concert with the powers on the Continent, and if, instead of a bloody manifesto, like the Duke of Brunswick's, a wise and mild one shall precede the army that is to enter France, nothing will be more acceptable to the great bulk of the French nation than to see order re-established, in any manner that may form something like a reasonable government" (p. 43).——"An attempt to invade us would only rid France of so many men, who must soon inevitably perish by famine in their own country. The distress of the artizans and manufacturers in every branch of luxury is better felt than described; and there are many persons to whom revenge is sweet. I am far from thinking the majority of the nation guilty; on the contrary, in Paris, where the guilt is certainly the greatest, I am certain that nine out of ten deserve censure only from not having courage enough to act when it was necessary. Men, individually brave, do not always act in civil broils as if they were so, because, as no single exertion can produce any good effect, they only act when they have confidence in others, who will act with them. Now, unfortunately for the inhabitants of Paris, as they had been accustomed to a sort of implicit confidence in affairs of government, and were obliged, all at once, to become governors, ignorant, at the same time, of the true basis of liberty and its first principles, which it is too late for men to learn on a sudden, at years of maturity, there could be no unity nor mutual confidence among them; nor could even the great necessity of the case unite the inhabitants of a city formerly drowned in luxury and pleasure, and, ever since its revolt, the sport of intrigue" (p. 45).—"At present it is only by wading through oceans of blood, and letting adversity and time teach wisdom to them, that they can ever establish liberty. Nay, it is more probable they will fall under the hand of some despot before they can accomplish their design; for, at present, governed as they are by the lower order of the people, who are the dupes and agents of the most designing among themselves, Revolution must follow Revolution, until Poverty and Equality, or Misery, put an end to the contest: for, as long as they who take the lead can have the means of enriching themselves,

ſelves, others, who want alſo to be rich, will overturn them, and take their places, as has happened already" (p. 46).

"Upon a queſtion ſeeming to go in favour of the King, the galleries roſe, and ſaid, with violent geſtures and menaces, 'Go home, you raſcals, you men hired at 18*s.* a-day, you don't deſerve them. Shame! ſhame! you betray us. We're your maſters; you're but deputies, paid. You've ſold us to the civil liſt, you anointed curs; but we know how to be revenged on raſcals like you, who were eat up with poverty and lice till we took you into pay—and you dare to betray the nation, you dogs!!!' I can only ſay, the French expreſſions were yet ſtronger than thoſe I give. I was in what is called the Suppleants' Gallery, which had but few people in it, though the public galleries were very full. The effect of theſe threats was inſtantaneous; and on counting the voices the third time (for the queſtion had been decided) it was found to be determined againſt the King, againſt Juſtice, and againſt Common Senſe. Such was, and ſtill continues to be, the manner in which the violent party triumphs over the majority, upon all occaſions in which it is thought to be worth while. Yet the nation in which laws are ſo paſſed pretends to be free, and to preſent an example worthy the imitation of all the world. It is not from men governed in this manner that England has any thing to fear; and it is ſurpriſing that there ſhould be men in England ſo loſt to every ſenſe of ſhame as to praiſe the French Government; and, what adds conſiderably to the diſgrace of ſome ſuch perſons is, that they know, perfectly well, what I have ſaid about the galleries is ſtrictly true. It is notoriouſly known to all the world, that, on the 10th of Auguſt the Aſſembly paſſed decrees at the requeſt of every blackguard who appeared at the bar, without ſo much as enquiring their names in many caſes; and all the decrees paſſed unanimouſly for ſeveral days. Thus a ragged fellow, without coat or hat, and covered with blood, appeared in the name of the nation, and demanded the dethroning of the King; others demanded a Republick and a Convention, Liberty and Equality; and, ſince that time, it is by the ſame means that they have brought their unhappy Monarch to the block, loading him, during his confinement, with abuſe; from which, if his former quality of king, if even his virtues and love of his people could not exempt him, he ſhould at leaſt have been ſhielded by his misfortunes. The French nation is in a ſtate of madneſs and rage, dangerous to thoſe who, without precaution, approach too near, as individual madmen are; but to thoſe who, taking the proper meaſures, attack them where they are leaſt able to reſiſt, the danger can be but ſmall, and even then muſt be but of ſhort duration. Without plan, without order, and without induſtry, what nation can be long formidable; and that the French have any one of theſe great requiſites to all ſucceſs, I defy their moſt firm friends and ſtrongeſt advocates to prove: and, till they can do ſo, I muſt perſiſt in thinking my concluſions no leſs juſt and incontrovertible than, I truſt, they will prove ſalutary to the nation, in preventing all unreaſonable apprehenſion or deſpondency" (p. 49—51).

We cannot diſmiſs this excellent diſcuſſion of French force and reſources without earneſtly recommending it to general peruſal, which will be our apology for extracting ſo largely from it.

181. *Topographical Remarks relating to the South-weſtern Parts of* Hampſhire. *To which is added, A Deſcriptive Poem. In Two Volumes. By the Rev.* Richard Warner, *of* Fawley, *near* Southampton.

THOUGH it requires not the pen of the claſſic hiſtorian, or the admired novelſt, to treat antiquarian and topographical ſubjects, a ſtyle above mediocrity, and far above vulgarity, is eſſential to ſet off obſervations which claim any merit. We are ſorry, therefore, to be under the diſagreeable neceſſity of pointing out defects in a writer whom, for his own ſake, we wiſh not to expoſe himſelf ſo frequently, and ſo immaturely, to the publick. Mr. Warner is not unacquainted with our ſentiments of hi talents, or with what is required of him by the profeſſors of antiquarian ſcience. If he is fixed in his purpoſe of giving a general hiſtory of Hampſhire, he is very injudicious in anticipating it by theſe Remarks, which muſt be printed over again, with or without enlargement; and the old adage is well known, *Crambe bis poſita mors eſt.*

The book opens with a flouriſh on the ſavage ſtate of man, which we have read in an hundred books, and the progreſs to civilization, in which Cæſar found him in Britain. As that invader ſaw only the South-eaſt coaſts, Mr. W. proceeds to offer ſome arguments in ſupport of *Lymington* having been a Roman ſtation, quantities of their coins having been found there and thereabouts.

Nothing ſo much diſgraces an uſeful work as falſe ſpelling, whether from the author or the printer. Of this we cannot avoid noticing the following inſtances: Antiquarian for Antiquary; Camden for Camden, perpetually; Cambell for Campbell (p. 9, n.); munio for muris, or muro (p. 11, n.); Grand Conſtumier—ad Calc. (p. 13. n. †, p. 268, n.); Comes Rogerius for Earl Roger (p. 17),

27); *Repaſtis* (p. 21); *Στομμα Πο;* (p. 47, n.); *Vigetius* (p. 49); Ducarel (p. 91, again vol. II. pp. 155, 169); apud *Provinciale* (p. 94); Hollingſhead (p. 101); Pellouier (p. 123); *calander* (p. 126); *Contrarſe* for *Contsaroe* (p. 147, n.); Hoveden (p. 173); *Ordericat*, twice (pp. 176, 177, n.); *gravel ends* (p. 234); *plaiſe* (p. 237); *Fame* for *Tame* (p. 254, II. 18); *monaſties* for monks (I. p. 255); Eliſor (p. 263, n.); Angla Sacra (p. 268, n.); Du Frenes in Voc. Dextros (p. 281, n.)

Regular citation is the ſureſt authentication of facts; but who can follow Kennet, *Ant.* and Collins's Peerage, for the ſtory related pp. 19, 20? Dio *Nicæus-Cæſar* (p. 111), *Voig* (p. 113), En. IX. 605. Whether the derivation of the name of *Roydon* farm, near Bolder (p. 21, n.), be juſt or not, there are many other places of the ſame name which have not the ſame ſupport. Mr. Morant derives *Roydon* in Eſſex from the Saxon *Row dun*, a *ſweet* or pleaſant hill, which is applicable enough (II 490).

Trammelled by ſuperſtition (p. 22) may be a very good Shakſpearean phraſe, but may ſeem out of place here, as much as the trite lines from that poet in p. 26. *Interminable* boundaries (p. 45) ſeems a contradiction. *Dorſa* need not be adopted for banks (pp. 79, 251).

The Northern *member* of a church is a new ſubſtitute for a North aiſle.

The Weſtern *extremity* and South-eaſtern *members* of a church (II. p. 33) ſhould, perhaps, more properly be called its Weſt *front* and South-eaſtern *parts*.

Fruſtration (p. 81); maculations (p. 105); ſentiment (p. 107); contraction of an *aſſencial*, or acknowledgment of its ſubordination to the mon-rchy, was paid by the vicar of Boldre church (p. 85). The moſt antient regiſter of Boldre has minutes of the performance of *offices* in 1596 (p. 86).

What is the authority for placing the font in the *Weſt porch*, which that within Bokenhurſt church retains (p. 91)?

Violator of this valuable property (p. 122) is a *dog-ſtealer*; *Venery* and the *venatic line* (pp. 120, 141), i. e. in plain terms, *hunting*; the *yell* of ſacrilege (p. 165); Florence *Wigorn* is Florence of *Worceſter* (p. 169).

Hinc lucum ingentem quem Romulus acer aſylum

Retinlit. Virg. [Æn. VIII. 342.]

Receptor, or ſteward (p. 285); rather *receiver*, as in the deed p. 286. "The *abbey of Beaulieu ſeems to have* claimed ſome peculiar *privileges*" (p. 287). This, as expreſsly follows, was right of ſanctuary.

Mr. W. gives an entertaining account of the monaſtic readings. There is ſome miſtake in the reference for the rules to Mon. Ang. II. 955, and pref.

Mr. Warner, improving on the idea thrown out in the new edition of the *Britannia*, concerning the comparative ſtate of this part of the county before and after the Conqueſt, has, in chap. IV. p. 163—196, very ably vindicated the character of the Conqueror in the making New Foreſt. What he adds about the foreſt-laws is intereſting and curious.

"Among the barbarians of the North, who, burſting from their frozen regions, overturned the ſinking fabrick of the Roman empire, and formed, with its fragments, the foundations of the preſent European nations, there were two ruling paſſions which ſeemed entirely to poſſeſs their ſouls, the love of *war* and of the *chace*" (p. 198).

Bp. Tanner (p. 169) places the preceptory of templars at *S. Badeſley*, near Romſey. Mr. W. (p. 223—229) at *Badeſley*, near Lymington.

P. 295. If Leland mentions but one book in a monaſtic library, it is not to be thence preſumed they had no more; but that that book ſtruck him moſt among others.

Vol. II. p. 2, n. Ἡς Βελλαυνης ορα μαξοπλυνη.

P. 6, line 3 from bottom, r. Covæ.

P. 9. Barbaric for barbarous.

Ibid. Trite moralization on Cariſbrook's ruins; and Shakſpeare's deſcription of Dover cliffs, ſo often hackneyed by every touriſt, applied to St. Chriſtopher's cliff in the Iſle of Wight (p. 13).

P. 15. How can an animal body be daſhed to *atoms*?

The ſtory of the French priſoner (p. 16) is a ſimple and affecting one. We could have wiſhed the ſtyle in which it is told had been equally ſo.

P. 25. "The ſcaffold at Whitehall was *moiſtened* with King Charles's blood." Are the apophthegms in Hurſt caſtle painted, written, or cut in glaſs?

P. 42. It is doubtful whether there is any evidence that the Romans buried their ſacred fowls with the ſame veneration as the Egyptians; or, in ſhort, whether the room where they were found at Chriſtchurch, adjoining to the refectory, were not the *kitchen*, and the large perforated ſtone at the Eaſt end a *ciſtern*.

P. 43, n. *. We ſhould rather tranſ-

late

late Αρεος νεοῖτοι the *chicken* of Mars.

The story of John Hickel being burnt to death was made a pamphlet by John Hilliard. London, 1613. Brit. Top. I. 398, Phil. Transf. N° 476, p. 461.

P. 108. *Expired*, twice, for the more unaffected phrase *died*.

P. 112, n. *, l. 4, r. Graspecia.

P. 140. Greensted church is as entire as ever, as may be seen from the new edition of the *Britannia*, II. 51; but the trunks of trees were not "*wattled*, or *interwoven* together, *in the manner of an hurdle*."

P. 147. *Moulding*, or *cornice*, are not synonymous.—"Saxon *feuillage* (I use the term, to be more intelligible)." Would not the English word *foliage* have been more intelligible?

P. 149. The *South-western* aile (commonly called *the lower walks*) should rather be called the South aile of the nave.

P. 169. The North *semi*transept we should call the North transept, or choir.

Weever complains, not more *peevishly* nor less properly, of pews, than Warner.

Pp. 153, 181. The mistaken imagination, that the shafts of pillars, here and elsewhere, were factitious, is too idle to be noticed; yet grave philosophers have applied it to Stonehenge.

P. 155, n. *. Vide Sueton. in Vet. Ang.

Ibid. Turketull named his great bell from *Guthlac* (Ꝑvðlac), the patron saint of Crovland; and so Ingulphus expressly writes in the page cited.

P. 158, l. 10, Teuzunes; p. 159, l. 17, Tonzunes; p. 160, n. twice, Touzeuns.

P. 160. The Latin explanation of the inscription abounds with errors of the press. Line 5, read *obscurior*; 7, cognoscerentur; 9, versus; 17. nomen; 20, dele the comma after *verbi*; r. ego *me* nescire. Also, in the verses p. 167: l. 1, read sanctos; l. 5, Christi.

Pp. 161, 163, notes. In quoting glossaries it should be in *voce*, not in *verb*.

P. 188, l. 11, for *two of his companions*, read his two companions. Mr. Warner ought to have known the history of the *three* wise men, or Eastern kings; and that it is not God the Father *decorated with wings*, which he never is, but an angel, who extends his arms immediately over the shepherds, who are not looking up to a *groupe of angels*, but to a groupe of *clouds*, in which the beforementioned angel is placed. "*Exclusive of these figures* (most of which *are mutilated*) *there* are two-and-thirty smaller ones, of different *saints*, placed in regular corresponding niches, which *any one skilled in the Romish calendar might identify from the attributes or emblems* [which] *they all individually bear*." Here Mr. W. wants to be informed that these thirty-two figures are the issue of the root of Jesse, so common an ornament in our churches, and represent the generations of our Lord, as stated in the gospels of Matthew and Luke. In a fine North window of the chancel at Dorchester, in Oxfordshire, they are painted in the glass, with their names under them. Had Mr. W. had Mr. Carter's fine print of this altar-piece before his eyes, in his XXVIth number, with Mr. Milner's account of it, he would not have given so erroneous an account of it. It is to be hoped he will procure a good and complete drawing of the whole, with the *two-and-thirty* figures, inserted in his general History of Hants. A similar misconception Mr. W. has formed concerning the *cruciform* church, with John Draper's rebus (p. 196), that it was meant for the *priory*; for, we believe, no antiquary ever yet heard of a priory, if by it is meant the apartments of the monks, &c. being built in the form of a cross, with a central tower and spire. A little acquaintance with antient habits would have convinced Mr. W. that the *mitred head-dress and close garb* was not the habit of the ladies of the *fifteenth* century, but of the preceding century; consequently, that the monument, removed to make way for a Sunday-school, and the bones, which can hardly be said to *rest* in the church of Twyneham (see our vol. LXI. p. 816), were, most probably, those of Sir John Chidiock and Isabella Fitzpain, or of Sir John Chidioc and Joan St. Loe, who died in the reign of Edward III. or Richard II.*

What Mr. W. applauds as one of the late judicious and elegant alterations, the removal of the stone screen, or jube, which separated the choir from the body of the church, and to which Mr. Brander's organ has been substituted, we believe few persons of true taste would approve. We almost venture to pronounce it would not meet Mr. Wyat's concurrence. Mr. W. declines giving Mr. Brander's incorrect Latin epitaph, with the hackneyed sentiment annexed to it.

Fidicinal and wind instruments (p. 191). Why not as well call them *stringed* and wind instruments?

* In the pedigree (p. 174) for *Ralph*, read, perhaps, Richard.

P. 175.

P. 175. *Armed* feats below the ſtalls.

The deſcriptive elegiac poem annexed is intituled *Hengiſtbury Head*; to which the author's friend, Mr. Jeans, rector of Dibdin, contributed a few ſtanzas. We are ſorry to ſay that the good lines are marred by new-fangled words, an increaſing folly, which cannot be too ſtrongly diſcountenanced; *interminable*; *imbathed*; *penuons* for pinions; *hoar* of age; ſweep each murd'rous miſcreant from the realms of air; *twine* a brow *with* chaplets of bays; ſeaman's drowning ſcream; *abbey'd* fane.

The rear is brought up by a collection of 29 records, in which as little care has been taken by the printer or corrector of the preſs as in the other Latin paſſages interſperſed through the work; nor has the author noted the errors in his errata.

Appendix. P. 53, n. Pitancia. "*Pietancy* is derived from the pious purpoſes it was intended to promote and reward." Du Freſne derives it from *pitta*, the ſmalleſt piece of old French money; and this is ſupported by its preſent application, a pittance being the ſmalleſt allowance that can be afforded. Antiquaries ſhould prefer gloſſaries to random derivations.

The plates referred to in this work were accidentally deſtroyed by fire.

182. Smith's *Views in* London, N° VI.

CONTAINS two views in Chriſt's Hoſpital, by B. Green, drawing-maſter there; a portrait of Sir Thomas Greſham; monuments of Richard Fiſhborne, mercer, 1625, in Mercers'-chapel, and of Sir Nicholas Throckmorton, in St. Catharine Creechurch; the taking-down of the croſs in Cheapſide, 1643, as engraved in the Supplement to our vol. XXXIV.; a view of Mrs. Salmon's houſe in Fleet-ſtreet; and the heads of the two Tradeſcants, copied from Hollar's prints (the originals of which are uſed in *Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica*, N° XXXIX.); with a view of the monument in Lambeth churchyard (engraved alſo in the ſame work).

183. *Poems by Lady* Manners.

THE ſoureſt critick, on ſight of this volume, would feel his acrimony gradually evaporate; and we were not a little pleaſed when we found, on peruſing its contents, that our complacent propenſities were juſtified by our ſeverer judgement. Lady Manners, we are given to underſtand, is a *native of Ireland*; and it is *no ſmall credit to her huſband*, who is the ſon of Mr. and Lady Louiſa Manners, that, diſregarding all conſideration of fortune and of birth, he was captivated by her mental worth and accompliſhments. We ſcorn to ſeek for trifling inaccuracies in a collection of poems which communicate the moſt amiable ſentiments in melodious verſe. We may ſafely recommend it to readers of every deſcription; for whoſe entertainment, as well as for our own credit, we inſert the following ſpecimen:

"To Virtue.

"Blooming Beauty, brilliant Wit,
Shall with life's ſhort moment flit:
Brighter Virtue muſt endure
Everlaſting and ſecure.
That ſhall gild our ſolemn hours,
Strew our thorny path with flowers;
Dry Affliction's riſing tear,
Eaſe the mind of every fear.
Even to our lateſt breath,
In the cold embrace of Death,
When each hope of life ſhall fail,
When the quivering lip grows pale,
When the languid pulſe beats low,
When the cheek forgets to glow,
When the heavy eye is cloſ'd,
And once-buſy frame compoſ'd;
Even then ſhall Virtue's voice
Bid the Chriſtian's ſoul rejoice;
Bid her look beyond the gloom
Of the dread-inſpiring tomb,
Wrapt in ſhades of endleſs night,
To the realms of laſting light,
Where a Saviour's boundleſs love
Death for ever ſhall remove."

The work, altogether, affords a moſt ſplendid proof of the fabrick of our paper, the excellence of our types, and the ſkill of our printers; and does the higheſt credit to Mr. Bell of the Strand, under whoſe inſpection it was executed.

184. *The Pleaſures of Memory. The Fifth Edition. With other Poems.*

"THE Pleaſures of Memory" has for ſome time been a poem deſervedly popular. It is here reprinted, for the fifth time, in a very elegant and much more commodious form, with ſome original pieces, which cannot at all detract from the reputation of the writer.

The poems added to this edition are, an "Ode to Superſtition," "The Sailor, an Elegy," "Vaſes on a Tear," "A Sketch of the Alps at Day-break," "A Wiſh," and "An Italian Song." The third of theſe we are glad to introduce in this place:

"Oh! that the chemiſt's magic art
Could cryſtalize this ſacred treaſure!
Long ſhould it glitter near my heart,
A ſecret ſource of penſive pleaſure.

The

The little brilliant, ere it fell,
Its luſtre caught from Chloe's eye;
Then, trembling, left its coral cell—
The ſpring of Senſibility!

Sweet drop of pure and pearly light!
In thee the rays of Virtue ſhine;
More calmly clear, more mildly bright,
Than any gem that gilds the mine.

Benign reſtorer of the ſoul,
Who ever fly'ſt to bring relief,
When firſt ſhe feels the rude controul
Of Love or Pity, Joy or Grief.

The ſage's and the poet's theme,
In every clime, in every age,
Thou charm'ſt in Fancy's idle dream,
In Reaſon's philoſophic page.

That very law* which moulds a tear,
And bids it trickle from its ſource,
That law preſerves the earth a ſphere,
And guides the planets in their courſe."

Much as we are pleaſed with the taſte and ſpirit of this writer, we cannot help admoniſhing him not to introduce the ſentiment and language of others in his compoſitions without due acknowledgments. In the poem we have inſerted,

"In thee the rays of Virtue ſhine,"

is a line which too ſtrongly reminds us of Pope's lines on Wolſey:

"Through him *the rays* of regal bounty *ſhine.*"

The following alſo,

"The ſage's and the poet's theme,
In every clime, in every age,"

too cloſely reſemble what occurs in the Univerſal Prayer:

"*In every age,*
In every clime, ador'd,
By ſaint, by ſavage, and *by ſage*"—

See alſo the verſes on "A Wiſh:"

"*The ſwallow* oft beneath my thatch
Shall twitter from her clay-built neſt;"

evidently from Gray's Elegy:

"The ſwallow twittering from her clay-built ſhed."

185. *Poems upon ſeveral Occaſions*, Engliſh, Italian, *and* Latin, *with Tranſlations, by* John Milton. *By* Thomas Warton, *B. D. late Fellow of* Trinity College, Oxford, *Profeſſor of Poetry, and* Camden *Profeſſor of Hiſtory, at* Oxford. *The Second Edition, with many Alterations and large Additions.*

NOT to repeat the ſeveral poems enumerated in our review of the firſt edition (vol. LV. p. 290, &c.) we ſhall obſerve, on the preſent, that it is conſiderably altered and enlarged; the late learned profeſſor having ſhewn himſelf indefatigable in illuſtrating and pointing out the beauties of this Engliſh claſſick, and making as perfect as poſſible the body of anecdote and criticiſm compriſed in his notes. Some are here omitted, it being his intention to employ them in an edition of Milton's larger poems, which he was preparing for the preſs, and which we hope and truſt will not be totally loſt to the publick. Many new notes of his own are added, and not a few marked with the initials of Warburton and Hurd, and many corrections are made. Mr. W, having an intention of extending his illuſtrations to "Paradiſe Regained" and "Samſon Agoniſtes," has altered the paragraph, p. 19 of the firſt edition, beginning "My volume," &c. and omitted the concluſion. Milton's will, which eſcaped the reſearches of Mr. Jenner, has been communicated from the Commons by Sir Wm. Scot. It is a great literary curioſity, and will be much prized by biographers, as ſerving to elucidate many circumſtances of Milton's life, manner, and habits, and correct ſome errors into which his biographers have fallen. To the profeſſor's notes is ſubjoined an appendix of critical obſervations on Milton's Greek verſes, by Charles Burney, LL.D. who has diſplayed great erudition therein.

* *The law of gravitation.*

186. *An Eſſay on the Abolition not only of the* African *Slave-trade, but of Slavery in the* Britiſh Weſt Indies.

THIS abolition is here propoſed to be brought about by encouraging the breed of Negroes in our coloniés, by giving them a proper education, by dividing the immenſe dioceſe of London, extended over all the Weſt Indies, into proper proportions, and qualifying Negroes, by education, for ordination, or an equal chance with Whites for a proficiency in the ſciences and liberal profeſſions, by encouraging the cultivation of the lands by free Negroes, and by giving them lands to cultivate, and houſes to live in, as is frequently done by poor cottagers on the waſte land of England.

"The ſugar-cane itſelf points out to thoſe who have the power, and will zealouſly bend their minds, to have it cultivated by freemen, who may be its cultivators. Has not the ſugar-cane itſelf travelled from the Eaſt Indies to the Weſt Indies? What then more natural than that its firſt cultivators ſhou'd travel after it? If the Eaſt Indies would but ſend us back as many thouſands of peaſants and induſtrious Hindoos as we have ſent Europeans thither, within theſe 40 years, we ſhould probably ſoon find their induſtry

induſtry in the Weſt Indies worth nearly as much to us as all our poſſeſſions in the Eaſt; and, would their countryman Sattranaden (a tranſlation of whoſe ſermon from the Malabar language has lately been publiſhed in London) conſent to be their ſpiritual conductor, we might expect to ſee the ſugar-cane cultivated in the Weſt Indies by the black Chriſtians, againſt whom neither indocility nor turbulence could be objected" (pp. 44, 45).

The writer admits that the operation of his ſyſtem would not, for ſome time, be attended with any conſpicuous effects (p. 48). We perfectly agree with him, and leave his theory to the happieſt iſſue.

187. *A plain Addreſs to the Common Senſe of the People of* England; *containing an intereſting Abſtract of* Paine's *Life and Writings. By* J. Gifford, *Eſq. Author of the Hiſtories of* France, England, *&c. &c.*

MR. G. has ſuggeſted ſome new arguments againſt thoſe pretended to be produced by this infamous incendiary, whoſe doctrines have brought forth the moſt pernicious fruit, and rendered him the contempt even of the party and nation whoſe intereſts he ſo warmly eſpouſed.

FOREIGN LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

The curious in the TYPOGRAPHIC art will not be diſpleaſed at being informed of an hiſtorical eſſay on the typography of Parma, in Italian, from Zarotto, a Parmeſan, who introduced it at Milan, 1470, and was one of the firſt who *printed* Greek letters and miſſals to the cloſe of the 15th century, by Fa. Freneo Affo, Parma, 1792. The Bodoni preſs may diſpute the prize with any in Europe; and, beſides a beautiful edition of Callimachus, in the original Greek, with an Italian verſion, and ſeveral of the Italian poets, that beautiful little romance, *The Caſtle of Otranto*, has been honoured with a ſplendid edition in quarto, 1791.

A. M. Bandini has printed, in two parts, a Latin Hiſtory of the *Junta* preſs at Florence, Lucca, 1791, 8vo.; and we have an Italian catalogue of the *Aldine* editions, in chronological and alphabetical order, Padua, 1790, 12mo.

Monumens Egyptiens, in 200 plates, comprehending about 700 ſubjects, with hiſtorical explanations, Rome, 1791, 2 volumes folio, dedicated to Cardinal de Zelada, great penitentiary and ſecretary of ſtate. The editors profeſs to have brought together, in one view, many articles already engraved, and many *now for the firſt time*; and have *conſulted antient and modern authors, in order to give every illuſtration in* their power. They hope, therefore, for a reception as favourable as that with which a former production of a ſimilar kind has been honoured.

Mr. Birch has publiſhed at Copenhagen, 1788, in one vol. 4to, a new edition of the four Goſpels, in Greek, with the various readings of 40 MSS in the libraries of the Vatican, 10 in the Barberini, 17 in others at Rome, 38 at Florence, and in other parts of Italy, 12 at Vienna, and 3 at Copenhagen; of the 3 Syriac verſions at Rome, by M. Adler. The Vatican MS. 1209, is pronounced to be of ſuperior authority of any now extant. M. Birch, in his text, which is very handſomely printed, followed that of the third edition of Stephens, the principal various readings forming the notes; and fac-ſimile engravings are added of the two Syriac and of the two Vatican Greek MSS. The editor travelled, in 1781, 2, and 3, to examine the MSS. of the New Teſtament in Italy and Germany; and, on his return, was requeſted by the King of Denmark to undertake this edition, which is an important addition to the ſtock of biblical literature, and for which the Chriſtian world is much indebted to his induſtry and critical ability.

INDEX INDICATORIUS.

It is really not practicable to announce the receipt of the many letters we receive. The greateſt care is taken to pay all poſſible attention to thoſe which appear more immediately intereſting or temporary; and many that are poſtponed are actually intended for inſertion whenever an opportunity occurs. There is no reaſon, in any caſe, to diſtruſt the regularity of the Poſt-office.

A CONSTANT READER, who is now peruſing Mr. Pennant's *London*, and is much delighted with it, expreſſes his aſtoniſhment at the great peculiarity obſervable in his orthography, in almoſt every page; and adds, "It would be no ſmall ſatisfaction to me to know what Mr. P, or any of his very numerous admirers, can offer in excuſe for what appears to be a whimſical affectation of ſingularity; at leaſt it appears ſo to me, who am a plain man, and an admirer of eſtabliſhed forms in *orthography* as well as in *politicks*, unleſs juſt cauſe can be ſhewn for reform."

The reſpectable Society, after which G. J. W. enquires, ſtill hold their meetings; and an authenticated letter, addreſſed to any individual of them, would be attended to.

We are much obliged to Mr. S. of Oxton-houſe; whoſe letter ſhall certainly have place as ſoon as the drawing which accompanied it can be engraved.

The Portrait of GILPIN, the View of BADDAM Church, &c. &c. are alſo engraving

THE LONGEST DAY.

I.

LONGEST of all the annual train,
Mark'd in his ſilent round by Time;
With thee ſweet Summer comes again,
To deck with flow'rs our Northern clime.
Say, why of thee, neglected ſtill,
Sleeps the ſweet Muſe on Pindus' hill?
Why mute the poet's lay?
Yet other themes they wanton ſing,
But, oh! neglect to tune a ſtring
To hail the Longeſt Day.

II.

Blythe trips the milk-maid croſs the dale,
And as ſhe careleſs wends along,
With ruddy cheeks, and flowing pail,
Gives the ſweet tribute of a ſong:
That artleſs ſong of joy and love,
Young Zephyr bears to Echo's grove,
Who gives, without delay,
The pleaſing ſtrain its airy round,
While many a cliff returns the ſound,
That hails the Longeſt Day.

III.

That power which gave yon orb on high,
Its genial fires their wond'rous force,
Sounds the grand mandate through the ſky,
Here now be ſtay'd thy glowing courſe;
On the pale North thy beams beſtow,
And bid the ſhiv'ring native glow,
His frozen blood to play;
Let him, beneath his Arctic ſkies,
See verdure wake, and flow'rs ariſe,
And hail the Longeſt Day.

IV.

Time was—but, oh! fond Memory, ceaſe,
"Nor wake Reflection's bitter tear;"
Nor bring again thoſe hours of peace,
Which ſmil'd for me throughout the year.
When, ſtretch'd beneath my woodbine bow'r,
Joy follow'd joy, each paſſing hour,
And all was ſweetly gay;
Ere Sorrow's with'ring hand had ſpread,
Time's ſilver liv'ry o'er my head,
To cloud the Longeſt Day.

V.

Dear partners in each pleaſing ſcene,
That paſs'd away with viewleſs ſpeed;
Oft, by yon brook, at eve ſerene,
We've ſweetly ſate, or rang'd the mead.
And, 'neath our fav'rite greenwood tree,
With mirth's light foot, and cheerful glee,
We've dane'd in trim array;
Or, ſportive on the village green,
With little ruſtics oft were ſeen
To hail the Longeſt Day.

VI.

Yet, though life's rugged path I tread,
With throbbing heart and ſtreaming eyes;
Though dark uncertainty o'erſpreads
My vary'd proſpects as they riſe;
Yet, pointing through the dark profound,
Hope, ſweetly ſmiling, ſpreads around
Her animating ray;
Where Pleaſures bloom, for ever new,
And ne'er a cloud of murky hue
Obſcures the Longeſt Day.

Sandwich, at the Nore, H. G. W.
June 15, 1793.

A Poetical Epiſtle to Dr. JOHN CRANE, *of* Wells, Somerſet.

TO thee, my friend, his choiceſt gifts
Phœbus was happy to impart;
He gave you, what but few poſſeſs,
His lyre, and gave his healing art.

But, though the lyre and healing art
Are much admir'd by beaux and belles,
Yet, I muſt own, I'd rather wiſh
To ſee you, Doctor, Dean of Wells.

Turn, then, your thought to Mother Church;
Renounce both Poetry and Phyſick:
Be Mr. Dean—nor longer ſcrawl
Preſcriptions for the gout and phthiſick.

Better than tracts on med'cine, write
Comments on Peter and on Paul;
Rather than rouze at midnight hour,
Indulge in a Cathedral ſtall.

Diſcard your *tie*, and ſport a *bob*;
Th' exchange will be no mighty loſs:
Or, if a feather-top delight,
Copy the wig of Biſhop M—ſs.

And, if you wiſh to deck your head
With roſe canonical and beaver,
Of thoſe, who grace the Biſhop's bench,
Take for your model Biſhop Clea—r.

'Tis through the Church that mortals find
The road that leads to eaſe and plenty:
Yet who of all her ſons ſucceeds?—
Alas, my friend,—not one in twenty.

But, ſhould you wiſh to get promotion,
And ev'ry adverſe ſtroke to parry,
Firſt learn to court, to cringe, and fawn,
To flatter, and to fetch and carry.

It is not genius, 'tis not merit,
That mounts the ladder's topmoſt round;
The happieſt are not thoſe who ſoar,
But thoſe who creep along the ground.—

Had I been dull,—for, dullneſs oft
Can ſooth capricious Fortune's breaſt,—
Like others, who have mitres gain'd,
I too had been ſupremely bleſt.

Of worth though ſomewhat I can boaſt,
And virtues not a few can number,
Yet ſuch is the miſ-judging world,
They're all, I'm told, but ſo much lumber.

On ſecond thoughts, then, ſtick to Phyſic,
Nor follow my obſcure example:
For of preferment (Heav'n be prais'd!)
Mine is indeed the pooreſt ſample.

July 22, 1793. CLERICUS.

Verſes written on the Banks of the RIVER IRT, *in* Cumberland.

THOUGH, genial Irt, no learned bard
Has ſought thy beauties for his theme;
Thou ſhalt not paſs without regard,
Inglorious, like a vulgar ſtream.

Whate'er of ſong thy praiſes aſk,
Be mine the grateful debt to pay;
And give me ſtill the pleaſing taſk,
Unnotic'd merit to diſplay.

From Cumbria's hills, of Alpine height,
A thouſand ſilver fountains flow,
Whoſe little channels ſoon unite,
To form a ſpacious lake below.

Thence iſſue forth thy waters chaſte
O'er ſpangled rocks and golden ſands,
And, pouring down the mountain waſte,
Delight fair Drigg's auſpicious lands.

And now their turbulence ſubſides;
Enamour'd of the fertile plain,
In dimpled ſmiles their current glides,
Nor haſtes to greet the lordly main.

The banks reflected from above
Shine beauteous in thy mirror bright;—
Would conſcience pure, O! thus approve
Each deed unſully'd as the light!

Here Trout and Salmon ſtill reſort,
In regions far or near the beſt;
Which well may claim the angler's ſport,
Or ſons of Epicurus feaſt.

Thou too canſt make peculiar boaſt,
That gems within thy boſom lie;
For, pearls are found of precious coſt,
Which with the diamond's luſtre vie.

But mark what ſoft enchanting views
Steal on the eye from every part:
How much they charm the ruſtic Muſe
Above the gilded toys of art!

Some ſacred Genius ſurely dwells
Within this ſpot to fancy dear:
The laſt lone bird of ev'ning tells,
That inſpiration reſteth here.

Ye floods, that waſh my native land,
Ye verdant walks and healthful ſkies,
'Tis yours with juſtice to command
Affections form'd by Nature's ties.

'Twas here my childhood's playful years
Fled, harmleſs, unperceiv'd away;
A ſtranger yet to buſy cares,
The growth of reaſon's mental ray.

Then books and converſe with a friend
Inſtruction taught my youth to prize;
Whilſt all my ſtudious hours I'd blend
With feats of hardy exerciſe.

If happineſs on earth be found,
That ſimple happineſs I love;
Therewith my *favourite haunts abound,*
And Cumbrian ſwains the bleſſing prove,
Should age, through Fortune's giddy maze
Protracted, crown this vital ſpan;
Here would I ſpend my lateſt days,
Where firſt the morn of life began.

W. S.

THE AFRICAN'S COMPLAINT ON-BOARD A SLAVE SHIP.

TREMBLING, naked, wounded, ſighing,
On dis winged houſe I ſtand,
Dat with poor black-man is flying
Far away from their own land!

Fearful water all around me!
Strange de ſight on every hand,
Hurry, noiſe, and ſhouts, confound me
When I look for Negro land.

Every thing I ſee affright me,
Nothing I can underſtand,
With de ſcourges white man fight me,
None of dis in Negro land.

Here de white man beat de black man,
'Till he's ſick and cannot ſtand,
Sure de black be eat by white man!
Will not go to white man land!

Here in chains poor black man lying
Put ſo tick dey on us ſtand,
Ah! with heat and ſmells we're dying!
'Twas not dus in Negro land.

Dere we've room and air, and freedom,
Dere our little dwellings ſtand;
Families, and rice to feed 'em!
Oh I weep for Negro land!

Joyful dere before de doors
Play our children hand in hand;
Freſh de fields, and ſweet de flow'rs,
Green de hills, in Negro land.

Dere I often go when ſleeping,
See my kindred round me ſtand;
Hear 'em toke—den wak in weeping,
Dat I've loſt my Negro land.

Dere my black love arms were round me,
De whole night! not like dis hand,
Cloſe dey held, but did not wound me;
Oh! I die for Negro land!

De bad traders ſtole and ſold me,
Den was put in iron band——
When I'm dead dey cannot hold me
Soon I'll be in black man land.

INFELIX atro Lauzun us carcere clauſus
Mœſta humectârat fletibus ora diu
Exiguos tandem radios prætexcit arachne,
Quâ filum pendens inſtruit arte ſuum.
Vidit—nutrit—amat: ſoc.o quoque gaudet arachne,
Lauzunique horæ præteriere breves.
Blanditias audit cultos, mortique repente
Devovet artifi.em—chara comeſque perit!
Sævitiæ inferni vix pœnas reddere poſſunt
Tali, vix clemens parcere ſcitque Deus.

J. C.

EPITAPH

EPITAPH INTENDED TO BE PLACED AT HINCKLEY. *(See vol. LXII. p. 1059.)*

TO this humble turf are confided the remains
of Mr. JOHN ROBINSON,
a Native and Inhabitant of Hinckley.
With ſtrong intellectual powers,
he conquered the defects of a confined education.
The volume of Nature was to him unfolded:
He was familiarly converſant
with Philoſophy, Botany, and Medicine:
Poetry and Painting he admired;
in Mechanics and Aſtronomy he was an adept.
What is much more to his honour,
he was an honeſt man, and a pious Chriſtian.
He died Nov. 10, 1792, aged 72 years.
Reader, avail thyſelf of this good example.
The talents which Providence has given thee
haſten to exert, ſtudy to improve;
and a ſelf-approving conſcience
will be thy laſting reward.

INSCRIPTION ON A HERMITAGE *in the centre of a Copſe, interſected by irregular Walks, at* MICKLEFIELD GREEN, HERTS, *the Reſidence of* Lord EDWARD BENTINCK.

By the Author of CALVARY.

HERE ſleep, Ambition! be this cell thy tomb;—
Vaniſh, and give the calmer paſſions room.
Avaunt, vain world! this ſolitary grove
Nor fears thy malice, nor invites thy love.
And, though like thine its dark and winding maze
Tangles our path, and for a while betrays,
Let patience guide, and, one ſhort trial paſt,
Content ſhall greet us in this ſpot at laſt.

THE PROFESSIONAL MAN.

AS Johnny, and Miſs Dolly Bate, in fine weather,
Were riding to Scarborough market together,
They talk'd of the bliſs, which in wedlock runs high. [ſky."
"When married! our life is ſerene as the
Many words there were ſpent, and much time there was waſted, [ne'er taſted.
Which tended to prove, that thoſe joys they
Our eyes are defective, but, uſe them we're willing;
No ſenſe can diſtinguiſh ſo well as our feeling.
At diſtance, we ſaw a black man move at will; [ſtands ſtill.
But, when we drew near, it's a buſh which
While ſhe hid the pillion, and he hid the ſaddle, [waddle;
To the tune of old *Gilbert*, they went widdle
When quickly a Gentleman up with them got,
As he eaſily might, for he rode on full trot:
He talk'd of the weather, he talk'd of the way,
As a man often will, who has nothing to ſay.
Miſs Dolly look'd pretty, howe'er look'd the ſwain; [again.
He eyed her, and ſmil'd, and then eyed her
"Pray how many miles, Ma'am, to Scarborough *town?"* [down.
They told him, near ſeven they had to trot
As a man diſappointed, his head then he ſhook,
And ſwore a great oath that's too big for my book;
Although I acknowledge, miſtruſt me not then,
He ſwore with the grace of *profeſſional men.*
"And what is the time of the morning?" ſays he; [may ſee."
"It's drawing towards nine by the ſun you
"A man of my honor'd *profeſſion*, I vow,
"Should have lighted in Scarborough long before now."
He ſprang up his Nag, and in haſte rode away
With wiſhing the laſs, and the youth, a good day.
Our couple, moſt ſoberly, held on their trot
Till they, with their pleaſures, to Scarborough got;
When, to their ſurprize,—for, ſurprize did not fail,—
They ſaw the *profeſſional man* in the jail;
When, enquiring the reaſon, from Turnkeys and Lockets,
The *profeſſion* he'd follow'd:—'Twas picking of Pockets.

Birmingham, Aug. 2, 1793. W. HUTTON.

LINES, *to a young Lady, on her preſenting the Author with a Drawing of* "Rouſſeau's Tomb *in the Iſle of Poplars,*" *at* Ermenonville, *near* Paris, *juſt before her departure from* ——, *July*, 1793.

THANKS to Eliza's art, that trac'd
This fairy ſpot in colors clear;
Pure as her own enlighten'd taſte,
And ſoft as melting Pity's tear.

Romantic iſle! thy poplars wave
Their gloom, to pleaſe a parted ſhade!
Yet ſee—they tremble o'er the grave
Where a cold Deiſt's bones are laid.

What though they whiſper to the breeze
Plaints that might ſoothe the ear of Love;
As Halcyon ſtills the ruffled ſeas,
Or warbling woodlark charms the grove;

They murmur but to waken pain,
Where Virtue holds no quiet ſleep:
They touch the gentle ſoul in vain,
Where bluſhing virgins dare not weep.

Yet, ſhall I love the Elyſian iſle,
That oft may riſe in kind relief,
To bid me catch Eliza's ſmile,
And calm, by fancy's aid, my grief.

And when, far off, the bark ſhall bear
Her form from this forſaken ſhore;
When my poor widow'd heart ſhall ſhare
Eliza's ſympathy no more;

Haply the pencil'd ſcene may move,
To memory dear, a thouſand ſighs!
But, ah! that tranſient can only prove—
The type of all my bury'd joys! P.

MARY'

MARY'S TRIUMPH.

AS Venus, in regions above,
Was bathing, one hot Summer's day,
Her ceſtus the fly God of Love
Inſultingly carried away.

The dame made a terrible rout,
And order'd her doves to be join'd,
Search'd heaven and earth to find out
The prize which th' ingrate had purloin'd.

But, as fruitleſs prov'd ev'ry reſource,
As all her expedients fail'd,
To Jove ſhe directed her courſe,
And thus her misfortune bewail'd:

"I'm ruin'd, my father, undone,—
"Of all I held dear I'm bereft,—
"Young Cupid has ſtolen my zone,
"And with it Olympus has left.

"Both Paphos and Cyprus my pain
"Have echo'd, have echo'd my groan;
"But, naked and mock'd at, in vain
"My lots do I, hapleſs, bemoan.

"The urchin's divinity, pray,
"To ſome one more worthy tranſlate;
"This moment he bows, I dare ſay,
"To her whom 'bove others I hate.

"To Lettſom, who long has poſſeſs'd
"The ſmiles of the Graces, and mien
"Of Juno, yet dares to conteſt
"The palm with the Cyprian queen."

Old Jupiter heard with a ſmile
The plaints of the uncover'd fair,
Grim ſorrow he bade her beguile,
And drown in a goblet deſpair.

"Here, Hermes," cried he, "come and ſhew
"Your zeal for the goddeſs of beauty,
"From Mary, her rival, fetch Cu,
"And ſend the rogue home to his duty.

"There, doubtleſs, the truant you'll meet,
"And then will be perfect your bliſs;—
"Then Venus, (ye Gods, what a treat!)
"Then Venus will grant you a kiſs."

At this, ſubtle Mercury flew
Quick as thought from the royal abode,
Fond hope fir'd his breaſt—for he knew
That Camber ſecreted the God.

For beauteous Mary he aſk'd,
The maid with the ceſtus was bound:
In her eyes the loſt Cupid now bask'd,
Now wanton'd the circle around.

At the word of his parent, in haſte
The hood-wink'd boy back again hies;
But left the zone round Mary's waiſt,
And hoarded his ſhafts in her eyes.

An EPITAPH *on the late* JOHN ELWES, *Eſq. of* Stoke, Suffolk.

HERE to man's honour, or to man's diſgrace,
Lies a ſtrong picture of the human race;
In Elwes's, form—whoſe ſpirit, heart, and mind,
Virtue and vice in firmeſt tints combin'd.
Rough was the rock, but blended deep with ore,
And baſe the maſs, that many a diamond bore;
Meanneſs to grandeur, *folly join'd to ſenſe,*
And avarice coupled with benevolence.
Whoſe lips ne'er broke a truth; nor hands a truſt,
Were ſometimes warmly kind, and always juſt;
With powers to reach Ambition's higheſt birth,
He ſunk a mortal, grov'ling to the earth;
Loſt in the luſt of adding pelf to pelf,
Poor to the poor; ſtill poorer to himſelf.
A foe to none, to many oft a friend;
Callous to give, through readineſs to lend.
In each amuſement temperance was taſte,
A virtuous habit from the dread of waſte;
To pleaſure's joys he virtue's joys deny'd,
Want all his fear, and riches all his pride:
Yet ev'n that fear, which bent to all but ſtealth,
Ne'er in his country's plunder dug for wealth;
Call'd by her voice,—but call'd without expence,—
His nobler nature rous'd in her defence;
And in the ſenate, labouring in her cauſe,
The firmeſt guardian of the faireſt laws
He ſtood;—and, each inſtinctive taint above,
To every bribe preferr'd a people's love.
But ſtill, with no ſtern patriotiſm fir'd,
Wrapt up in wealth, to wealth again retir'd;
By penury guarded from pride's ſickly train,
Living a length of days without a pain,
And, adding to the million never try'd, [dy'd.
Lov'd, pity'd, ſcorn'd, and honour'd—Elwes
In this contracted character we ſee,
Wealth lov'd for wealth is ſtudy'd miſery,
Who with ſuch parching avarice is curſt
Feels of all pangs of penury the worſt;
For, while the ſprings of plenty round him riſe,
Dreading to taſte, he thirſts,—and thirſting dies! [ſcene,
Learn from this proof that, in life's tempting
Man is a compound of the great and mean;
Diſcordant qualities together ty'd,
Virtues in him, and vices, are ally'd;
The ſport of follies, or of crimes the heir,
We all the mixture of an Elwes ſhare;
Pond'ring his faults then,—ne'er his worth diſown,
But, in *his* nature, recollect *thine own*;
With humble awe thy mingled map ſurvey,
A ſoul of ſpirit in a frame of clay:
And think, for life and pardon, where to truſt,
Was God not mercy, when his creature's duſt.

ESSEX HINCKFORD.

ITALIAN ENIGMA.

HAVVI una coſa la qual non e viva,
E par che viva, ſe gli vai dinanti;
E ſe tu ſcrivi parerà che ſcriva,
E ſe tu canti parerà che canti;
E ſe ti affacci ſeco in proſpettiva,
Te dira ti tuoi diſetti quanti:
Ma ſe idegnoſo gl'omeri ta volti
Sparifca anch' ella, ſe ti torna te volti.

IMITATION.

I ſaw a curious thing to-day—
O then deſcribe it to me, pray.
'Twas like myſelf, ſo like indeed,
My own defects it there could read!
My own perfections there approve!
And triumph in platonic love!—

Seem'd

Seem'd with my eyes alone to ſee
And glow with ſenſibility!
With correſpondent actions, grace
My ſong—and dwell upon my face!
Yet, thus expert in frown and ſmile,
There's no great feeling all the while!
For, if in trial of the heart,
I feign in anger to depart—
Ages, unſought, I might remain,
Nor my loſt friend ere find again!

EREMITA.

II.

(Continued from p. 655.)

QUID faciat? quo deinde modo ſibi nubila mentis
Diſſipet, et pacem conſiliumque petat?
(Namque ignarus adhuc, niſi quæ vagus advena narrat,
Aut armenta ſequens paſtor in aure refert)
Tandem alternanti viſum eſt excedere ſylvis
Quamprimum, et varios hoſpes adire locos,
Ut ſpectans, oculiſque fidelibus omnia luſtrans,
Te referat, mentis blanda medela, quies!
Egrediens, concham imponit pro more galero,
Et baculi ſacrum dextra prehendit opus,
Cujus apex mira cœlatur imagine JESU,
Muneris indicium, præſidiumque ſibi.
His rite inſtructus, vigil obſervator ab antro
Diſcedit, vicos, rura, domoſque petens.

III.

Mane novo carpebat itu per aperta viarum
Quà latè campi planitieſque patent—
Cum tamen incaluit medio Sol orbe diei
Obvius e contra forte viator adeſt.
At non ille quidem longis conſumptus ab annis,
Nec feſſum tardat pigra ſenecta pedem—
Illi purpureæ ſplendet lux alma juventæ,
Et colli flavis crinibus ardet ebur.
Tandem occurſantes, "Salve, puer optime!" noſter
Occupat—"Et ſalve tu, venerande ſenex!".
Multa ſuper multis rogitant, narrantque viciſſim;
Et quâ quiſque viâ tendit, et unde venit.
Hinc dulce alloquium—hinc blandæ concordia mentis—
Hinc ambo fallunt tædia longa viæ,
Donec amicitiæ paullatim aſſurgere lumen
Incipit, et molli nectere corda jugo.
Iro ſimul ſtatuunt, comiteſque errare per orbem,
Diſſimiles ævo, mente animoque pares—
Sic hederam quercus ſacratâ protegit umbrâ
Sic hederæ quercum brachia fida tenent.

G.

PARODIES OF SHAKSPEARE. N°. VII.

THIS buſy mart of bankers, moneyed iſle,
This earth of commerce, this ſeat of Plutus,
This other India, demy Peru,
This garden plan'd by Nature for herſelf,
Is parcell'd out (I ſigh pronouncing it!)
Like to a cheſs-board, or the nine men's morris.
No more the thirſty entrance of our ſoil
Shall cheer her banks with her own proper flood,
But trenching engineers channel her fields
And bruiſe her flowrets with indented proofs
Of hoſtile ſurveys: "each new day, a gaſh
"Is added to her wounds; alas, poor country;
"Almoſt aſhamed to know itſelf"——
Theſe plauſive ſchemes, models of inward avarice,
All of one nature, of one project bred,
Do now in ſtrait and ill-beſeeming lines
Flow all one way; or, if oppos'd athwart,
Each other croſs in this inteſtine conteſt,
And furious rivalſhip of navigation.
England, to join at once all arms of ſea,
Her winding ſtreams beats back with ſhameful dams,
And wat'ry Neptune binds within deep ponds,
Enlarged ditches, and rotten-mounded dykes.
Therefore hot Phœbus, regent of the ſkies,
Red in his anger, ſcorches all the air,
And, in revenge, ſucking up earth's moiſture,
Hath every fruitful rivulet made ſo dry
That they ſcarce flow within their continents:
This, and worſe progeny of evils, comes
From cuts, extenſions, junctions, and canals.

RICH. II. 1 HEN. IV. MIDSUMMER DREAM.

I had been happy if the new encloſure,
Fox covers, and all, were one grand navigation,
So they had left the ſweet *Wreak* undiſturb'd:
Farewel the tranquil ſcene, contented ſport!
The frequent nibble, and the bite at laſt,
That patience makes a virtue:. O farewel,
Farewel, the ſimple roach, the timid chubb,
The muddy-ſtirring eel, the ſhallow gudgeon,
The ſeld-ſhown carp, the rare and luſcious tench
"That cuts with golden oars the ſilver ſtream,"
Farewel the dainty perch: all quality of tackle, [bait;
Rod, line, and circumſtance of treach'rous
And ye, voracious pikes, whoſe prickly throats
A thouſand ſharpeſt needles counterfeit,
Farewel!—the Angler's recreation's gone!

OTHELLO, III. 3.

MASTER SHALLOW.

EPITAPHIUM.

In virginem, quæ, lethali tabe confecta, decimo nono ætatis anno, placidum efflavit animam, maximum ſui deſiderium relinquens.

VITÆ flore novo, morti pergrata rapina,
Sub tenebris tumuli clauſa Maria jacet;
Si pudor aut virtus terrâ quid amabile jactet,
Illius enituit virgo, corona, decus.
Præſtitit ingenio nec ſolum: fulſit honore
Formæ, mollitiem caſta cupido dedit.
Abſit acerba queri: citius morientur honeſti,
Hacque Deus citius ſede movere cupit,
In paulum cohibent lugubria tempora brumæ,
Dum fiori æterno vere vigere datur.

J. H. P.

*** *Miſs* LOCKE'S *Verſes, and thoſe of* JUNIUS RUSTICUS, *came too late for this month.*

MINUTE

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE NATIONAL CONVENTION OF FRANCE, *(continued from* p. 658.)

June, 2. LEVASSAUR read an addreſs from the officers of the firſt battalion of volunteers, at the camp of Weiſſenbourg, complaining that the public ſpirit was beginning to cool; and that a part of the members of the Convention ſeemed to have adopted moderate principles. They requeſted that the members who had not voted for the death of the Tyrant, and who wiſhed for an appeal to the people, ſhould be replaced by their ſubſtitutes; that the commiſſioners with the armies ſhould have the right of ſending their ſuffrages to the Convention, in order that the ſoldiers might have a ſhare in chooſing the repreſentatives of the people.—Referred to the Committee of Public Safety.

Saint-André.—We muſt not diſſemble; we are in a moſt critical ſituation. Every where the Counter-Revolutioniſts excite diſturbances, and threaten our liberty. An army of inſurgents has for a long time ravaged la Vendée. Troubles have broken out in la Lozere; and you will learn that Ariſtocracy has raiſed its audacious head at Lyons, where above 800 patriots have been maſſacred.—Againſt this conflagration great meaſures, revolutionary meaſures, are neceſſary. I move, that you pay attention to the troubles of la Lozere; and ſend thither commiſſioners, with full powers to ſtrike off the heads of thoſe who oppoſe the ſecuring of liberty. I move alſo, that you inſiſt on the execution of the decree, which ſtates, that Ariſtocrats are without the protection of the law; and that you give orders to all Adminiſtrative Bodies to ſequeſtrate the property of ſuſpected perſons.—All theſe propoſitions were decreed.

A great crowd had in the mean time aſſembled round the Convention, and were loud in their demands, that a decree of accuſation ſhould inſtantly be paſſed againſt thoſe who had incurred their diſpleaſure. Several Members came in, and complained that they were inſulted by the mob, and that their deliberations were not free. A deputation was ſent out, to harangue the people, and to prevail on them, if poſſible, to preſerve the public peace; but they could hardly obtain a hearing, and all their entreaties were only anſwered by demands that the decree of accuſation ſhould be paſſed.

Having returned to the Hall, a tumultuous debate followed. The *Mountain* at laſt prevailing, a decree was paſſed, ordering the following Members and Miniſters to be arreſted: viz. Genſonnes, Vergniaud, Briſſot, Gualet, Gorſas, Petion, Saller, Cambon, Barbaroux, Buzot, Birotteau, Rabaud, Lafource, Lanjuinais, Grangeneuve, Leſage, Louvet, Valaze, Doulcett, Ducos, Lanthenas, Duſſaulx; all the Members of the Committee of Twelve, Ponfrede and Saint *Martin excepted*; and the *Miniſters, Claviere and Le Brun*. On the requeſt of Marat, and ſeveral other deputies, Ducos, Duſſaulx, and Lanthenas, were afterwards excepted.

June 4. A number of Blacks, preceded by muſic, entered the Aſſembly, and returned thanks to them, for their exertions in behalf of the unfortunate Africans.

The Preſident kiſſed a female Negro of 114 years of age, who was at the head of the Deputation, and then placed her by his ſide, in the midſt of reiterated plaudits.

June 14. *Jambon St. André*, after having obſerved that the Republic had never been in greater danger, and that the rebels were making the moſt alarming progreſs, propoſed the following decrees, which were immediately adopted:

Firſt Decree.

Art. 1. A corps of one thouſand men, compoſed principally of cannoneers, ſhall ſet off from Paris in twenty-four hours, with forty-eight pieces of cannon furniſhed by the ſections, which ſhall be replaced, either from thoſe which are in the arſenal, or from ſuch as have been ordered to be caſt.

Art. 2. Two Commiſſioners of the National Convention ſhall depart immediately for Orleans, to watch the progreſs of the rebels, and to take, in conſequence thereof, every meaſure that may be neceſſary.

Art. 3. Both upon the march and in the camp, requiſition ſhall be made by the Commiſſaries of War, by ſigned liſts, of all the arms, proviſions, and ſubſiſtence, which may be neceſſary: they ſhall give receipts and orders for payment on the National Treaſury.

Art. 4. An account of the demand made of men, horſes, arms, and proviſions, ſhall be ſent every day to the Convention by the Commiſſaries, and poſted up in every Department of the Republic.

Art. 5. The Miniſter at War ſhall give an account, in three days, of the ſtate of the manufactories of arms at Paris; and, in eight days, a ſtate of the manufactories of arms, and of the recruits raiſed, which have not yet arrived from the Departments of the Republic.

Art. 6. All the workſhops of Paris ſhall be converted into manufactories of arms, cannon, fuſils, and pikes.

Art. 7. A Commiſſary ſhall be named from among the Members of the Convention, who ſhall himſelf take cognizance of the actual ſtate of the founderies and principal manufactories of arms at Paris, of the means of extending them, of haſtening the works, and of reforming ſuch abuſes as may delay their progreſs. He ſhall give an account of his obſervations on the ſubject to the Committee of Public Safety, who ſhall propoſe to the National Convention ſuch alteration as ſhall be judged uſeful.

Second

Second Decree.

Art. 1. At ten o'clock to-morrow morning, there ſhall be a nominal call of the repreſentatives of the people, to know thoſe who have remained at their poſt.

Art. 2. The ſame ſhall be done on Monday, at the ſame hour, of ſuch Members of the Convention as were abſent at the former nominal call.

Art. 3. All thoſe whoſe abſence ſhall have been proved by theſe two nominal calls, except ſuch as have ſome particular miſſion, or who have been detained at home by virtue of a decree, or on account of indiſpoſition, ſhall be conſidered as having deſerted their poſts, and of having voluntarily abdicated their functions; their ſubſtitutes ſhall be ordered to replace them in the National Convention.

June 17. On the motion of Lacroix, the following decree was paſſed:

"The National Convention decrees, That the liſt of the Deputies abſent without cauſe, or by reſignation, leave, illneſs, ſuſpenſion, or arreſt, be depoſited upon the bureau of the Inſpectors of the Hall, ſuch as it has been read, corrected, and verified, by the Secretaries at the ſecond nominal call which took place in this day's ſitting. The ſaid Inſpectors are charged to examine formally all the cauſes which may be alleged to juſtify ſuch abſence, and to hear the reaſons aſſigned by the Deputies; they ſhall cauſe the liſt, with reaſons aſſigned, to be printed in the courſe of three days.

"The National Convention decrees, That the Miniſter of Juſtice do tranſmit to the Inſpectors of the Hall a return of the Deputies who are in a ſtate of arreſt, in virtue of a decree; of thoſe who, though included in this decree, have not been found at home, and are not yet in cuſtody; and, finally, of thoſe who made their eſcape after having been taken into cuſtody."

Marat. I long to open the eyes of the nation upon thoſe ſlanderers who have repreſented me here as the cauſe of your diviſions and altercations. They have induced me to ſuſpend myſelf from my functions. Since that, I have communicated to my colleagues thoſe ideas which I thought would be of ſervice to them. I wrote ſeveral letters to the National Convention, none of which have been read. I declare, that the aſperſions thrown out againſt me ought to be ſtifled by my ſilence. France muſt now be ſenſible, that there is no friend of public order and tranquillity in being more ſincere than myſelf! I declare that I reſume my functions." *(Some applauſes from the remoteſt corner of the hall.)*

June 22. A Member requeſted aſſiſtance to the city of Nantes. The rebels, he ſaid, had cut off two of its communications, and *that the place* would be loſt ſhould they cut *off the third, which* was the only one left. "It is not," added he, "by ordinary mea-"ſures that that city can be ſaved." Two armies, one of 30,000, and the other of 50,000 men, are on their march towards Nantes. The columns of the Departments, who are marching towards Paris, ought to be directed againſt the rebels.

Cauſſard, Deputy of Nantes, wrote that misfortunes were at their height, and that the enemy were at the gates of Nantes.

Legendre. I move, that Patriotic Commiſſioners may be ſent to traverſe the Departments, and to cauſe the tocſin to be every where ſounded.

Quetineau. Should the rebels enter Nantes, all Britanny will riſe, and the Republic will be expoſed to the greateſt dangers.

Thuriot. The meaſure of a general ſounding of the tocſin may ruin the Republic. If all France riſe, it will deſtroy itſelf; whereas, if we put the neighbouring Departments of Nantes in a ſtate of requiſition, the ſounding of the tocſin in that particular quarter may be extremely uſeful. I aſk, why Biron has been ſo long ſilent, why he remains in a ſtate of inaction, and what armed force he commands?

Choudieu wrote from Tours, that the ovens did not bake a ſufficient quantity of bread; and that the want of that neceſſary article had retarded the operations of General Biron. He added, that the army of Niort amounted to 25,000 men; that another very conſiderable army was aſſembling; and that of Sables d'Olone conſiſted of 12,000 men.

Bareti. As theſe armies will amount to 62,000 men, well armed, it will not be neceſſary to ſound the tocſin but in the Departments adjacent to Nantes.—Decreed.

June 24 *Barrere* announced, that the city of Angers had opened its gates to the Rebels; that the Adminiſtrators had taken flight; and that in that loyal city there was but one voice, which was raiſed in favour of Liberty.

Citizen Barbazan was appointed Proviſory Commander in Chief of the Army of the Coaſts of Cherbourg, in the room of Wimpfen.

On the propoſition of Barrere, the Convention decreed, that the priſoners taken by the Rebels, who ſhall return with one of their paſſports, ſhall ſuffer civil degradation; and that all thoſe, whoſe paſſports ſhall ſtate their having taken the Oath of Fidelity to Louis XVII. ſhall be ſeized, and delivered up to the Revolutionary Tribunal.

The Convention recalled, by a Decree, the Repreſentatives of the People ſent to the Army of the Coaſts of La Rochelle, and appointed twelve others.

Some citizens from Nevers informed the Convention, that the Adminiſtrative Bodies of that city were imitating the rebellious conduct of many others.

(To be continued.)

FOREIGN

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Archangel, July 1. This city, so often damaged by fires, has again met with a dreadful one, which broke out on Sunday the 26th of June, and lasted from 7 P. M. till 8 the next morning. It has burnt to ashes 877 numbered houses, amongst which are all those lately built of brick, and the buildings of the different tribunals: the cathedral church and other churches; all the shops in the marketplace to the number of above 300; besides a great number of magazines, stables, outhouses, private baths, &c. In general, they reckon the buildings destroyed of every description at about 3000. The loss is immense; the most moderate estimation states it at three millions of roubles; and without the generous assistance of government it will be impossible for the citizens, without shelter, goods, or refuge, to subsist. Two-thirds of the city are consumed, and many persons have lost their lives amidst the general confusion.

Leghorn, July 18. The beginning of last week, a desperate engagement happened, off the island of Corsica, between an Algerine frigate and one belonging to the French Republic; they fought with the greatest bravery for five hours, when night parted them; the next morning, at break of day, the conflict was renewed with equal courage, and the most determined obstinacy on both sides, for upwards of nine glasses, great part of the time within pistol-shot of each other. The Algerines made several attempts to board, but were as often beat off with great slaughter; yet so daring and resolute were the pirates, that they run their ship along-side the French in spite of all resistance, and grappled them so fast, that every effort to get clear was in vain; the infidels immediately jumped on board sword-in-hand, swearing bitterly, in several languages, they would conquer or die, neither would they give or take quarter; the Republicans received them with great spirit and resolution, when a most dreadful carnage ensued, with swords, pistols, javelins, and lances, till at last the French were overpowered, and obliged to strike to those terrible barbarians. The pirates lost in both rencontres upwards of 200 men, besides all their officers; the boatswain was the last who had the command; this fellow, although wounded in several parts of the body, refused to quit the deck, and died as he was encouraging the rest to fight. The French mounted thirty guns, and the Algerines twenty-eight besides petteraroes; and they were both in such a shattered condition, that it was next to an impossibility either of them could reach Algiers.

P. S. The Algerine Captain was shot through the head in the heat of the action, as he was nailing the colours to the mast; and the first and second Lieutenants, who were both his sons, shared the same fate. Soon after, it was *also reported, that they both sunk the next day, and what remained of the* crews were taken up by a Tunisian bark, and carried into Tunis.

Warsaw, July 20. The fate of Poland seems unchangeably fixed. On Monday the 15th of July the Deputies held their second conference with the Russian Ambassador, and delivered to him a memorial, which they requested him to forward to the Empress. This he absolutely refused to do; and, in a note which he sent to the Diet, accompanied by menaces, he insisted on the signature and ratification of the treaty of alliance and commerce between Russia and the Republic; and that the Deputies should be invested with full powers to do the same.

In the session of the same day (the 15th), when the note was read, the Diet consented to the prorogation of the session till the 30th inst. but refused to comply with the wishes of the Russian Ambassador respecting the treaty of alliance. This treaty, a plan of which the Deputies presented on that day to the Diet, consists of ten articles, and contains some advantages at the expence of some sacrifices. The Polish nation may chuse the form of Government which it conceives best adapted to its interests, except that of the 3d of May 1791: but the basis of the advantages to be granted to Poland is the complete and full ratification of the treaty of partition between the Courts of Petersburgh and Berlin, in its full extent, as was required on the 9th of April.

In consequence of the refusal of the Diet to accede, the Russian Ambassador on the 16th sent a note tantamount to a formal declaration of war. He said in this note, that, unless the Deputies were invested with the authority required on the 17th, he should lay the estates, possessions, and habitations, of the Members of the Diet under a military execution; and, should the King adhere to the opposite party, the Royal domains would be treated in the same manner.

The Diet, in consequence of these menaces, by the advice of the King, who saw with grief the danger of a vain resistance, at length yielded, and the resolution was carried by a majority of 69 to 20; but a number of protests were entered on the occasion: Poland must therefore submit to its fate, amidst the absolute silence of all Europe.

The city of Grodno is closely blocked up by foreign troops, and no one can quit the city without a passport from the Russian Ambassador, nor even to take a walk. Count de Sievers has offered the Foreign Ministers their passports; but the Diplomatic Corps have refused his offers, as contrary to the liberties and respect due to their character.

Paris. The removal of the Queen from the Temple to the Conciergerie took place at midnight; an hour at which the streets of Paris are now free from almost all passengers, except the nightly patroles. One of the most ordinary carriages, kept for hire, was used upon the occasion, and her Majesty

was

was not permitted to take with her any female attendant. Henriot the Commandant of the National Guard, St. Andre a Commissioner of the Convention, and one Mason whose office if not specified, rode in the carriage with her, which was escorted by an hundred and fifty Chasseurs. Parties of the National Guards were posted at every avenue, at each of which the carriage was stopped, while Henriot himself gave the parole.

FEDERATION AT PARIS, *August* 10.

The ceremonies attending this celebration were worthy of the actors in it. Arrived at a triumphal arch erected in the Champ de Mars, the President gave the fraternal kiss to the heroines of the 5th and 6th of October, and presented them with a branch of laurels. They were seated upon pieces of heavy ordnance. Eighty-six Elders, representing the eighty-six Primary Assemblies, ranged themselves close to the statue of Liberty. Every standard-bearer came to deposit his colours around the pedestal. The insignia of royalty, brought in carts, were thrown upon billets of wood. The President then tore aside the veil which covered the statue of Liberty, and its solemn inauguration took place, amidst a general discharge of artillery, and the singing of a hymn composed for the occasion. Afterwards the Elders, carrying torches, set fire to the billets. After this, a second discharge of artillery announced the continuance of the march. The President of the Convention, accompanied by the Secretaries and the 86 Elders, ascended the altar, whilst the Members of the Convention and those of the Primary Assemblies, occupied its steps. The President proclaimed the reception of the votes from the Primary Assemblies, of the acceptance of the Constitution, which was announced to the people by a general discharge of artillery, and the oath to defend it was taken. After the administration of the oath, the 86 Elders advanced towards the President, and delivered to him the fasces which they bore in their hands, and which the President tied together with a tri-coloured ribbon. He deposited the Act of the Constitution under the arch—He then consigned the arch, with the fasces, to the Commissioners of the Primary Assemblies, to be kept by them till the following day, then to be deposited in the place of the Sitting of the National Convention. Embraces terminated this scene. The people then abandoned themselves to joy. At ten o'clock a discharge of artillery was the signal for the commencement of a pantomime, entitled, "The Bombardment of the City of Lisle."

Extract of a Letter from Sir James Murray, *Adjutant-General to the Forces under the Command of His Royal Highness the Duke of* York, *to Mr. Secretary* Dundas.

SIR, *Estreux, July* 28, 1793.

IT is with the utmost satisfaction that I acquaint you with the surrender of the town and citadel of Valenciennes to the Combined Army under the command of his Royal Highness the Duke of York. The successful attack of the 25th, and the lodgment in the horn-work, seem to have made a strong impression upon the enemy, and to have disposed them to receive in a favourable manner the summons which was sent by his Royal Highness to the General and inhabitants upon the following day. The alacrity with which the troops have undergone the hardships and severe duty of the siege, as well as the resolution which they displayed in situations of danger, deserve the highest praise. Batteries were allotted at different times to be worked by the royal artillery, and every commendation is due to Major Congreve and to the officers and men of that corps, who have upon this occasion fully supported the reputation which they have so long enjoyed. Though Colonel Mouricieff was not charged with the direction of the siege, the greatest advantages have been derived from his professional knowledge, activity, and zeal, particularly in taking and keeping possession of the horn-work. The most dangerous, as well as the most laborious parts of the siege, fell to the lot of the Imperial forces. They have had about 1,300 officers and men killed and wounded; from which, however, the same deduction may be made.

Any further particulars, which you may be desirous to be informed of, will be explained by Capt. Calvert, Aid-de-Camp to His Royal Highness, who was employed in carrying on the intercourse relative to the capitulation of the town, and whose zeal and intelligence upon this as well as upon many former occasions have been highly approved of by His Royal Highness.

JA. MURRAY.

From the London Gazette Extraordinary,

Aug. 14. The following dispatches were yesterday received at the Office of the Right Hon. Henry Dundas.

SIR, *Estreux, Aug.* 6.

I inclose you a list of the garrison of Valenciennes, as it stood at the end of the siege, with that of the stores which were taken in the town. It was computed that between 6 and 7,000 men marched out of the place, the rest being sick or wounded, part of which remained in the hospitals, and part followed in waggons. The garrison was escorted to the first advanced posts of the enemy. Accounts have been since received of their having retired to different parts of the country. I had the opportunity of mentioning to you, in a former letter, that the conduct of the troops under the more immediate command of his Royal Highness had been such as to merit the highest commendation; and it would be unjust not to observe, that equal praise is due to those of his Imperial Majesty. These were commanded by Gen. Count de Ferrais, an officer

of

of distinguished abilities, of which he furnished ample proofs upon this occasion. The siege was conducted with great skill and science by Colonel Fromm, Chief Engineer. The artillery was under the command of General Urtenburger, and appears to have been perfectly well directed, by its effect upon the enemy's works, and the number of guns which were found dismounted upon the ramparts.

Just as the army arrived upon its ground, a party of the enemy, coming, as it is supposed, from Bouchain, attacked an advanced part of Hanoverians. They were driven back, with some loss, by six squadrons of Hanoverian cavalry. His Royal Highness Prince Ernest was personally engaged, and distinguished himself upon this occasion.

I am, &c. JA. MURRAY.

SIR, *Bourlon, near Cambrai, Aug. 9.*

THE enemy have been driven from the camp which they occupied behind the Scheldt, and obliged to fall back with precipitation upon Arras, the only retreat which was left them. The front of this camp, which has been commonly called the *Camp de Cesar*, was covered by the Scheldt, its left by the Censé, both of them strengthened by inundations and protected by works, and its right by the fortress of Cambrai; behind this, lie the wood and heights of Bourlon, which were likewise fortified with the utmost care. The British troops, seven battalions and six squadrons of Hanoverians, two battalions and five squadrons of Hessians, and four battalions and ten squadrons of Austrians, marched from their respective camps the morning of the 6th, and joined the same evening in a camp near St. Aubert, under the command of his Royal Highness. This body marched the following morning, in one column, by the village of St. Hilaire, Boussiere, and Wambaix, and, forming afterwards into two, crossed the Scheldt at Creveloeur and Manieres. During the march a body of cavalry appeared upon the right flank towards Cambrai, but they were driven back in great confusion by the appearance of some cavalry destined to attack them, and a few shot from the Austrian light artillery. The troops had been eleven hours upon their march when they reached Manieres, and the heat was extreme; it was consequently impossible to proceed any farther, and a camp was taken upon the adjoining heights. In the evening just after the 15th light dragoons had been watering their horses, Lieutenant-colonel Churchill observed a squadron of French cavalry at a small distance; he immediately took one squadron, which happened to be in readiness, leaving orders for the others to follow, and charged them with so much vigour and success, that, besides killing several, he took two officers, 44 privates, and 40 horses. Sir Robert Lawrie advanced with the 16th regiment to the support of the 15th. Upon the same day a column of the Austrians, under the command of General Clairfait, advanced upon Youy and Thun L'Eveque, possessing themselves, with little opposition, of all the posts upon the right of the Scheldt. A third column, under General Colloredo, marched upon Navres, to be in readiness to co-operate with either of the former, as circumstances might direct. His Royal Highness put his corps again in motion upon the morning of the 8th, having divided it into three columns, directed upon the villages of Graincourt, Anneux, and Cantain, with the intention of attacking the enemy upon the heights of Bourlon; but it was discovered that they had gone off in the night; and, as there was reason to believe that the army behind the Scheldt had done the same, his Royal Highness took the whole of the cavalry (two squadrons of the Greys, and the Austrian regiment de la Tour, excepted) and went in pursuit. He fell in with the rear guard at the village of Murguion, where two pieces of cannon, the artillery men belonging to them, and several other prisoners, were taken by the 11th light dragoons and the hussars of Barco. The enemy in their retreat set fire to the village, which occasioned a considerable delay, there being no other passage than the bridge across the rivulet upon which it stands. This obstacle was at last overcome, and the enemy were followed to the next defile, by the village of Villers. A large body of cavalry, appearing to be betwixt 3000 and 4000 men, with some battalions of infantry, and eight pieces of cannon, were seen upon the opposite heights. They continued their retreat; and as no advantage seemed likely to accrue from further pursuit, the troops, after halting there some time, returned to the camp, which had been proposed to be taken, near Bourlon. Several waggons were taken upon this and the former day. Gen. Clairfayt crossed the Scheldt at day break, when he found the enemy's camp entirely abandoned. Lieut. Gen. Avinsky, who commanded a smaller column upon the right, fell in with a post near Hordaing, killed several of them, and took 30 prisoners.

The loss of the Combined Army has been very inconsiderable. I inclose that of the light dragoons, the only troops under the immediate command of his Royal Highness, who have suffered at all. It is difficult to ascertain the loss of the enemy: they have suffered upon several occasions. There are about 150 prisoners, and a great many deserters.

R. DUNDAS, Major-General.

Extract of a Letter to the Right Hon. Henry Dundas. *Dated* Ypres, August 27, 1793.

Field Marshal Freytag halted last night at Vlacmeringhue; his advanced guard at Poperinghen. He marched this evening with the intention of passing the Yfer at day-break, and attacking the enemy's posts at Rexpode

Rexpode and Hondſhotte. The former is ſaid to conſiſt of about 800 men. The Field-Marſhal has communicated to His Royal Highneſs the diſpoſitions which he has made for this purpoſe, and they offer every proſpect of ſucceſs.

Poſtſcript, dated Furnes, Auguſt 29, 1793.

As the army was approaching Oſtend, I kept my letter till this day, in hopes of being able to give ſome account of Marſhal Freytag's operations. His Royal Highneſs has juſt received information, that he has defeated the enemy at Ooſt Capelle, Rexmonde, and Hondſchoot. He has taken eleven pieces of cannon, and 200 priſoners, and killed about the ſame number of men. The purſuit was continued to within a ſmall diſtance of Bergues.

There are on our ſide about forty killed and wounded.

EAST INDIA INTELLIGENCE.

From the INDIA GAZETTE, *Feb.* 4, 1793.

Notwithſtanding Tippoo's repeated declarations that he had no more Engliſh priſoners in his poſſeſſion, it is now evident, that all thoſe declarations have been inſincere. Mr. Becher, who ſome years ago was proceeding in a Pattamar boat, with ſtores for Mr. Rivitt's ſhip at Cochin, was unfortunately driven on ſhore near Mangalore, and taken priſoner: after undergoing a long and painful impriſonment, and marching from fort to fort, he has at laſt effected his eſcape from Seringapatam. Latterly his confinement was not ſo ſtrict as formerly, and he was ſometimes permitted to go a ſhooting, under the guard of a Sepoy. One day, having ſtrolled a conſiderable diſtance from the fort, he turned upon the Sepoy, and threatened to ſhoot him, if he did not accompany him. The Sepoy was obliged to comply, and they are now both ſafely arrived at Tellicherry. Mr. Becher reports, that there are ſeveral priſoners at Seringapatam.

The following melancholy particulars have been received at the Eaſt-India Houſe from Captain Hartwell, of his Majeſty's ſhip Thetis,

An account of the unfortunate loſs of the Honourable Company's ſhip, Winterton, George Dundas, late commander, brought to St. Helena, the 15th of June, by an American brig, from the Iſle of France.

Thomas de Souza, paſſenger, arrived at the Iſle of France, April 17, 1793.

The ſhip ſtruck at two o'clock in the morning, Auguſt 20, 1792. At four o'clock, having hove the guns and part of the cargo overboard, they cut away her maſts. At day-light, being but ſeven miles from the main-land, the yawl was ſent on ſhore for aſſiſtance. In the night of the 20th, the long boat, cutter, and jolly boat, were ſtove to *pieces by the immenſe ſea which broke repeatedly over the ſhip.* On the 21ſt, the *ſea continuing, and perceiving* the yawl returning from the ſhore, Captain Dundas hoiſted ſignals, ordering her not to come along ſide, which ſhe obeyed, and again returned to the ſhore. On the 22d, at ſix o'clock in the morning, Captain Dundas perceiving the ſhip to be ſeparating, fixed the ladies on the top of the poop with proviſions, &c.; the reſt of the paſſengers and people took their ſtations in the mizen chains, &c. when he ordered the poop to be cut away; this ſaved their lives. At nine o'clock the ſhip divided into four pieces, when Captain Dundas, Mr. Chambers, &c. were drowned. Mr. Dale, Mr. De Souza, and the fourth mate, with four ſeamen, went in the yawl to Deſel, from thence to Moſambique, where they procured a veſſel to fetch the ladies, &c. from Madagaſcar to the Iſle of France. It is expected they may be here in May. Winterton, loſt at Madagaſcar Auguſt 20, 1792, lat. 23. 50. and afterwards we went to St. Auguſtin's Bay, about four days march.

Paſſengers loſt.—Captain Dundas, Mr. Chambers, 1ſt mate, Miſs M'Gowan, Miſs Cullen, Miſs Robinſon, and 40 men included.

Paſſengers ſaved.—Mrs. Cullen, Miſs Mary Cullen, Miſs Lyne, Miſs Baily, Miſs Briſtow, Mrs. Billas, Mr. Dun, purſer, Mr. Spens, 2d mate, Mr. Dale, 3d mate, Miſs M. Briſtow, fifth and ſixth mates, the midſhipmen, Lieut. Brownrig, Mr. Hamilton writer for Bengal, ———, writer for Madras, Meſſrs. Gawan, Gordon, and Lyn, cadets, Hon. Mr. Ramſay, Mr. Buchannon, Mr. Collier, free mariner, Mr. Thompſon, Mr. Silk, and Dr. Lilly.

(Signed) F. J. HARTWELL.

The following intelligence has been received by the Royal Admiral Eaſt Indiaman, Eſſex Henry Bond, Eſq. Commander, arrived off Portſmouth:—This ſhip ſailed from Canton, in company with the Sulivan, Capt. Pouncy, on the 18th of March laſt; arrived at Angar Point, in the Straits of Sunda, the 14th of April following, and there fell in with his Majeſty's ſhip the Lion, the Indoſtan Eaſt Indiaman, and two ſmall brigs. On board the Lion were Lord Macartney and his ſuite. The Hindoſtan and Lion arrived in the Straits in February laſt, and had been at Batavia for ten days, but did not intend to venture on the coaſt of China till the monſoons were ſet in. It is therefore ſuppoſed they would not be in China before the 15th or 20th of June. Lord Macartney had the great ſatisfaction to learn, from the diſpatches he received in the Straits by the China homeward-bound ſhips, that the Emperor of China was much pleaſed with the idea of the embaſſy, and had given inſtructions to all his Mandarins at the Northern ports of China, to keep a good look out for the fleet, to ſupply them with every neceſſary, and to conduct his Lordſhip and ſuite up to Pekin. His lordſhip has expreſſed his intention, if the ſeaſon permits, to return by the Southern paſſage. This determination will neceſſarily prolong their abſence; but for this the idea

of

of having encircled the globe may with many be deemed a ſufficient compenſation.

By the laſt accounts from the Pelew Iſlands, dated January 1793, it appears that a total change had taken place in the government. The old king died, as did the next in ſucceſſion, and the reigning monarch is now Abba Thule. The throne was diſputed by the younger branch of the family, who were ſtrongly oppoſed by the elder brothers; two of the former fell in the conteſt, and the remaining other was obliged to fly with all his adherents to the northward. Their fate can be little regretted, as it was they who aſſaſſinated the amiable Raa Kook. Abba Thule is abſolutely adored by his ſubjects, and he himſelf remains as ſtrongly attached as ever to the Engliſh.

WEST INDIA INTELLIGENCE.

Extract of a Letter from Major-General Bruce, *Commander in Chief of his Majeſty's Forces in the* Weſt-Indies, *to the Right Hon.* Hen. Dundas.

At Sea, off Martinico,
June 23, 1793.

SIR,

My letter of the 25th of May acquainted you, that I waited for the report that Col. Myers ſhould bring from Martinico before I came to a final determination reſpecting the expedition againſt that iſland. He returned the 31ſt ult. and brought information that the planters had expreſſed great confidence if we would come down immediately, though only with a very ſmall force; and on the 6th of this month a Deputation arrived here from the Committee *intermediaire*, with a very earneſt requeſt for aſſiſtance, ſtating, that they were then in poſſeſſion of ſome very important poſts, and that our appearance, with a force even not exceeding 800 men, would encourage a great number of Royaliſts to declare themſelves, who only waited the arrival of the Engliſh for this purpoſe. Theſe repreſentations induced me to undertake the expedition; and the admiral, who has uniformly complied with every requeſt that I have made him for forwarding the ſervice in which we are engaged, had previouſly conſented to receive on board the fleet ſuch part of the troops as he could conveniently carry, and by this means ſave a great expence in tranſports. They embarked accordingly on the 10th, and arrived off Caze Navire on the 11th. The officer who commanded the Royaliſts immediately propoſed an attack upon the town of St. Pierre, which, he ſaid, we could eaſily make ourſelves maſters of; and that the influence of the merchants there was ſuch as would procure the ſubmiſſion of the reſt of the iſland, Fort Bourbon alone excepted, and that there was even a probability that this place would very ſoon ſurrender for want of proviſions. The French engineers were all confident in the ſucceſs of this plan. Willing, therefore, to ſhew how ready I was in the ſupport of their cauſe, I ordered the 21ſt regiment to land on the 14th at Caze Navire, and there take poſt, which enabled the officer who commanded the royaliſts to collect all his force in the neighbourhood of St. Pierre; he accordingly moved, and I landed the reſt of our forces on the 16th, and joined him at a very ſtrong poſt within about five miles of St. Pierre. The Britiſh troops conſiſted of the grenadiers, light infantry, and marines from the fleet, with the Carolina black corps, amounting in all to about 1100 men; the corps of Royaliſts was ſaid to be about 800. This force was thought to be perfectly adequate to the ſervice propoſed. We were retarded in our operations by the difficulty of bringing up the ſix pounders to their ſtations, where they did not arrive till the 17th in the afternoon, when the enemy made an attack upon one of them, but were very ſoon driven back by the picquets of the light infantry; but, I am ſorry to ſay, with the loſs of Captain Dunlop, and three men of the Royal Americans. The plan we had concerted was the attack of two batteries which defended St. Pierre, the taking of which would immediately put us in poſſeſſion of that town. The morning of the 18th was the time fixed, and we were to move forward in two columns, the one conſiſting of the Britiſh troops, the other of the Royaliſts; for this purpoſe the troops were put in motion before day-break; but, unfortunately, ſome alarm having taken place among the Royaliſts, they began, in a miſtake, firing on one another; and their commander being ſeverely wounded on the occaſion, his troops were immediately diſconcerted, would not ſubmit to the controul of any of the other officers, and inſtantly retired to the poſt from which they had marched. This conduct ſtrongly proved that no dependance could be placed on them, and the attack againſt St. Pierre muſt ſolely have been carried on by Britiſh troops, to which their numbers were not equal; and as they luckily were not engaged with the enemy, they were ordered immediately to return to their former poſt, whence they embarked on the 19th; and the 21ſt regiment likewiſe embarked from their poſt on the 21ſt, the navy, as uſual, giving the moſt ready aſſiſtance. As the Royaliſts would certainly fall ſacrifices to the implacable malignity of the Republican party as ſoon as we quitted the iſland, it became in a manner incumbent on us, in ſupport of the National character, to uſe our utmoſt exertions to bring theſe unhappy people from the ſhore; and, although the neceſſity of impreſſing ſuch veſſels as could be found, and the purchaſing proviſions from the merchant veſſels attending the army, will incur a great expence, I have

have ventured upon it, trusting to the generous and humane disposition exhibited by the nation on all similar occasions, and being perfectly assured of finding in you an advocate for rescuing so many unfortunate persons from certain death. We therefore were employed in embarking these people from the 19th to the 21st. Besides Whites, there were a number of Blacks, whose situation was equally perilous; I have distributed them among the islands in the best manner that the shortness of our time would admit.

T. Bruce.

Cape Francois.—On the 17th and 18th of June several disturbances arose between the Whites and Mulattoes, without apparent provocation on the part of the Whites. On those days, and on the 19th, the Mulattoes paraded the streets in armed bodies, and insulted the Whites, several of whom they wounded with sabres and pistols. The Whites endeavoured to obtain redress, by applying to the Commissioners Southonax and Polverel, but in vain. On the 19th, an officer belonging to the fleet in the harbour was wounded; the Commodore applied to the Commissioners for redress, who appeared in every case to turn a deaf ear to the complaints of the Whites, and to shelter, in every instance, the Mulattoes. The Admirals of the fleet, upon finding the want of success of the Commodore's application, called on the Commissioners themselves, but without obtaining satisfaction.

They then, on the 20th, drew up their ships, so as to cover the town, with their broadsides to it, and springs on their cables; the red flag was hoisted on board the Admiral's ship, and a signal-gun fired, upon which the Captains of all the ships of war repaired on board the Admiral's. In consequence of the plan laid in that Council, at three o'clock boats from the several vessels were manned, and at four about 2000 men were landed from the fleet at the Cape. These immediately proceeded to the arsenal, the cannon of which they distributed throughout the city, and pointed up each of the principal streets. They next proceeded to the Government House (where the Mulattoes had collected) to demand from the Commissioners satisfaction. The Mulattoes fired on them; the fire was returned and kept up till dark, with great warmth and constancy.

Before the preparation for landing, the merchant shipping was ordered out of the way of injury. At dark, after the firing had ceased, a drum was heard, the usual preliminary to publishing proclamations, and it was reported that the Commissioners had published pardon and freedom to the revolted negroes. One fact may be depended upon, that, during the conflict, the prisons, containing about 400 of the revolted Brigands, *were opened, who were* armed to reinforce *the Mulattoes.*

On the 21st, some cannon shot were exchanged between the two parts of the town occupied by the Whites and Mulattoes, and several houses set on fire by the latter. On the 22d, the conflagration increased, and on the 24th the whole town of the cape was on fire. From the place where the merchant shipping lay, the road from the country to the Cape is plainly seen. Along it Negroes from the country were continually travelling on the 22d and 23d; supposed to be coming in, in consequence of the proclamation, to reinforce the Commissioners party.

Sierra Leone.

Arrived the Company's ship, Amy, with a cargo of African produce, consisting of camwood, ivory, gum, pepper, hides, and beeswax. She also brings some passengers. The dispatches, which are dated the 14th of June, mention, that the rains had set-in several weeks before, but that the colony continued to be in very good health. The colonists were all put in possession of small lots of land; and a new town, on a more regular and extended scale, was begun to be built. Between 200 and 300 Nova Scotians were usually at work for the Company; and a large party of natives continued to work at the plantation begun by the Company on the opposite side of the river, where the soil proves extremely fruitful, and the experiments in sugar, cotton, &c. appeared to be very promising. The native Chiefs and people continued to be extremely friendly; and some of them, on the occasion of some vessels appearing which were mistaken for French privateers, came down to offer their assistance in protecting the colony. The Company's schools are attended by 300 children, among whom are some children of the natives.

Ireland.

Dublin, August 16. This day the Lord Lieutenant having desired the attendance of the Commons, the Royal Assent was given to 29 public and 6 private bills; when his Excellency was pleased to conclude the Session with the following speech:

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

The wisdom and firmness that have distinguished your conduct during the present Session, and the attention you have afforded to the many important objects of your deliberations, demand my sincere acknowledgments, and enable me to relieve you from further attendance in Parliament.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

"I have his Majesty's Command to thank you for the liberal supplies you have voted for the Public Service, and for the honourable support of his Majesty's Government. You may rely upon their faithful application.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"The wisdom and liberality with which you attended to his recommendation in favour of his Roman Catholic subjects are highly pleasing to the King. You must be fully sensible

sible of his Majesty's gracious condescension in committing to your judgment the application of the Hereditary Revenue. And I am ordered by his Majesty to signify his approbation of the provisions which have been made for the support of his Civil Government, and the honour and dignity of his Crown; and to express his confidence that your liberal concessions to the Roman Catholics, and the measures for the regulation of the Public Expenditure, and for the limitation of offices and pensions, to which his Majesty has been graciously pleased to consent, with a view to the advantage of the Public, will cement a general union of sentiment among all classes of his Majesty's subjects, in support of the established Constitution. His Majesty has seen, with real satisfaction, that friendly disposition which has been manifested by the Parliaments of Great Britain and Ireland, for strengthening the connexion of the two Kingdoms by mutual acts of concession. I am authorized to acquaint you, that an act has passed the British Parliament, to permit goods of Asia, Africk, or America, legally imported into Ireland, to be imported from thence into Great Britain. This is a signal proof of her attention to your interests—whilst the confirmation of the charter of the East India Company, by the Parliament of Ireland, displays on your part a cordial zeal for the support of Great Britain, and a judicious consideration of the great and essential interests of the Empire. I am to make my acknowledgments for the many salutary laws you have enacted to strengthen the Executive Government, which will materially tend to defeat the designs of the enemies to the freedom and happiness of this kingdom. The apprehensions of embarrassment, which for a time hung over Commercial transactions, were to me a subject of the utmost anxiety: and I am to return you my thanks for sanctioning those measures which I took in support of Credit, and which I trust have had the happiest effect in preventing the ill consequences of such apprehensions. The spirit of discontent, which prevailed amongst the lower classes of the people at the beginning of the Session, has burst into acts of Riot and Insurrection; and I have been under the painful necessity of employing His Majesty's Forces, whose steadiness and good conduct have on all occasions been manifested, and by whose exertions the Civil Magistrates have been enabled in a great measure to restore the general tranquility. Under all the circumstances of the Country, I thought it proper to call forth a very considerable portion of the Militia of this Kingdom. I am to express His Majesty's approbation of a measure which affords at present material assistance, and lays the foundation of a permanent Constitutional Force, that has been found by experience in Great Britain, of great resource in public emergencies. His Majesty feels, with the greatest concern, the expence brought upon his People by domestic disturbance, added to the consequence of a Foreign War, into which we have been forced by the wanton and unprovoked aggression of France; but you will reflect that you are contending for the preservation of your Property, and for the security of your happy Constitution. The successes, with which it hath pleased the Divine Providence to bless the Arms of His Majesty and his Allies, afford the best prospect of a happy issue to this important contest; and it is his Majesty's earnest hope, that a continuance of vigorous exertions will finally obtain a secure and lasting Peace. I have entire confidence, that in your respective counties you will exert your utmost influence in maintaining the public tranquility, and in carrying the laws into full execution. You may be assured, that I shall, on all occasions, take the most speedy and effectual measures, in the exercise of those powers with which I am invested, for the repression of outrage and tumult, and the protection of his Majesty's faithful and loyal subjects."

Scotland.

Edinburgh, July 27. Some days ago, there were found, about three miles from the town of Ayr, in an old midden stead, a great many ounces (probably from 20 to 30) of the Silver coinage of Mary Queen of Scots, consisting of the testoons and the half-testoons of Mary, Francis, and Mary, including the years 1555 and 1561 and a great many of the Billon pieces, *Jam non sunt duo sed una caro*, the years 1558, 1559. They were all contained in an earthen pot, which a cow accidentally broke with her foot as she was passing over. Among some ounces, which a gentleman of Glasgow has got, there is the rare and beautiful testoon, with Mary's head, 1562. They are all in the highest preservation, and must have been early deposited, as none of them bears the thistle stamp, which was impressed on the silver coinage the latter part of her reign, and on some of the coins of James the VI. by which means the current value was increased. Some other of the coins have the following mottos:—*Cor humile delicie Dni.—In virtute tua libera me.—Fecit villaque unum.—Vicit leo de tribu juda.—Jam non sunt duo sed una caro.—Salvum fac Populum tuum Domine.*

Country News.

Ipswich, Aug. 7. A few peals of thunder were heard here this day; the lightning was vivid and of long continuance, but at a great distance. About 7 in the evening, a ball of fire fell upon a house at Felixstow, near 12 miles from hence, belonging to Mr. Chandler, divided

divided into two tenements, and occupied by Jonathan Cook and Allen Punt, both labourers, which being a thatch-roof, was soon in flames, and totally destroyed, together with all their furniture. Punt and his wife were at supper by the fire-side at the time. The ball entered the house at the chimney, melted such parts of the fire-irons as stood in its way, struck the poor man on one side, burnt his arm in a shocking manner, and made several holes in his stocking. His wife received no hurt. The roof of Punt's dwelling-house was blown off, and falling upon Cook's set it on fire. The chimney was much damaged, and the house was filled with sulphureous smoke.

(Further particulars of the effects of this storm in various parts of the country in our next.)

Aug. 7. The workmen made preparations for taking down the cross erected to the memory of queen Eleanor 1293, in the parish of *Chesshunt*, in order to remove it into the grounds of George Prescot, esq. lord of the manor, for its better preservation; but, after removing the upper tier of stone, finding it too hazardous an undertaking, on account of the decayed state of the ornamental parts, the scaffold was removed on the 20th; and we hear the proper measures will be taken to repair this antient memorial of conjugal affection. The like attention has been lately paid to that near Northampton, by replacing the steps round its base.

Manchester. August 17. A disturbance broke out in Salford, which for a long time seemed to portend very serious consequences, and which continued some hours before it was quelled.

The cause of this riot was occasioned by some persons hanging up the effigy of Paine, near the dwelling-house of one of his disciples, who, not approving of seeing his master in so exalted a situation, took the freedom of conveying the same into his house.

The persons who had suspended the effigy, seeing the object of their scorn and detestation thus daringly removed, insisted upon having it returned, when an altercation ensued, which was ultimately the cause of blows.

In a short time a great number of people were collected, who, hearing the cause of the dispute, immediately proceeded to demolish the windows of this advocate for anarchy, which was speedily carried into effect. All is now quiet.

Brighton, Aug 21. Last Sunday the Rev. Dr. Knox (a gentleman known in the literary world as the author of several Essays, &c.) preached at Brighton church. He took his text from St. Luke—"Glory be to God "the highest, and on earth peace and good-"will towards men!" In enlarging upon this subject, he spoke in very strong terms *of the calamities of a war*, and said, that the *useful of military parade* was but a poor compensation for the innumerable miseries which were the too sure attendants upon a state of warfare; that the voice of Religion was but little heard amid the roar of cannon, the shouts of conquerors, and the splendour of victory. In another part of his discourse, he said that religion and philosophy seemed to have but little weight in the councils of the rulers of the world.

There were several military gentlemen in the church, who thought the sermon was an attack upon the Constitution of the country, and that it contained improper reflections upon the professions to which they belonged.

Last night Dr. Knox and his family were in one of the boxes at the theatre: there were also several officers in the house. At the end of the play a note was handed to Dr. Knox by the box-keeper, stating, that it was the desire of several gentlemen then present that he should withdraw. The note had no signature; and Dr. Knox took no notice of it. Several officers then stood up, and insisted on his leaving the house immediately.

A scene of much confusion ensued, in which Dr. Knox endeavoured to address himself to the company: he said his sermon had been misunderstood—that he did not mean to convey any reflections upon the Constitution of the country, or to speak disrespectfully of the army in general, or of any individual in particular belonging to it. The tumult, however, still continued; and Dr. Knox was compelled to leave the house.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

An elegant monument is erecting, at the expence of his widow, to the memory of Brigadier General Hop, Lieutenant Governor of Quebec, who died in 1789. It is by Bacon, at the North door of Westminster-Abbey, on the West side of the screen of the transept, between those of Sir Eyre Coote and the benevolent Jonas Hanway, immediately behind that of Lord Chatham.

On the East side, next to Lord Chatham's, is a magnificent monument by Nollekens, which has been erected 7 years, and now about to be opened, but for want of the inscription has been kept from the sight of the publick (the donors of it), to the memory of those brave men who died in consequence of our glorious victories of the 12th of April, 1782, of which below is a copy:

"Capt. W. Bayne, Capt. W. Blair, Capt. Lord Robert Manners, were mortally wounded in the course of the naval engagement under the command of Admiral Sir George Bridges Rodney, on the IX and XII of April, MDCCLXXXII.

In memory of their services, the King and Parliament of Great Britain have caused this Monument to be erected."

On the right and left are a lion and sea-horse, with other figures, naval trophies, &c.

&c; and in the center is a column, having at the top of it a cherub, who with a ribbon is intended to support the three medallions, yet unfixed; in the center of which is to be that of Lord Robert Manners, who died in his 24th year; Capt. Bayne was 50; Capt. Blair 41.

Under the center window, in the North Aile of Westminster-Abbey, is now erecting a Monument, to the memory of Governor Lotan, who died 17..

Accurate List of the Board of Agriculture.—The Archbishop of Canterbury; the Lord Chancellor; the Archbishop of York; Lord President of the Council; Lord Privy Seal; First Lord of the Treasury; First Lord of the Admiralty; the Bishop of London; the Bishop of Durham; Lord Grenville, Mr. Dundas, Secretaries of State; Master General of the Ordnance; the Speaker of the House of Commons. President of the Royal Society; the Surveyor General of Woods and Forests; the Surveyor General of the Crown Lands; the Duke of Grafton; the Duke of Buccleugh; the Duke of Bedford; the Marquis of Bath; the Earl of Winchelsea; the Earl of Hopetoun; Earl Fitzwilliam; the Earl of Egremont; the Earl of Lonsdale: the Earl of Moira; the Earl of Carysfort; Lord Hawke; the Bishop of Llandaff; Lord Clive; Lord Sheffield; Rt. Hon. W. Wyndham; Hon Charles Marham; Sir C. Morgan, Bart. William Pulteney, Esq. T. W. Coke, Esq. Thomas Powys, Esq. Henry Duncombe, Esq E. Loveden Loveden, Esq. John S. Somerville, Esq. Robert Barclay, Esq. Robert Smith, Esq. George Summer, Esq. John Conyers, Esq Christ. Willoughby, Esq. William Geary, Esq.

Sir John Sinclair, Bart. President;
Sir John Call, Bart. Treasurer;
Arthur Young, Esq. Secretary,

The Board is empowered to nominate an infinite number of Honorary and Corresponding Members, the former of whom are intitled to be present at the deliberations of the Board, but have not the privilege of voting in any question agitated there.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Monday August 5.

Chamberlain, the footpad, terminated a life marked by many strange vicissitudes. He was found guilty, at the last Croydon assizes, of having some time since committed a footpad robbery, attended with many circumstances of cruelty, upon Capt Bellamy, near Epsom; and was this day hung on Kennington Common, with a coiner of the name of Vernon. His father, a butcher in Leadenhall-market, dying while he was young, left him to the care of a mother, too foolishly fond to ex rcise any controul. Having no inclination for business, he was allowed to pass his time idly, and his mother *gave him a regular annual supply of* 200l. to enable him to live like a gentleman. She also occasionally paid his debts, which he was by no means sparing to contract. To supply, however, extravagance with greater prodigality, he had recourse to robbery, and was twice capitally convicted, but had the good chance to get the punishment commuted for transportation. On the first conviction he was permitted to transport himself, which he did, to Ireland, till part of his time was expired, and the rest remitted; he also got off the second sentence; and his mother, dying about the same time, left him 10,000l. He was now seriously advised to retrieve his character; and, that he might not have the temptation of want, the executor of his mother's will suffered him to draw upon him at discretion. But so indiscriminate a use did he make of this indulgence, that, in less than three years, nearly all the money was exhausted. He has for some time existed by depredations, and was taken for a house robbery. While in prison, Mrs. Bellamy (see p. 571) recognized him; and, at the age of 23, he suffered for a robbery committed two years before, after squandering a respectable fortune. He demeaned himself decently at the gallows; and his body was taken away in a hearse.

Wednesday 7.

The Horse-guards took possession of the new-erected barracks at Ashted near Birmingham.

Sunday 11.

At Bourton on the Water, Gloucestershire, it is supposed more than 1000 people were assembled to hear a female Enthusiast, late a Methodist, but now among the Quakers; the neighbourhood were exceedingly alarmed, and the people very noisy and clamorous. It is hoped the Quakers, as a respectable society, will prevent these popular tumults, by interdicting the future wanderings of this ignorant and restless innovator.

Friday 17.

The Gazette Extraordinary of the 14th inst. having noticed a rencontre in which his Royal Highness Prince Ernest is said "to have been personally engaged, and to have distinguished himself," it may not be unacceptable to our readers to know the following particulars, which may be depended on. His Royal Highness had been ordered out with a detachment of Hanoverian horse, which, meeting with a party of the French, fell upon them sword-in-hand. The French were soon dispersed; but his Royal Highness, being led on too far by the ardour of youth and the impetuosity of the attack, found himself surrounded by four or five French troopers. One of these aimed a blow at his head with a sabre, which, being turned by his helmet, did little mischief. The Prince shot him dead with a pistol. Meanwhile another French trooper had got hold of his Royal Highness's belt, meaning to pull him off

eſſ his horſe; but he received the Prince's fire in the ſhoulder, which diſabled him; and this we underſtand to be the man whom his Royal Highneſs carried off a priſoner. Lieut. Col. Linſing in the mean time came up to the Prince's relief.

Tueſday 27.

Extract from diſpatches this morning received by the Right Hon. Hen. Dundas.

Camp near Dunkirk. Aug. 24, 1793.

His Royal Highneſs marched from Furnes on the evening of the 22d, with the beſieging army, to attack the camp of Ghivelde, and approach the town of Dunkirk. He advanced in three columns, the cavalry along the ſtrand, a column of infantry upon the road which leads by the canal directly upon Ghivelde, and a third to the left. The advanced poſts of the enemy were driven back, with the loſs of two or three men wounded; and, night coming on, the enemy halted within a ſhort diſtance of the village of Ghivelde. The enemy abandoned their camp in the night; they afterwards quitted a redoubt in which they left four iron guns, and the army took up its ground within a league of the town. There was a great deal of firing in the evening at the advanced poſts in the gardens and incloſures, which are in front of the camp and upon the Dunes, in which the regiment of Starray and O'Donnel (Auſtrian) have had upwards of 50 men killed and wounded; the enemy were driven back, and this morning every thing is quiet. The army will this day approach nearer to the town, and take up the ground which it is to occupy during the ſiege. The enemy have made an opening in the dyke of the canal between Dunkirk and Bergues, by which means they can inundate a great part of the country from the ſea. The inundation made conſiderable progreſs yeſterday, but it made little in the night. Field Marſhal Freytag has taken two of the enemy's poſts, with four pieces of cannon, and 60 priſoners, with very little loſs; and he will tranſmit an account of his operations as ſoon as his other important occupations will permit. It is ſaid the enemy are ſending conſiderable reinforcements from Liſle to the camp at Caſſel. J. MURRAY.

Wedneſday 28.

The following diſpatch was this morning received, by Mr. Dundas, from Col. James Murray.

Lefferinck's Hoele, Aug. 26, 1793.

His Royal Highneſs intended upon the 24th to attack the enemy, who were ſtill poſted at ſome diſtance from Dunkirk, in order to get poſſeſſion of the ground which it was neceſſary to occupy previous to the ſiege. They haſtened the execution of his deſign by attacking the out-poſts between the canal of Furnes and the ſea. Lieut. Gen. Dalton advanced with the reſerve, which was encamped upon that ſide, to their ſupport. The enemy were repulſed, and driven with loſs into the town. One piece of cannon and a few priſoners were taken. The ardour of the troops carried them further in the purſuit than was intended, ſo that they came under the cannon of the place, by which means a conſiderable loſs has been ſuſtained. This was likelier to happen, and more difficult to be prevented, from the nature of the country, which is covered with trees and ſtrong incloſures. Lieut. Gen. Dalton was killed with a cannon ſhot towards the concluſion of the attack. The loſs of this excellent officer muſt be ſeverely felt. The courage and ability, which he has diſplayed in the courſe of many campaigns, raiſed him to the higheſt rank of eſtimation in the army in which he ſerved. His Royal Highneſs has likewiſe to lament that of Col. Eld, of the Coldſtream regiment, and of other valuable men. The troops behaved with their uſual courage. The two Britiſh battalions which were engaged were commanded by Col. Leigh and Major Mathews, and the grenadier battalion of the Heſſians by Lieut. Col. Wurmb. His Royal Highneſs is particularly ſenſible of the exertions of Major Gen. Abercrombie and Major Gen. Vernock, who were with the advanced guard, as likewiſe of thoſe of Lieut. Gen. Wurmb. The army have taken up the ground which his Royal Highneſs intended they ſhould occupy; the advanced poſt within a ſhort diſtance of the town. JA. MURRAY.

P. S. In the hurry of making up the laſt diſpatch, the names of the two poſts taken by Field-Marſhal Freytag, and of the bridge, could not be inſerted. Thoſe of the former are Warmarthe and Eckelſbech, and the latter Lefferinck's Hocke.

The return of the Auſtrian killed and wounded has not yet been received, but is ſuppoſed to be about 170 men.

Friday 30.

The poſition taken by the Duke of York is the moſt judicious imaginable, and the moſt favourable to the beſiegers. It is between the canal leading from Dunkirk to Furnes and the ſea-ſhore; where approaches may be made cloſe to the fortifications of earth lately thrown up on the Eaſt ſide of the town.

Saturday 31.

A well-informed Engliſh gentleman, who arrived laſt Sunday from America, where he has reſided ſeveral years, and lived in habits of intimacy with the Preſident and many of the moſt diſtinguiſhed members of the United States, ſays, that nothing is more diſtant from their intention, or more repugnant to their wiſhes, than a war with this country. Secure in the boſom of Peace, and happy in their agricultural and commercial purſuits, their deſire is to live in amity with all nations. They are perfectly ſenſible of the ruinous conſequences even of a ſucceſsful war, and know that, in their preſent ſituation, they are not in a capacity to commence hoſtilities.

P. 3ht.

P. 581. Mr. Foſter Powell, ſo celebrated for the celerity with which he performed his pedeſtrian excurſions, was born at Horſeforth, near Leeds, in Yorkſhire, in the year 1734. He came to London in 1762, and articled himſelf to an attorney in the Temple, with whom he ſerved his clerkſhip. In 1764 he undertook to go 50 miles on the Bath road in ſeven hours, which he accompliſhed in the time, having gone the firſt ten miles in one hour, although encumbered with a great coat and leather breeches. We are aſſured that he viſited ſeveral parts of Switzerland and France, where he walked 200 miles beyond Paris, and gained much praiſe there. In 1773 he travelled on foot from London to York and back again (a diſtance of 402 miles) in 5 days and 18 hours. In 1786 he walked 190 miles on the Bath road in 23 hours and a quarter, coming in three quarters of an hour before the expiration of the time agreed upon. In 1787 he went from Canterbury to London-bridge and back again in 24 hours. The following year, 1788, he engaged to go his favourite journey from London to York and back in ſix days, which he executed in 5 days and 20 hours. After this he did not undertake any journey till the year 1790, when he ſet off to walk from London to York and back again. He was allowed ſix days to do it, and accompliſhed it in 5 days and 18 hours. He performed the ſame journey in 1792, in 5 days 15 hours and a quarter; and this is ſuppoſed to have occaſioned his death.—Powell ſeems to have conſidered his wonderful agility as a circumſtance from which he derived great glory. He deſpiſed wealth; and, notwithſtanding his many opportunities of acquiring money, forty pounds was the largeſt ſum he ever made at one time, and then it proceeded from the generoſity of his friends, who raiſed it among themſelves by ſubſcription.

P. 480. His Majeſty has been pleaſed to ſettle a penſion of 66l. per annum on the eight children of the late Mr. Flint, the meſſenger, who was unfortunately killed abroad by the overturning of a poſt-chaiſe; likewiſe 66l. per annum on Mrs. Flint.

P. 484. The will of the late Earl Talbot is dated March 29, 1788; and there is a codicil dated March 18, 1790. The Counteſs has all the jewels, diamonds, and perſonal ornaments, which were in her poſſeſſion at the time of his death, or in that of any other perſon for her uſe, or which were uſually worn by her. She has alſo all the houſehold furniture, plate, and pictures (except family-pictures), in the houſe at Stratford-place: and the privilege of reſiding there for one year after his death, without paying rent. In money ſhe has a legacy of 10000l. to be paid out of the firſt ſums ariſing to the executors; and an annuity for life of 4500l. payable to herſelf or her aſſigns, in addition to her jointure. The young Earl has the leaſe of the houſe in Stratford-place, and the furniture of all other houſes. The Hon. John Talbot, his Lordſhip's ſecond ſon, has an annuity of 10,000l. in addition to the fortune provided for him by the Earl's marriage-ſettlement. Colonel Talbot, of the guards, and the Rev. Mr. Talbot, his Lordſhip's brothers, have each an annuity of 300l. for life, and a legacy of 500l. The Hon. Mrs. Frances Chetwynd, his Lordſhip's aunt, has a legacy of 300l. Mr. Tower, of the Weald, in Eſſex, and Mr. Wills, of Staffordſhire, the executors, have 200l. each. The Earl's intereſt in certain eſtates in Staffordſhire, which were charged in his marriage-ſettlements with the payment of 1550l. annually to the Counteſs, as part of her jointure, he leaves to his eldeſt ſon and his heirs; with remainder to his younger ſon, and ſo on to the heirs of his other eſtates for ever. Several of his Lordſhip's ſervants have ſmall legacies.——The codicil ſtates, that whereas his brother, Col. Talbot, is indebted to him in the ſum of 2500l. and whereas the Earl was joint-ſecurity with him in a bond for 600l. received for his uſe, it is his Lordſhip's intention, that the bequeſts of the legacy and the annuity before-mentioned ſhall not take place till the debt of 2500l. ſhall have been diſcharged, and the bond given up to his Lordſhip's executors, to be deſtroyed.

P. 577. For "Mr. —— *Dickinſon*," read "Monkhouſe *Davidſon*, eſq. partner with the late *Sir Thomas* Rawlinſon, in which houſe he got a great fortune."

P. 676. The late Dr. Nicholas Boſcawen married Mrs. —— Hatton, the widow of a linen-draper in Newgate-ſtreet, daughter of Mrs. Woodward, who long kept an eminent boarding-houſe at Eton, and ſiſter-in-law to Dr. Thackeray, whom Dr. B. ſerved as curate at Haydon in Cambridgeſhire, where he married the ſaid widow. See p. 703.

P. 677. Mr. Preſton, the late celebrated brewer of Oxford-ſtreet, properly called "the firſt ale-brewer of the age," was regularly brought up to the brewing buſineſs, from the age of 13, in the houſe of Stace and Price, by his uncle, Mr. Price. Mr. Preſton did not ſurvive all his partners, as Mr. Stace, at the age of 75, is now living, retired from buſineſs, at a fine houſe on the edge of Suſſex, near to Lamberhurſt, in Kent. On the death of his uncle, in 1776, Mr. Preſton, who never had any connexion with diſtillers, ſucceeded to the buſineſs of the houſe, which, by his own perſonal abilities, has ſince become the firſt in London. His ſucceſs in the manufacture of what is called AMBER, of which there is ſo great a conſumption under the name of PURL, equaled his ſkill in brewing that fine ale which has long been ſold in the public gardens under the denomination of BURTON and KINGWOOD; and which, we underſtand, will continue to be carried on in the name of his two daugh-

ters.

ters. Mr P. is ſuppoſed to have died worth 40,000l. An only nephew and *deviſee* of Mr. P's is Mr. Phillips, well known as painter of "The Leiceſter Herald," and as a bookſeller, whoſe abilities and active ſpirit, by ſtriking out a new line of buſineſs, have rendered him particularly conſpicuous in Leiceſterſhire and the neighbouring counties.

P. 678. The preſent Dr. Lanſax, of Leeds-caſtle, is the ſon of France the late Lord's ſiſter, who married Mr. Martin, of Looſe, and had two ſons, Major Martin and the Rev. Penny Martin, mentioned above. Mr. Martin held the living of Leeds in Kent, and took the name of Lanſax ſome years ago.

Births.

June 30. AT Florence, the Lady of Langford Heyland, eſq. a daughter.

Lately, in Eccles ſtreet, Dublin, the Lady of Col. Cowley, a daughter.

At Stephen's-green, Dublin, Viſcounteſs Mountcaſhel, a ſon.

In Holles-ſtreet, Dublin, the Lady of Robert Thorp, eſq. a daughter.

In Great George ſtreet, Rutland-ſquare, Dublin, the Lady of Arthur-Henry d'Eſterre, eſq. a daughter.

In Temple-ſtreet, Dublin, the Lady of Wm. Newenham, a ſon.

At Brook-hill, co. Mayo, in Ireland, the Lady of Joſeph Lambert, eſq. a ſon.

At Mount Maſcal, in North Clay, Ireland, the Hon. Mrs. Maddocks, a daughter.

At Ballyclogh, the Lady of the Hon. Geo. Maſſey, a daughter.

At Ballychane, the Lady of Godfrey Maſſey, eſq. a ſon.

At Portſmouth, the Lady of Capt. Otway, of his Majeſty's ſhip Boyne, a daughter.

At Tunbridge wells, the Lady of Sir Tho. Dyke Ackland, bart. of Kellerton, a ſon.

At his ſeat at Sulhamſtead, near Reading, the Lady of Geo. Morgan, eſq. a ſon.

At his ſeat at Fredville, Kent, the Lady of John Plumbtree, eſq. a daughter.

At his ſeat at Myſtole, in Kent, the Lady of the Rev. Sir John Fegg, bart. a daughter.

In Park ſtreet, Grosvenor-ſqua. the Lady of J. Prinſep, eſq. a ſon.

At his houſe in Lower Berkeley-ſtreet, Manchester-ſquare, the Lady of Michael Blount, eſq. of Maple Derham, a ſon.

The Lady of Bartholomew Rudd, eſq. of Gower-ſtreet, Bedford-ſquare, a ſon and heir.

At his houſe in Lower Seymour ſtreet, the Lady of George Poyntz Ricketts, eſq. a ſon.

Mrs. Tierney, of Upper Harley-ſtreet, a daughter.

Aug. 2. At Florence, the Grand Ducheſs of Tuſcany, a princeſs.

9. At his Lordſhip's houſe in Hanover-ſquare, Lady Viſcounteſs Mountſtuart, a ſon.

9. At his houſe in York, the Lady of the *Rev. Robert Benſon*, vicar of Heckington, *co. Lincoln*, a ſon.

13. At his houſe in Bolton-ſtreet, Piccadilly, the Lady of Scrope Bernard, eſq. M. P. for Ayleſbury, a ſon.

At Hatfield, Herts, the Marchioneſs of Saliſbury, a daughter.

18. At Lord Frederick Campbell's, in Arlington ſtreet, the Lady of Henry-George Johnſtone, eſq. a ſon.

At Woodford, Eſſex, Mrs Godfrey, a ſon.

19. At Marwell-houſe, Hants, the Lady of George Ducie, eſq. a daughter.

21. The Lady of John Tayler, eſq. of New Broad-ſtreet, a daughter.

28. At his Lordſhip's houſe in Saville-row, Lady George-Henry Cavendiſh, a ſon.

Marriages.

July 22. AT Mansfield, Rev. Jn. Parſons, to Miſs Lindly.

25. Rev. Charles Coates, vicar of Preſton and Oſmington, co Dorſet, to Miſs Knight, of the Forbury, Reading.

By ſpecial licence, Hon. James Caulfield Browne, eldeſt ſon of Lord Kilmaine, to the Hon. Miſs Cavendiſh, daughter of Sir Henry C. bart. of Doveridge, co. Derby.

28. At Mickleham, in Surrey, Alexander d'Arblay, eſq. a French gentleman, to the celebrated Miſs Burney, daughter of Dr. B.

29. Charles Conſtable, eſq. youngeſt ſon of Wm. Maxwell C. eſq. of Everingham, to Miſs S. Stanley, ſiſter of the late Sir Wm. S.

Wm. Lifter, M. D. of New Bridge-ſtreet, to Miſs Soliy, ſecond daughter of Iſaac S. eſq. of St. Mary-Axe.

Mr. Wm. Ceare, of Newgate-ſtreet, wine and brandy-merch. to Miſs Amelia Redhead.

30. Sir Edward Aſtley, bart. to Mrs. Bullen, of Weymouth-ſtreet.

31. Rich. Glede, eſq. of Mayfield-place, Orpington, Kent, to Miſs Martha Oldershaw, youngeſt daughter of the late James O. eſq. of Leiceſter, and ſiſter to the ſenior fellow of Emanuel-college, Cambridge, and to the lady of Rev. James Douglas, F.S.A.

Aug. 1. Mr. Haworth, jun. of Hull, merchant, to Miſs Spofforth, of Howden.

3. Felix Whitmore, eſq. of Lambeth-marſh, to Miſs Rolls, of Bermondſey.

5 Francis Burnett, eſq. of Foremark, Derby, to Miſs Sophia Courts, youngeſt daughter of Thomas C eſq. banker, in the Strand.

6. At Huntingdon, Rev. Tho. Trollope, to Miſs Trollope, of the ſame place.

8. At Shawbury, co. Salop, Moreton Aglionby Slaney, eſq. of Shiffnal, to Miſs Corbet, only daughter of the late Richard Prynce C eſq. of High Hatton, and niece to Andrew C. eſq. of Shawbury-park.

10. Mr. John Latham, of Romſey, Hants, to Miſs Porter, of Chertſey, Surrey.

11. At Chelſea, Rob Craufurd, eſq. eldeſt ſon of Sir Hew C. bart. of Jordanhill, to Miſs Muſhet, only daughter of the late Dr M. of York, formerly phyſician-general to the Britiſh forces in Germany.

12. Mr. Slack, of Manchester, to Miſs Ironmonger, of Derby.

13. Mr. James Boott, to Miſs Eliz. Farrow, both of Loughborough.

14. Sir Gilbert Heathcote, bart. of Normanton, co. Rutland, to Miſs Manners, dau. of the late John M. eſq. of Grantham.

15. Rev. Mr. Guilford, of Bottesford, to Miſs Gurnell, of Norwell, co. Nottingham.

16. Rev. Tho. Taylor, rector of Bracon-Aſh, co. Norfolk, to Mrs. Watts, relict of John Langley W. eſq of Norwich.

18. Mr. Reeve, hat-manufacturer, of Mile-end, to Miſs Peckham, of Brighthelmſtone.

19. John Lynch French, eſq. ſon of Andrew F. eſq. of Mitcham, Surrey, to Miſs Eliza Darell, dau. of H. D. eſq. of Calehill.

20. At Caſtor, near Peterborough, Mr. Hare, to Miſs Laing.

22. By ſpecial licence, Hon. Henry Willoughby, ſon of Lord Middleton, to Miſs Jane Lawley, 2d dau. of the late Sir Rob. L. bart.

DEATHS.

1792. IN his 72d year, M. Ant. Louis, *May* 19. ſecretary of the Academy of Surgery at Paris.

June 7. At Buxar, in the Eaſt Indies, Mr. Reuben Burrows, a diſtinguiſhed aſtronomer and mathematician, whoſe obſervations have appeared in the "Aſiatic Reſearches."

Aug 22. George Duncan, of Dundee, eſq. commander of the Winterton Eaſt Indiaman, unfortunately periſhed (ſee p. 758) in the wreck of that veſſel, near Madagaſcar, a victim to his humanity and attention to the paſſengers, not one of whom was loſt, the three ladies that died having ſuffered through fatigue after getting to land. Mr. D. the chief of that antient and diſtinguiſhed family, only ſon of James D. of D. M. P. for Linlithgowſhire, by Jane, daughter of William, 13th Lord Forbes, was born at Thouloufe in France, while his parents were on their travels abroad, October 15, 1752, educated at the free ſchool of Houghton le Spring, co. Durham, and made ſeveral voyages to Bengal and China, as mate of an Eaſt Indiaman. On his laſt voyage home from India, in that capacity, the veſſel was reckoned in ſuch imminent danger, that the ſtouteſt and moſt experienced ſeamen, officers and all, threw themſelves down on the deck in deſpair. Mr. D. was the only perſon unappalled at the approach of death; and his example and exhortations operated ſo forcibly as to rouze the men to exert themſelves in ſo vigorous a manner, that the ſhip was ſaved and brought into Plymouth, though in a moſt diſaſtrous ſituation. At the general election, 1784, Mr. D. ſtood candidate for the county of Linlithgow, but without ſucceſs; and in 1788 was appointed to the command of the Winterton, with which he ſailed for India; whence returning in 1790, he again departed on his laſt unfortunate voyage, *in April, 1792. He married, Dec 24, 1784, Chriſtian, ſecond daughter of Sir William Sterling, of Ardoch,* by whom he has left three daughters, and a poſthumous ſon, James D. of D born Jan. 14, 1793, the twenty-third generation of this honourable family, which has been, for upwards of 700 years paſt, ſeated at the noble caſtle of Dundas, in Weſt Lothian, and yield to none in Scotland, whether regarded in point of antiquity, or of the number of conſpicuous individuals its different branches have produced, eſpecially in the preſent century. Of 264 paſſengers, ſoldiers, and ſeamen, no leſs than 222 got ſafe to land, while the gallant commander, and his firſt mate, with a degree of attention to themſelves, of which the preſent days furniſh few example, fell victims to their humanity.

Nov. 27. At Aſh, near Sandwich in Kent, Mrs. Elizabeth Neſbitt, wife of the Rev. Nehemiah N.

Dec .... In his 86th year, at Weſtwell, near Aſhford in Kent, Mr. James Miſſen, farmer and maltman.

1793. *Jan.* .... At Tortola, in the Weſt Indies, after a few days illneſs, aged about 39, Mr. Charles-Auguſtus Weſt, ſurgeon in that iſland, where his memory will be long revered. He has left the bulk of his fortune to his brother and family.

26. At Ath, near Sandwich, aged 67, Mrs. Rebeccah Kingsland.

Feb. 17. At Penſacola, Mr Mac Gillivray, a Creek chief, very much lamented by thoſe who knew him beſt. There happened to be at that time at Penſacola a numerous band of Creeks, who watched his illneſs with the moſt marked anxiety; and when his death was announced to them, and while they followed him to the grave, it is impoſſible for words to deſcribe the loud ſcreams of real woe which they vented in their unaffected grief. He was, by his father's ſide, a Scotchman, of the reſpectable family of Drummaglaſs, in Invernesſhire. The vigour of his mind overcame the diſadvantages of an education had in the wilds of America; and he was well acquainted with all the moſt uſeful European ſciences. In the latter part of his life he compoſed, with great care, the hiſtory of ſeveral claſſes of the original inhabitants of America; and this he intended to preſent to Profeſſor Robertſon, for publication in the next edition of his Hiſtory. The European and the American writer are now no more; and the MSS of the latter, it is feared, have periſhed, for the Indians adhere to their cuſtom of deſtroying whatever inanimate objects a dead friend moſt delighted in. It is only ſince Mr. Mac Gillivray had influence amongſt them, that they have ſuffered the ſlaves of a deceaſed maſter to live.

15. At Folkſtone, aged 57, Mr. Thomas Farley, ſhipwright, and one of the jurats of that corporation, of which he had ſeveral times been mayor.

23. In his 68th year, John Scott Hylton, eſq. of Lapall-houſe, near Hales Owen, co. Worceſter. His remains were interred in Hales

Hales Owen church on the 21ſt of March.—Mr. H. was a man much reſpected by all who had the pleaſure of his acquaintance. His company was at once entertaining and inſtructive. He was fond of antiquities; had a good collection of coins, medals, and other curioſities, which he ſhewed to his friends and the curious with pleaſure. He was an occaſional correſpondent of this Magazine, under different ſignatures: the two laſt articles, the writer of this recollects, were a drawing and ſome account of a coffin-lid found at Hales Owen abbey, vol. LXI. p. 1097; and a parody on Hamlet's ſoliloquy, vol. LXII. p. 557.

March 29. At Garrington, in the pariſh of Littlebourn, in Kent, Mr. Wm. Denne, ſen.

April... Aged 73, —— Caldwell, eſq. formerly an eminent colourman in Budge-row. He has left the bulk of his fortune to his partner, Mr. Brandon.

May 9. At Barbadoes, Michael Morris, eſq. ſurgeon to the royal artillery there.

17. At Chatham, aged upwards of 80, Mrs. Jeys, widow of Mr. Tho. J. formerly porter of the dock-yard at that place.

22. At Sandwich, aged 69, Mrs. Mary Nairne.

June.... At St. Chriſtopher's, General Woodley, governor of the Leeward iſlands.

10. At Preſton-court, near Wingham, in Kent, aged about 50, Mr. John Harriſon.

11. At Sandwich, aged 53, Lieut. Pearſon Boys, of the royal navy.

16. At Barbadoes, in his 75th year, Zachariah Stephens, eſq. formerly of Chancery-lane, London, but late comptroller of his Majeſty's cuſtoms for the port of Bridge-town. Of Mr. S, who was well known to the wits of London ſome few years back, "The Barbadoes Mercury" gives the following character: "Let not the remains of a character ſo worthy of the panegyriſt's pen paſs into the ſilent grave without the tribute of praiſe which Friendſhip dictates and Virtue demands. The intellectual endowments which Nature had ſo liberally beſtowed on him were highly improved by the advantages of education and a familiar intercourſe with men of letters; their united influence qualified him for an honourable diſcharge of the duties of an elegant though arduous profeſſion, and made him the deſirable and entertaining companion at every ſocial board. If we contemplate him in his official capacity, his merits claimed our warmeſt commendations, ſince he happily reconciled the clathing intereſts of the merchant and the revenue; and whilſt, by his lenity and indulgence, he encouraged the induſtry of the former, from his information and aſſiduity he loſt no fair opportunity of advancing the latter. But ſuch is the depravity of human *nature, that theſe ſhining* qualifications, nor *even the veneration which* ſhould ever accompany *old age, did not* ſhield him from *the poiſoned ſhafts of envy*, the common fate of diſtinguiſhed characters. The concurring teſtimony, however, of the commercial part of this community averted their fury; and the malicious charges which were deſigned to overwhelm and ruin him, proved the faithful ordeal of his innocence. The merchant has now to regret the diſſolution of ſo valuable a friend; and thoſe that were in office with him have to lament their being deprived of that aſſiſtance which had ſo long and ſo ably conducted them through the greateſt difficulties. Happy is it for his ſucceſſor, whoever he may be, that he can be ſure of acquiring the ſame eſteem by adopting the ſame line of conduct."

17. At Grenada, where he landed on the 10th, Col. Pringle, of the engineers. He loſt his life by having caught the yellow fever, which was brought to Grenada in a ſlave-ſhip from Sierra Leone. His ſervant wrote the account of the Colonel's death that came to England, and died himſelf the very next day of the ſame contagious fever, which he had caught of his maſter.

25. Mr. Henry Weedall (miſprinted *Weidell* in our laſt), apothecary, in Brewer-ſtreet, Weſtminſter.

July 12. Peter Geneſt, eſq. of Binbrook, co. Lincoln.

15. At Ardmilland, in Ayrſhire, North Britain, Tho. Craufurd, eſq. patent-ſearcher of the port of Briſtol.

At Hereford, in her 74th year, Mrs. Theodoſia Mynars, a maiden lady, reſpected by a numerous acquaintance. She was nearly related to the family of Mynars, of the antient houſe of Treago, near St. Weonard's, in that county, where ſhe was interred.

17. At Retford, co. Nottingham, in his 70th year, the Rev. Seth Ellis Stevenſon*, M. A. formerly of Peter-houſe, Cambridge, rector of Waddingworth, co. Lincoln, 39 years, and of Tuſwell, co. Nottingham, 32. He was alſo 45 years maſter of the royal grammar-ſchool in Eaſt Retford, which his father, the Rev. Henry Stevenſon, vicar of Elkſley, filled the preceding 38 years. His abilities as a ſcholar, his generoſity, liberality, and public ſpirit as a citizen, and his conſcientious diſcharge of the ſeveral duties of huſband, father, friend, and divine, gave him the faireſt claim to the title of gentleman and the hopes of a Chriſtian. It is only paying that tribute to his memory which Gratitude and Juſtice demand, to add, that the navigable canal from Cheſterfield to the Treat owes its exiſtence, and, in a great degree, its preſent proſperity, to his manly, laborious, and ſpirited exertions.

In her 10th year, Miſs Betſy Merry, youngeſt daughter of Mr. Thomas M. a reſpectable ſaleſman in Air-ſtreet, Piccadilly. She was pretty well, and had walked in the

* He does not occur among the Cambridge graduates; but one of all his names, B.A. 1783, at the ſame college.

Park,

Park, in the evening of the 15th, when ſhe ſeemed to be fatigued with the uncommon heat of the weather, and was reſtleſs all night. In the morning of the 16th ſhe was covered all over with the florid ſymptoms of a ſcarlet and malignant fever, which at this ſeaſon prevails. In ſpite of thoſe efforts which in other caſes have proved ſucceſsful, ſhe was carried off within 24 hours of the appearance of the diſeaſe. She was, conſidering her years, an elegant, accompliſhed, and moſt amiable child. It appeared too late to her afflicted parents that ſhe had been rather poorly for ſome days, but would not complain, from a deſire ſhe ever ſhewed to pleaſe and be dutiful to them.

18. At Great Witley, in his 80th year, the Rev. Lucy Berkeley, M.A. rector of that place, and of Acton Beauchamp, both co. Worceſter, ever ſince 1741.

20. At Hereford, in his 80th year, Mr. Stephen Sandford, one of the ſenior members of the corporation, and a gentleman univerſally eſteemed.

Mr. Chapman, formerly a hoſier in the Friar-lane, Leiceſter.

21. At the houſe of Dr. Johnſton, of Mansfield, on his return from Matlock, whether he had been for the recovery of his health, Francis Douglas, eſq.

At Morningſide, near Edinburgh, Francis Garden of Gardenſtoun, one of the ſenators of the College of Juſtice. His Lordſhip, 2d ſon of Alex G. of Troup, by Jane, daughter of Sir Francis Grant of Cullen, S. C. J. was born at Edinburgh, June 24, 1721, commenced advocate 1744, and afterwards became his Majeſty's ſolicitor. July 3, 1764, he was promoted to the bench, and he was alſo one of the Lords Commiſſioners of Juſticiary, but reſigned his ſeat there ſome years ago, and, in recompence, got a penſion of 2col. per annum. On the death of his brother, Alex. G. of Troup, M. P. for Aberdeenſhire, in 178.. he ſucceeded to a landed eſtate of 3ocol. a year, and an ample perſonal fortune, extending, as is ſaid, to 40,oool. per annum. The latter he contrived completely to diſſipate before his death, and not a little encumbered the former, in which, as he died a batchelor, he is ſucceeded by his nephew, Francis Garden, of Dalgety, captain of the 53d reg. of foot. Lord G. was, in his younger days, diſtinguiſhed for genius, eloquence, and taſte, and for an uncommon degree of wit and humour; his abilities were known and acknowledged in the Douglas cauſe, in which he was one of the council ſent to France to enquire into the circumſtances of the caſe. In 1762 he purchaſed the eſtate of Johnſton, in Laurencekirk, in the county of Kincardine, where his ſeat is. Here, in 1765, he planned and executed, on his own property, a celebrated village; and the ſtreet, extending ſix furlongs in length, *now contains* 500 houſes and 12,000 inhabitants. In 1779 the new village was erected into a burgh of barony, with a market and fair, an elegant inn, and a library for the amuſement of travellers, and a bleachfield. See his letter to the people of Laurencekirk, 1780, 8vo.; memorandums concerning it, at the end of Knox's "Tour in the Highlands and Hebrides," p. 85; Camden's "Britannia," III. 417; "Statiſtical Account of Scotland," V. 175—181. He built alſo the magnificent temple at St. Bernard's well, near Edinburgh, at his own expence, for the public good. His Lordſhip publiſhed his "Travelling Memorandums made in a Tour upon the Continent of Europe, in the Years 1786, 1787, and 1788" (ſee our vol. LII. p. 741); and a ſecond part ſince; alſo "Miſcellanies in proſe and verſe," in 1 vol. 12mo.

22. In his 76th year, Joſhua Grundy, eſq. of Thornton, co. Leiceſter, univerſally lamented, and very much ſo by all his relations and friends. He was in the commiſſion of the peace, and ſerved the office of ſheriff for the county aforeſaid in 1757. No man ever diſcharged his various duties as a member of the community with greater ſatisfaction; and he has left this tranſitory ſtate reſpected and valued by all who had the pleaſure of his acquaintance.

23. On Donnybrook road, Dublin, the Hon. Robert Heller, ſecond juſtice of the Court of Common Pleas in Ireland.

At his houſe in Foxhole-ſtreet, Plymouth, after an illneſs of eight days, George Winne, eſq. one of the firſt merchants in that town. His death was occaſioned by a nervous fever, which raged with ſuch impetuoſity that baffled the ſkill of the faculty to allay. His virtues (for they were many) can be related only by thoſe who have experienced his friendſhip and beneficence. He had truly a "heart to pity and a hand to give;" and his name will ever be held in the higheſt eſteem by all who knew him.

Mr. Ducher, of Rothley, co. Leiceſter.

At Norton, near Stockton, in his 79th year, Rev. John Wallis, M. A. formerly of Queen's-college, Oxford. This venerable man, though poſſeſſed of good natural abilities, and no ſmall ſhare of acquired knowledge, lived and died in an obſcure ſtation. His ſituation in life, perhaps, ſhould not be much lamented, as his diſpoſition was ſo mild, and his ſenſe of duty ſo proper, that he acquieſced, without a murmur or a ſigh, in his humble fortune. At an early period of life he married a lady near Portſmouth, where he at that time reſided on a curacy. For 56 years they enjoyed all the happineſs of their matrimonial connexion; an happineſs ſo viſible that it became almoſt proverbial in their neighbourhood; and his widow now remains to lament his loſs, and to look forward to their re-union in a future world. Mr. W. was a native of Cumberland, and, after ſpend-

ing a few years in the South of England, he became curate of Symonburn, in Northumberland. Here he began to cultivate with effect his botanic genius, and filled his little garden with curious plants. The ſtudy of botany brought with it a fondneſs for natural hiſtory in general. This was ſucceeded by his writing the "Hiſtory of Northumberland," which was publiſhed in two vols. 4to. 1769; the firſt of which, containing an account of plants, minerals, foſſils, &c. indigenous to the county, is reckoned the moſt valuable. His fortune, however, did not improve with his fame, and a diſpute with his rector occaſioned him to leave his happy retreat. But, alas! he had no other to fly to; and he and his wife were received into the family of a humane and benevolent clergyman, who had formerly been his friend at college. Soon after this he became curate, *pro tempore*, at Haughton, near Darlington, 1775, and, immediately after, removed to the curacy of Billingham, near Stockton, where he continued till increaſing infirmities obliged him to reſign at Midſummer laſt. He then removed to the neighbouring village of Norton, where, in a ſhort time, with all the conſciouſneſs of a well-ſpent life, without a pain he expired.—About two years before his death a very ſmall eſtate fell to him by the death of a brother; and it ſhould be related, to the honour of the preſent Biſhop of Durham, that, when the circumſtances and ſituation of Mr. W. were repreſented to him, he agreed to allow him an annual penſion after he had reſigned his curacy. This unexpected offer made ſuch an impreſſion of gratitude upon Mr. W, that almoſt the laſt act of his life was to pack-up an antient ſtatue of Apollo, found at Carvoran, a Roman ſtation near Glenwelt, in the pariſh of Haltwhiſtle, co. Northumberland, which he intended as a preſent to the Hon. Daines Barrington, brother to the Biſhop. In the early part of his life he publiſhed a volume of Letters to a Pupil, on entering into Holy Orders; and he has left behind him a ſmall but valuable collection of books, chiefly on ſubjects of natural hiſtory.

24. Miſs Sophia Porker, youngeſt daugh. of John P. eſq. of Muſwell-hill.

After a long and ſevere illneſs. Mr. Wm. Cox, many years maſter of the White Hart inn at Colnbrook.

In Ireland, Lady St. Lawrence, eldeſt dau. of the Earl of Howth. Her Ladyſhip was born in 1752, and was married to Lord St. Lawrence, eldeſt ſon of the Earl of Howth, in 1777. She has left four daughters.

Suddenly, Mr. Thomas Sanſome, one of the *nominal* * lords of a manor in Hinckley, co. Leiceſter. He was nominated to ſerve as high ſheriff of that county for 1783; but aſked for, and obtained, an excuſe on account of his large family.

25. Aged 85, Mr. Daniel Basford, hoſier, of Hinckley.

The youngeſt ſon of Nicholas Hurſt, eſq. of Hinckley *, lord of one of the manors there.

Of a wound which he received in his arm, in a late engagement with a French privateer, Capt. Chiminent, of the Achilles privateer belonging to Weymouth.

26. At Camberwell, Mr. John Walker, merchant, of Baſinghall-ſtreet.

27. Mr. M'Dermot, a midſhipman of the Invincible, lying at the Nore. He unfortunately fell from the fore-top-maſt, and was daſhed to pieces againſt an anchor, which hung over the bow.

In Cheyne-walk, Chelſea, Mrs. Coggs.

28. In a poſt-chaiſe, near the Wheat-ſheaf, at Tooting, Mr. Wilſon, coal-merchant, on the Surrey ſide of Blackfriars-bridge. He had left the houſe only a few minutes, in company with a gentleman and lady, and was going to Streatham, to engage lodgings for the benefit of his health, which had been for ſome time declining.

29. At an advanced age, much and juſtly regretted by all who knew her, Mrs. Greatrake, wife of Mr. G. of Apſley-mill, Herts.

30. Mr. Wm. Weſton, ſen. of Weſton-place, Pancras, tile-merchant.

At Rufford-hall, co. Lancaſter, in her 66th year, Lady Juxon.

At Gainſborough, aged upwards of 80, Mr. Robert Twelve, formerly maſter of the White Hart inn there.

In High ſtreet, Mary-la-Bonne, Mrs. Calcraft.

Aged 79, at his ſon's houſe, Barwell-court, Surrey, Benj Dixon, eſq.

Mrs. Jee, victualler, at the Rein deer, at Hinckley.

31. At Hinckley, Mr. Joſeph Robinſon, the other *nominal* * lord of the manor

At Stockwell, aged 72, Fred. Raſch, eſq.

At Briſtol Hot-wells, after a long illneſs, Capt. John Radcliffe, commander of his Majeſty's packet Queen Charlotte, on the Falmouth ſtation.

At Edinburgh, aged 65, Alexander Dundas, Eſq. late lieutenant-colonel of the 8th regiment.

* The townſhip of Hinckley conſiſts of *two manors; one* of which, containing *"three parts in four equally to be divided," was formerly Sir Rob. Cotton's*, and is now the property of Nicholas Hurſt, eſq. The other manor, containing one-fourth of the lordſhip, has, for time immemorial, been the property of the pariſh; for whom it has been regularly held in truſt by two nominal lords. Mr. Sanſome and Mr. Robinſon, the two laſt lords (whoſe deaths are here recorded) were alſo at the head of the Greater and Leſſer Feoffment, the charities of Hinckley; and are ſucceeded as nominal lords of the manor by Wm. Brown, eſq. Mr. Thomas Robinſon, and Mr. Thomas Sanſome, junior. See the Hiſtory of Hinckley, pp. 22, 55.

ment of foot, fifth ſon of George D. of D. M. P. for Linlithgowſhire, dying a bachelor, the bulk of his fortune devolves to the heirs of his nephew the late George D. of D. commander of the Winterton Eaſt Indiaman, whoſe unfortunate fate is recorded in the Obituary of the preſent month, p. 767.

Lately, at ſea, on board the Belmont Eaſt Indiaman, ſoon after ſhe left Bengal, Capt. Gamage, late commander of that ſhip.

Slain in the aſſault made previous to the ſurrender of Valenciennes, Enſign Tollemache, of the Coldſtream regiment of foot-guards; only ſon of Lady Bridget T. heir-apparent to the Scotch earldom of Dyſart; and not quite 21 years of age. His remains were interred at Helmingham in Suffolk, the ſeat of the Earl of Dyſart. He was active, diligent, and ſcientific in his duties; poſſeſſed agreeable manners; ſpoke the German and French languages with great fluency; and is univerſally regretted as a young man of great promiſe. He ſeems to have had a pre-ſentiment of his fate, as a copy of verſes was found in his pocket after his death, expreſſive of the uncertainty of a ſoldier's life—"one night in all the paraphernalia of dreſs, the next in a winding-ſheet." Gen. Tollemache, his great uncle, who lived in the reign of William III. and was the firſt colonel of the Coldſtream regiment of guards, by whom it was raiſed, loſt his life in the ſervice of his country, at the attack of the port of Breſt. The brother of the General, who was a captain in the navy, died alſo in that reign, being killed in the Weſt Indies. The unfortunate death of the father of the Enſign will be in the remembrance of all. He was commander of the Scorpion frigate at the beginning of the American war, and carried out, among others, Lieut.-col. Pennington, of the guards. On their landing at New York, they went immediately to a tavern, to decide a difference which had occurred during the voyage, and Capt. Tollemache was run through the body and killed. Three of his brothers periſhed at ſea.—William Murray, firſt Earl of Dyſart, being a favourite of Charles I. and having but two daughters, got a freſh patent from that monarch, entailing his title and honours on his heirs-general. His eldeſt daughter, having married Sir Lionel Tollemache, brought the title of Dyſart into that family; which had been ſettled in Suffolk prior to the Conqueſt. The preſent Earl of Dyſart has no children; and as this earldom came by a woman into the family of Tollemache, thus will it probably revert to the heir by the female line, Sir Wm. Manners, bart. as repreſentative of the family of Tollemache (which name, it is ſuppoſed, he will aſſume), in right of his mother, ſiſter to the preſent Earl.

In a field near Cheſter, by diſcharging a piſtol into his mouth, Lieut. Ward, of the 19th regiment; *ſuppoſed to have laboured under a mental derangement.*

In the pariſh of Dalry, in Scotland, aged 104, Michael M'Narran, baron officer to Lord Galloway.

At Beverley, in his 62d year, George Metherby, M. D. late of Highgate, near Lond. He was author of "A New Medical Dictionary, 1778," 8vo.

Aged 93, Mr. Edw. Parſon, of Great Warford, near Knutsford, in Cheſhire. He retained his faculties to the laſt; was twice married; his firſt wife lived with him 60 years; and at the age of 80 he married a young woman of 21, who died in child-bed of her third child, at the age of 36. At 15 his life was inſerted in the leaſe of a large farm, which he held by that tenure 78 years.

At Tichfield, John Miſſing, eſq. barriſter at law, judge of the Biſhop's Court at Wincheſter, and recorder of Romſey.

Rev. Mr. Morris, rector of Clayton cum Keyner, co. Suſſex, and formerly fellow of Brazen-Noſe-college, Oxford.

Mr. Mariner, of Woking, Surrey.

At Briſtol, aged 120, Richard Brent, commonly called "Tom Thumb," which appellation he acquired from telling hiſtories of that little hero's life and adventures. He was born in the pariſh of St. Cuthbert, in the city of Wells.

Aged 75, Mr. Haines, formerly a butcher at Stamford, and latterly the warden at St. Martin's bead-houſe.

At Abbeyſtead, in Wyerſdale, aged 80, Mr. Thomas Richardſon, 60 years maſter of the free grammar-ſchool there.

In her 90th year, Mrs. Baydon, of Carlton, near Barnſley.

Aged 83, Rev. James Nelſon, upwards of 50 years vicar of Sherburn, and curate of Brompton.

Mr. Thomas Chamberlayn, of Marholm, co. Northampton.

Aged 85, Mrs. Lilly, mother of Mr. Lihoſier, of Stamford.

At Gainſborough, Mrs. Paſhley, relict of the Rev. Wm. P. of Barlborough, near Cheſterfield.

At Harringworth, co. Northampton, Miſs Stanger, daughter of the late Harringworth Doctor (ſee vol. LX. pp. 766, 999, 1092; LXI. p. 140).

In his 31ſt year, Rev. Joſeph Richardſon, of Appleby, nephew of the late Rev. John R. of Haworth.

Mr. Thomas Bunter, a reſpectable farmer, of Cheddon-Fitzpain. Returning from his grounds, where he had been with his labourers, much heated, he went to his cellar, and drank only one pint of cider, which ſoon occaſioned a violent pain in his bowels, of which he languiſhed till morning.

At Blandford, co. Dorſet, John Curſon, eſq. late of Ipſwich.

At Glaſgow, Captain Dugald Campbell, jun. of Dunſtaffnage.

At Cirenceſter, co. Glouceſter, aged 79, Mr. Tho. Lediard, of Kingſland, Hackney.

At

At Chiſwick, W. Smith, eſq. late of the War-office.

In St. James's-place, Mrs. Darby, relict of Capt. D. and mother of Mrs. Robinſon.

At Lymington, the dowager-lady D'Oyley, relict of the Rev. Sir Hadley D'O. bart. and mother of Sir John D'O. bart. of D'Oyley, Hants, M P. for Ipſwich.

Louiſa Montolieu, 2d dau. of Geo. M. eſq.

George Oſbaldeſton, eſq. formerly of St. John's-college, Cambridge.

At Harwich, Mrs. Crowder, wife of Wm. C. eſq. collector of the cuſtoms there.

At Dublin, Mrs. Kippax, wife of Charles Berkeley K. eſq.

In conſequence of a fall from his horſe, Mr. Clarke, eldeſt ſon of S. C. eſq. of Saliſbury-ſquare, Fleet-ſtreet.

Mr. Kenneth M'Callum, merchant, of Glaſgow.

At Stonehaven, in the 82d year of his age, and 50th of his miniſtry, Rev. Alex. Greig, preſbyter of the Epiſcopal Church of Scotld.

At Stratford, Mr. Samuel Troughton, attorney at law.

Enſign Wm. Wilſon, of the 48th regiment, now in the Weſt Indies, eldeſt ſon of the late Mr. W. of Newcaſtle.

Suddenly, in the prime of life, Mr. Benjamin Roebuck, merchant, Sheffield.

In Bond-ſtreet, John Goſling, eſq. lieutenant in the 1ſt reg. of foot-guards.

Much lamented, the Lady of John Meyer, eſq. of Clapham.

Mr. Noden, a muſical compoſer of eminence, and many years one of the principal inſtrumental performers at the Opera at Paris. He put an end to his life at an obſcure lodging-houſe in Seven Dials, by ſhooting himſelf through the head. He was near 80 years of age, and had been in England about twelve months.

Auguſt 1. At Lichfield, Mrs. Green, relict of Mr. G. ſurgeon, and owner of the muſeum there, who died on the 4th of June laſt (ſee p. 579).

At Iſlington, after a ſhort illneſs, Mr. Joſeph Ellis, an eminent writing engraver. His ſon is an engraver, and editor of the "Campagna of London;" and his daughter has diſtinguiſhed herſelf in the ſame art.

At Enfield-chace, Southgate, aged 23, after a long and painful illneſs, ſincerely lamented, Mr. John Patrick, jun. attorney, of Camden-ſtreet, Iſlington, only ſon of Mr. P. formerly maſter of the King's Head at Winchmore-hill, now wine and brandy merchant at Iſlington.

At Ockham, co. Surrey, aged 97, Mrs. Harding.

At Ramſey, co. Huntingdon, Mr. Thomas Whytell, an exciſeman. His death was ſudden: being at the Crown inn there, he complained of a pain in his ſtomach, and requeſted the landlord to aſſiſt him out of the houſe, and on coming out, he immediately fell down and expired.

2. At Taplow, Joſeph King, eſq. ſon in-law to Daniel Giles, eſq. deputy-governor of the Bank.

3. At Huntingdon, Mr. Bentley, maſter of the coffee-houſe in that town.

Aged 63, Mrs. Hurſt, relict of James H. eſq. of Stamford.

Aged 81, Mr. Robert Banton, of Ryhall, near Stamford.

In the pariſh of Old Dalby, co. Leiceſter, after a long fit of illneſs, Mrs. Sarah Bryans.

At his ſeat at Pengethly, near Roſs, co. Hereford, after a long illneſs, in his 76th year, Thomas Powel Symonds, eſq.; a gentleman who was as deſervedly eſteemed and regretted as he will be long remembered by all who had the pleaſure of his acquaintance. To a mind well informed were added the manners of the accompliſhed gentleman. His benevolence, his wit, and pleaſantry, have often made a laſting impreſſion on all who viſited at his hoſpitable manſion. The poor in his neighbourhood will ſenſibly feel their loſs of the beſt of maſters, as he inherited all thoſe virtues that have long diſtinguiſhed his family. He was the neighbour, the friend, and copied the example, of the Man of Roſs. On the 8th inſt. his remains were interred in the family-vault in Selleck church, near Pengethly. Mr. S. has left a widow, ſeven ſons, and one daughter.

4. At her houſe in Dean-ſtreet, Soho, aged 86, Mrs. Addis, relict of Mr. George A. of Lyde's-court, co. Hereford.

At his ſeat at Hemel Hempſtead, William Ginger, eſq. attorney, much reſpected in his profeſſion.

Mr. Edmund Elſden, an eminent merch. and one of the common-council of Lynn.

At Waltham-on-the-Woulds, co. Leiceſter, Mr. John Greenfield, farmer and grazier, alſo a grocer of conſiderable buſineſs.

After a few days illneſs, the Rev. Wm. Procter, M. A. rector of Waughton, and vicar of Stanwix; and formerly of Long Preſton, in Craven.

5. At Coopers'-hall, in Baſinghall-ſtreet, John Ediſon, eſq. upwards of 30 years clerk to that company. It is nothing more than juſtice to the well-known reputation of Mr. E. to ſay, that there are few men in this or any country who exceeded him in the eſtimable character of an able, a friendly, and an honeſt attorney.

At Iſlington, Mr. George Brownſworth, an eminent taleſman in Smithfield-market.

At Staindrop, co. Durham, in his 61ſt year, John Lee, eſq. M. P. for Higham-Ferrers, and formerly attorney-general.—Mr. L. (known, when at the bar, by the name of *Honeſt* Jack Lee) has left an immenſe fortune, which there is, we believe, no near relation to inherit. One place has become vacant by his death, that of attorney-general of the county palatine of Lancaſter. He was appointed ſolicitor-general to the King, firſt, upon Mr. Mansfield's promo-

tion,

tion, in 1782, and, ſecondly, upon Sir Rich. Arden's removal, in 1783. In the latter year he was appointed attorney-general, upon the death of Mr. Wallace.

6. At Enfield, aged 69, Mr. Maſſingham, an eminent brick-maker, and formerly maſter of the Greyhound inn in that town. His ſiſter, Mrs. Bennet, died juſt before him.

At the ſame place, aged 80, Mrs. Matthews, relict of Mr. Joſeph M. carpenter.

At Hampſtead, aged 60, Mr. Spilſbury, of Soho ſquare, proprietor of the antiſcorbutic drops. He was a ſilver-ſmith in Noble-ſtreet, Cheapſide, and turned quack about 25 years ago, when he firſt kept a ſhop in Mount-row, Lambeth. By his ſecond wife, who ſurvives him, he has left a numerous young family.

Aged 84, Mrs. Sarah Whittread, widow of Mr. Tho. W. taylor and draper, of Lynn.

7. At Pitſeran, Sir John Halket, bart.

At his houſe in York ſtreet, Weſtminſter, aged 94, Mr. Charles Cruſe; of whom it is worthy of record, that, having ſome years ſince been afflicted with the ſtone and gravel, he wore out the diſeaſe by temperance and a ſtrict adherence to diet, which had been chiefly vegetable for 40 years.

At Chatham, aged near 80, Mrs. Lowdell, a widow lady.

At Dartford, after a long illneſs, Mr. Oliver Pikken, one of the proprietors of the Rocheſter, Chatham, and Brompton poſt-coaches.

8. Aged 82, Mrs. Pullivant, of Benefield, near Oundle.

At Chatham, aged 93, Jn. Croucher, gent.

Serjeant-major Coleman. Returning from Hampton, in a one-horſe chaiſe with Serjeant Smith, of the 1ſt regiment of guards, they accidentally ran againſt a cart, by which the chaiſe was overturned, and Mr. Coleman unfortunately killed. He has left a wife and ſeven children. His eldeſt daughter is married to Serjeant-major Dudley, who was taken priſoner by the French at the battle of Famars. His remains were conveyed, on the 12th, in great military parade, from the Horſe-guards, at Whitehall, to the burial-ground of St. John the Evangeliſt, Weſtminſter, and interred with military honours.

9. At Doddington-hall, co. Cheſter, Lady Anne Broughton, wife of Sir Tho. B. bart. and ſiſter of the Earl of Plymouth.

10. At Tregotham, co. Cornwall, aged only 28, Lady Viſcounteſs Falmouth. She was daughter of John Crewe, eſq. late of Woolhampton, Berks, and wife of George Evelyn Viſcount Falmouth. Being a woman of moſt amiable manners, her loſs is ſincerely lamented by all ranks.

At his houſe at Chelſea, in his 79th year, Joſeph Hurlock, eſq. formerly governor of Bencoolen. He married Sarah, eldeſt daughter and one of the coheireſſes of Sir John Hartopp, the laſt baronet of that name, in right of whom he became tenant by courteſy of conſiderable property in Leiceſterſhire, which now deſcends to his only daughter, Anne, the lady of Edward Cradock-Hartopp, eſq. of Freathby, Brentingby, Wyſordby, and Burton-Lazars, in that county. The Governor's remains were depoſited with thoſe of his lady, in the vault belonging to the Hartopp family in Stoke-Newington church, on the 15th.

Lamented by all who knew her, Mrs. Holland, wife of Mr. H. print and book-ſeller, in Oxford ſtreet. The ſufferings of her huſband, who is confined in Newgate for having ſold, in the courſe of his buſineſs, Paine's "Letter to the Addreſſers," agitated a mind of uncommon ſenſibility till her feelings preyed upon her life.

At Folkingham, co. Lincoln, Daniel Douglas, eſq. from the burſting of the jugular vein, by reaſon of a cancerous eroſion which had taken place; he rang his bell at 7 in the morning, and was found almoſt dead from the loſs of blood. He had long been ſubject to the *gout*, as rather an hereditary complaint, and about ſix months ſince a very painful ſwelling made its appearance upon his neck, which baffled the ſkill of the beſt chirurgical aſſiſtance he could procure, both at home and abroad, to reduce; ſo that, for four months preceding his death, he could take no other ſuſtenance than a little milk, and that with great difficulty and danger of ſuffocation, all which he bore with the greateſt patience and reſignation imaginable. He was born at the above place in April, 1735, where his anceſtors came to reſide, at the cloſe of the laſt century, from Leedes co. York, at which place that family had been long reſident, and bore for their arms, Ermine, on a chief, Azure, three mullets, Argent, within a border, Gules. For the laſt 30 years of his life he has been extremely active in county buſineſs, being one of the commiſſioners for putting in execution moſt of the local acts of parliament relating to thoſe parts of the country, which he executed in the moſt upright manner, and was always the leading perſon; although he was in the commiſſion of the peace, he did not act as a magiſtrate, yet, if any diſpute aroſe in his neighbourhood, he was generally fixed upon to decide it. From theſe determinations, and his ſteady behaviour, added to his independent property, he bore great ſway, which operated as a uſeful check to the weakneſs of thoſe people who ſuffer their conduct to be influenced by their proſperity. In the year 1786, he ſerved as ſheriff of this extenſive county, and had the ſpirit to appear at the aſſizes conſiſtent with the dignity of that high office. In November, 1791, he married a lady of a good family in Northamptonſhire, of the name of *Pinkney*, and happily of a diſpoſition to look upon the bitters and ſweets of this life with equal indifference, which rendered her a ſuitable companion to him

his lamentable ſituation. In January laſt he called a meeting of the town of Folkingham and its vicinity to enter into reſolutions in favour of our preſent conſtitution, at which he was voted in the chair, and, by his arguments, ſhewed himſelf a compleat maſter of the ſubject, and plainly convinced every one preſent of the neceſſity of ſubordination amongſt all mankind; and alſo evidently proved the impropriety of any innovations, when the fruits our preſent conſtitution brought forth were *peace, liberty*, and *plenty*. He has left no iſſue, and was the laſt of the family of the name of Douglas. It is with great probability reported he has died worth upwards of 50,000l. and, by his will, to have left to two perſons (formerly his ſervants) 400l. each; to two diſtant relations, of the names of Seagrave and Roberts, the former 400l. the latter 800l. and a conſiderable legacy to his friend Mr. Smith of Horbling; the reſt to his wife; with reverſion, after her deceaſe, to Dr. Brown of Peterborough.

11. At Mortlake, aged 101, Mrs. Burkin, relict of Mr. B. formerly in partnerſhip with Mr. Wray, turner and floor-cloth painter in the Strand.

In his 70th year, Mr. Bradley, tea-dealer, in the Strand.

Much lamented by all who knew him, Rev. Thomas Hugo, rector of Dunchidiock.

At Newport Pagnel, Bucks, Mrs. Meacher, wife of Mr. M. and eldeſt daughter of the late Rev. Mr. Edw. Lucy, of Barley-end.

Richard Daly, eſq. mayor of Galway, in Ireland, and one of the repreſentatives in parliament for that town.

12. After a long illneſs, at the early age of 44, Mr. Henry Albert Schultens, profeſſor of the Oriental languages and Jewiſh antiquities at Leyden. Eaſtern literature has ſuſtained a ſenſible loſs by the death of this much-eſteemed gentleman. We hope ſome of our correſpondents will favour us with memoirs of him.

13. At Starburrow-caſtle, co. Surrey, Robert Burrow, eſq.

Aged 68, Mrs. Fryer, mother of Mr. F. ſurgeon, in St. Martin's, Stamford Baron.

After a long and painful illneſs, Henry Myres, eſq. alderman of York. He ſerved the office of lord mayor in 1781, and was again elected to that important ſtation on the 15th of January laſt; but, on account of the very infirm ſtate of his health, his ſerving it was diſpenſed with.

At his houſe in Bootham, York, after a painful illneſs, Iſaac Webſter, eſq.

At his ſeat at Kilſane, co. Kilkenny, Ireland, Gervis Parker Buſhe, eſq. a commiſſioner of his Majeſty's revenue, and M.P. for the borough of Lanesborough.

Mr. Nathaniel Price, ſenior alderman of *Ofwestry*.

14. At *Iſlington*, in her 58th year, Mrs. *Stuart Menteath, wife of the* Rev. James Stuart M. of Cloſeburn-hall, in Scotland, and daughter of the late Rev. Granville Wheler, of Otterden-place, Kent (ſon and heir of Sir George Wheler), prebendary of Southwell, &c. &c. by his wife, the Right Hon. Lady Catharine-Maria Haſtings, dau. of Theophilus Earl of Huntingdon.

At Spalding, aged 100, Mr. John Burgh.

In his 83d year, Mr. John Taylor, of Lincoln, formerly a draper and grocer on the High bridge, in that city.

Aged 76, Mrs. Pretor, wife of Simon P. eſq. banker, of Sherborne.

16. At Brompton, in his 65th year, after a long and painful illneſs, Francis Sitwell, eſq. of Reniſhaw-hall, co. Derby. His placid diſpoſition and benevolence of mind were exemplary. His liberality to the town of Sheffield is upon record; and his private charities have long endeared him to a number of diſtreſſed families in that and other neighbourhoods.

Mr. Charles Marſhall, ſenior common-councilman of Cambridge, having been elected Aug. 24, 1756.

At Reigate, Surrey, aged 21, Bertrand Day Lewis, eſq. ſecond ſon of the late Geo. L. eſq. who commanded the royal artillery at the defence of Gibraltar.

17. At Wandſworth, after a few days illneſs, the Lady of Sir James Sanderſon, knt. lord mayor of London; eldeſt daughter of John Judd, eſq. of Chelmsford. Her remains were interred in the body of the church of St. Magnus, London-bridge, on the 24th.

18. At Market Boſworth, co. Leiceſter, Miſs Sarah Wood, daughter of Rev. Mr. W. maſter of the free grammar-ſchool there.

In London, whither he came two days before, for medical aſſiſtance, Hale Wortham, eſq. attorney, of Royſton.

Unfortunately killed in the action at the poſt of Lincelles, Lieut. col. Boſville and Lieut. Peyſtier.—Col. B. (of the Yorkſhire family of that name) married, but a ſhort time before his departure with the guards, a lady of the name of Wilſon, whom he has left pregnant. His mother alſo ſurvives him; and Lady Sinclair is his aunt. He commanded the grenadier company of the ſecond regiment; and was one of the talleſt officers in the three regiments of guards, being ſix feet four inches high. He was ſhot through the mouth, the bullet having paſſed over the head of the Hon. Capt Fitzroy, who was ſtanding within a foot of him. He had ſerved in the guards many years; had been with them in America; and had riſen by the uſual courſe of ſervice.—Lieut. de Peyſtier, though of Hanoverian parent, was born in America, but left that country, on account of his principles, during the late war. He had a remarkable eſcape at the ſiege of Valenciennes: after an exploſion of one of the enemy's mines, he was miſſing for more than an hour, and was,

at

at length, found in a hollow ſpace of about 20 feet long, nearly in a ſtate of ſtupefaction.—Both bodies were buried, in the evening of the 19th, in the front of the line, with military honours.

19. At Annandale-houſe, Hanley-ſtreet, Cavendiſh ſquare, after a long illneſs, Elizabeth Counteſs of Hopetoun, daughter of George ſixth Earl of Northeſk. She was married to James third and preſent Earl of Hopetoun, Aug. 16, 1766, and had iſſue ſix daughters, of whom four ſurvive. Either on account of her ill-health, or for amuſement, ſhe generally went to Scotland and came back in a ſhip, which was called her own, ſome part of the crew of which were frequently among the houſehold in Cavendiſh-ſquare. Among the ſeamen of Leith ſhe was very popular, for many kindneſſes ſhewn to their families; and there are hundreds of poor perſons in Scotland who were chiefly ſupported by her bounty.

Mrs. Campion, wife of Mr. C. hoſier, Derby.

21. At her apartments on the Eſplanade, Weymouth, Mrs. Mary Bacon, wife of John Bacon, eſq. of the Firſt-fruits-office, and of Friern-houſe, Middleſex; a woman poſſeſſed of every Chriſtian virtue, and whoſe memory will long exiſt as a pattern among her numerous friends and acquaintance.

At Wigginton, near York, the Lady of the Rev. Wm. Dealtry, rector of that place, and ſiſter of Samuel-Francis Barlow, eſq. of Middlethorpe.

PRICES OF WHEAT, from the Returns ending Auguſt 17, 1793.

INLAND COUNTIES.

Diſtricts.	s.	d.	Diſtricts.	s.	d.
Middleſex	46	10	Salop	52	8
Surrey	47	3	Hereford	50	0
Hertford	45	0	Worceſter	50	2
Bedford	44	10	Warwick	52	8
Huntingdon	43	7	Wilts	44	4
Northampton	47	4	Berks	44	8
Rutland	50	0	Oxford	49	0
Leiceſter	51	10	Bucks	44	4
Nottingham	55	3	Brecon	59	1
Derby	56	8	Montgomery	55	0
Stafford	54	6	Radnor	56	1

Total Average of England and Wales.
Per quarter, 2l. 10s. 7d. being 5d. leſs than our laſt report, p. 679.

MARITIME COUNTIES.

	Diſtricts.	s.	d.		Diſtricts.	s.	d.
1	Eſſex	47	0	8	Flint	52	7
	Kent	44	6		Denbigh	55	9
	Suſſex	44	10		Angleſea	52	0
2	Suffolk	45	9		Carnarvon	54	8
	Cambridge	41	3		Merioneth	58	6
3	Norfolk	43	8	9	Cardigan	60	8
4	Lincoln	48	8		Pembroke	48	0
	York	44	7		Carmarth.	55	6
5	Durham	54	6		Glamorg	59	5
	Northumb.	46	6	10	Gloceſter	49	6
6	Cumberl.	54	2		Somerſet	50	8
	Weſtmorl.	57	7		Monmout.	52	11
7	Lancaſhire	53	8	11	Devon	54	4
	Cheſhire	53	3		Cornwall	53	10
				12	Dorſet	48	2
					Hants	45	5

OATMEAL, per Boll of 140lbs. Avoirdupois, 2l. 3s. 10d.

AVERAGE PRICE, by which EXPORTATION and BOUNTY are to be regulated.

Diſtricts	l.	s.	d.	Diſtricts	l.	s.	d.	Diſtricts	l.	s.	d.	Diſtricts	l.	s.	d.
1 —	2	7	1	4 —	2	6	1	7 —	2	13	6	10 —	2	10	8
2 —	2	4	6	5 —	2	10	6	8 —	2	15	4	11 —	2	14	1
3 —	2	3	8	6 —	2	15	6	9 —	2	16	2	12 —	2	6	5

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

Aug. HAY-MARKET.

1. Inkle and Yarico—The Citizen.
2. The Pad—The London Hermit—The Son in Law.
3. Half an Hour after Supper—*The Mountaineers.*
5. A Quarter of an Hour before Dinner—D°
6. Richard the Third—No Song No Supper.
7. Piety in Pattens—The Mountaineers.
8. A Quarter of an Hour before Dinner—D°
9. All in Good Humour—Ditto.
10. A Quarter of an Hour before Dinner—D°
12. The London Hermit—*Carnarvon Caſtle; or, The Birth of the Prince of Wales.*
13. The Surrender of Calais—Village Lawyer
14. The Mountaineers—Carnarvon Caſtle.
15. Ditto—Ditto.
16. Ditto—Roſina.
17. Ditto—Ditto.
19. Ditto - Carnarvon Caſtle.
20. The Battle of Hexham—The Padlock.
21. The Mountaineers—Carnarvon Caſtle.
22. Ditto—Roſina.
23. Ditto—The Son-in-Law.
24. The Flitch of Bacon—Tit for Tat—Carnarvon Caſtle.
26. The Mountaineers—Polly Honeycomb.
27. Surrender of Calais—Agreeable Surpriſe.
28 The Mountaineers—Who's the Dupe?
29. Ditto—A Mogul Tale.
30 Peeping Tom—The Prize—The Village Lawyer.
31. The Mountaineers—Carnarvon Caſtle.

BILL of MORTALITY, from July 30 to Auguſt 27, 1793.

Chriſtened.			Buried.		
Males	888	1726	Males	1057	2012
Females	838		Females	955	

Whereof have died under two years old 753

Peck Loaf 2s. 6d.

Between					
2 and 5	262	50 and 60	142		
5 and 10	94	60 and 70	118		
10 and 20	57	70 and 80	87		
20 and 30	139	80 and 90	30		
30 and 40	160	90 and 100	2		
40 and 50	169				

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN AUGUST, 1793.

Commerce Exchequer-Bills.

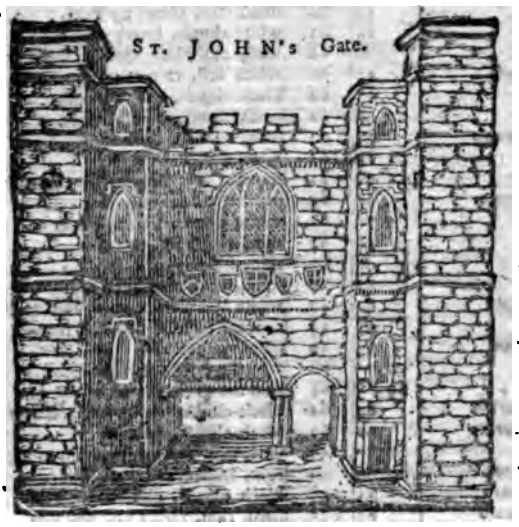
Days	Bank Stock.	4 per Ct. reduc.	3 per Ct. Consols.	3 per Ct. Confol.	3 per Ct Ann.	Long Ann.	Short 1778.	India Stock.	India Ann	India Bonds	S. Sea Stock	Old Ann.	New Ann.	New Navy	Exchec Bills.	3 per Ct. Scrip.	Sep. 30 1793.	De. 3 1793	Mar. 31, 1794	June 30 1794
27	176	77⅜	77 a ⅛	93	108½	22¼	10¼	2 9½		7s. pr.				-¾ dif.	4s. dif	79¼	1s. dif	4s. dif	8s. dif.	17s. dif.
28	Sunday																			
29	176¾	78¼	77⅛ a ¼	93⅞	109⅜	22⅝	10⅛	210	77½		83½			7⅜	1	79⅛	Par.	4	8	17
30	177	78⅜	77¼ a ⅜	93⅞	109½	22⅝	10⅛	210¼		10			77¼	7⅜	1	79⅜	1	3	7	15
31	177⅛	78⅜	77⅛ a ¼	94⅛	110	22⅝	10⅛	210¼		12		78⅜		7⅜		80	1 pre.	3	7	
1	177⅛	78⅜	77¼ a ⅜	94⅛	110	22⅝	10⅛	210½		13		78½		7⅜	Par.	79⅞	Par.	2	7	17
2	178	78⅝	77¼ a 78⅛	94¼	109¾	22⅝	10¼	211		16	85	78½		7⅜		80⅛	Par.	2	6	15
3	178	79	78 a ¼	94¼	110	22¼		211½						7½	Par.	80¼	1 dif.	2	6	15
4	Sunday																			
5	179¼	79	78⅛ a ⅜		109⅞	22¼	10⅜	211⅞		16		79		7⅛	1s. pre.		1	2	6	15
6	180	79	78 a ⅜	95	109½	22¼	10⅜	211⅛		16			78¼	7⅛	2	80⅛	1	2	6	15
7	178¼	78⅝	77⅛ a ⅜	94⅝	109⅛	22⅛	10⅜	210⅞		16		78⅝		7⅛	1	79⅜	1	2	6	10
8	178⅜	78⅝	77⅛ a ⅜	94¼	109	22⅛	10⅜	210⅞		16			77½	7⅛	2	79⅛	1	2	6	15
9	178⅜	77⅞	77 a ½	94¼	108½	22⅛	10¼	210⅝		17		78¼		7⅛	2	79⅛	Par.	2	6	15
10	178⅜	77⅞	77 a ¼		108⅝	22⅛		210¼						7⅛	2	79⅛	1 dif.	2	6	
11	Sunday																			
12																				
13	176½	77⅝	76⅝ a ⅞	94	108¼	22⅜	10⅛	210		17	83½		76⅝	8		78⅞	Par.	2	6	15
14	177¼	77⅝	76⅝ a ⅞	94¼	108¼	22⅜	10⅛	210¼			83	78	76⅝	8⅛	1	7 ⅛	1 dif.			13
15	178	78⅛	77¼ a ⅜	94¼	108¼	22⅜	10⅛	211		17		78⅛	77⅛	8¼	1	79⅜	1			14
16	178	78⅛	77¼ a ⅜	94⅜	108⅝	22⅜	10⅛	210⅞		17	83¼	78	77⅛	8⅛		79⅛	1	2		
17	177¼	78	77¼ a ⅜	94¼	108½	22½	10⅛	210⅝		17		77⅞		8¼	3	79⅛	1	2		
18	Sunday																			
19	177¼	77¾	77 a ¼	94⅛	108⅜	22¼	10⅛	210¾		15				8¼		79⅜	1	2	6	
20		78	77 a ¼	94	108⅛	22¼	10⅛	210¾		12			77	8⅜		79¼	1	2	6	
21	176	77¼	76⅜ a ½	93⅜	107½	22⅛	10⅛	210						8⅜		78⅝				
22	176¼	77¼	76⅜ a ½	93⅜	107½	22⅛	10⅛	209					76⅛	8⅜	2	78⅝			6	
23	175¾	77¼	76⅛ a ⅜	93	107½	22¼	10¼	208¼		8		77		8¼		78½	1			15
24																				
25	Sunday																			
26		77⅛	76¼ a ½	93⅛	107½	22⅜	10¼	208¼		8	83			9½	2	78½	Par.	2	6	15

N. B. In the 3 per Cent. Confols. the higheſt and loweſt Price of each Day is given; in the other Stocks the higheſt Price only.

THOMAS WILKIE, Stock-Broker, No. 71, St Paul's Church-yard.

The *Gentleman's* *Magazine*;

Lond. Gazette
General Even.
Lloyd's Evening
St. James's Chron.
Whitehall Even.
London Chron.
London Evening.
L. Packet—Star
English Chron.
Evening Mail
Middlesex Journ.
Courier de Lond.
Daily Advertiser
Public Advertiser
Gazetteer, Ledger
Morning Herald
Morning Chron.
World.—Briton.
Oracle—Times
Morn. Poſt—Sun
13 Weekly Papers
Bath 2, Briſtol 4
Birmingham 2
Blackburn
Bucks—Bury
Cambridge 2
Canterbury 3
Chelmsford
Cheſter 2



Coventry
Cumberland
Derby, Exeter
Gloucester
Hereford, Hull
Ipſwich
Ireland
Leeds 2
Leiceſter 2
Lewes
Liverpool 3
Maidſtone
Manchester 2
Newcaſtle 3
Northampton
Norwich 2
Nottingham
Oxford
Reading
Salisbury
Scotland
Sheffield 2
Sherborne 2
Shrewsbury
Stamford 2
Winchester
Whitehaven
Worceſter
York 3

For SEPTEMBER, 1793.

CONTAINING

Meteorolog. Diaries for Aug. and Sept. 1793 778
Johnſon *impranſus*—Roland Lord of Killarney 779
Bp. Thomas—Inſcription for Trinity Houſe 780
Gallantry of the Foot Guards—Burnt Oak 781
Dr. Crane—Epitaph on the late Mr. Falconer 782
Intereſting News from the Brightom Camp 783
Counteſs of Pomfret—Radcliffe Candelabra 784
Eaſt Teignmouth and its Environs deſcribed 785
Mary Gate, Arundel—Roman Urn, Roads, &c. 786
Sir Nich. Throckmorton 787—Lord Mansfield 788
Election at All Souls 789—Ballad by Shenſtone 790
Cropthorn Croſs—Shoe & Boot—Daundelyon 791
The Fairlop Oak—Utility of the Elder Tree 792
Remarks on Management of Diſhley Farm 793
Agricultural Society—Sir Bevil Grenville 795
Haſted's Kent—Ward's Remarks on Doletus 796
Mr. Jeffreys—Dr. Cooper's Charge—Naylor 798
Caſimir—Hiſtory of England, the Author? 799
Woodville's Medical Botany—Trees near Canals 800
Heraldic Queries—Blenheim Fountain—Optics 801
Achromatic Object Glaſſes—Advice to a Son 802
Miſcellaneous Corrections, Queries, & Remarks 803
French characterized—Heraldry explained 80
Account of a Charitable Inſtitution in Suffolk 80
Commutation of Tithes—A Biblical Query 80
Pellizer's Syſtem of the Univerſe—Prieſtley 8
The Preſbyterians and Unitarians vindicated 8
A Two Months Tour in Scotland continued 81
Clarendon—A Biblical Query ſettled—Toup 81
Doggrel Imitation of a Prophetic French Song 81
Topography from St. Mary's Hall, Coventry 81
Miſcellaneous Information on various Subjects 81
Seals, &c.—The Natural Hiſtory of *Hirundines* 81
Collections for Hampſhire?—The Pedometer 8
Proceedings of the laſt Seſſion of Parliament 81
A general Circular Letter of the Methodiſts 82
Review of New Publications 825—84
Foreign Literary Intelligence 84
Select Poetry, antient and modern 844—84
National Convention in France—For. Affairs 84
Country News, and Domeſtic Occurrences 85
Marriages, Deaths, Preferments, &c 859—87
Average Prices of Corn—Theatrical Regiſt. 87
Daily Variations in the Prices of the Stocks 87

Embelliſhed with Views of Tettsworth, Teignmouth, and Broome Church; Mary Gate, Arundel; a Roman Urn, Coins, &c.; Cropthorn Croſs; the Portraiture of John Daundelyon, from Margate; &c. &c. &c.

By *SYLVANUS URBAN*, Gent.

Printed by JOHN NICHOLS, at Cicero's Head, Red-Lion Paſſage, Fleet-ſtreet; *where all Letters to the Editor* are deſired to be addreſſed, Poſt-Paid. 1793.

Days	Wind.	Barom.	Therm	State of Weather in Auguſt, 1793.
1	W calm	29,97	63	dark ſky, ſultry and cloſe
2	E gentle	97	63	white veil, a breeze, but very hot.
3	E calm	74	65	obſcure ſky, rain at night
4	W calm	53	64	ſmall rain, clears up P.M.
5	SW calm	74	63	white clouds, heavy rain P.M.
6	W briſk	88	62	white and black clouds, fine day
7	E moderate	98	62	white veil, rain at night
8	S briſk	60	62	black clouds, rain at night
9	SE briſk	46	62	black clouds, rain at night
10	SW moderate	54	63	black clouds, ſhowers
11	W briſk	84	61	black ſky, dark day
12	S calm	90	61	mottled ſky, ſhowers in the night
13	SE moderate	60	61	overcaſt, heavy ſhower
14	S briſk	70	62	white clouds, ſlight ſhower
15	S calm	56	61	rain, clears up, and fine
16	W briſk	49	60	rain, frequent ſhowers
17	E calm	47	58	ſmall rain, continued rain
18	N moderate	64	57	white and black clouds, rain at night
19	S calm	92	58	overcaſt, clears up, fine harveſt day
20	S moderate	99	59	cloudy, ſhowers
21	W calm	30,7	61	dark ſky, rain at night
22	S briſk	29,85	62	rain the greateſt part of the day
23	SW moderate	84	61	black clouds, clears up, and fine
24	NW moderate	90	60	black clouds, fine day
25	S calm	30,5	59	dark ſky, ſerene day, rain at night
26	S moderate	29,90	59	rain, ſhowers
27	W moderate	75	58	black clouds, good harveſt day
28	W moderate	84	59	ſmall rain, clears up, and fine
29	S calm	87	58	clear expanſe, delightful day
30	W calm	53	60	ſhowers frequently
31	W briſk	45	58	overcaſt, heavy ſhowers

1. Thermometer 110 out of doors about three o'clock.—3. Violent thunder-claps, with lightning.—6. Began to reap barley this day.—7. Began to reap oats.—10. A ſtorm of wind for ſeveral hours.—11. A very freſh gale in the evening. Muſhrooms in great abundance.—14. The wind very high P.M.—19. Corn harveſt becomes general. A large circle round the moon.—28. Northern lights.—29. A great dew in the morning. Much corn uſed this day.

Notwithſtanding the ſatisfying rain and frequent ſhowers, after-graſs and ſecond crops of clover are but indifferent. Gooſeberries have ſold at about ſix-pence a quart; double their uſual price; their flavour, when ripe, but indifferent. But few apples, and wall-fruit trifling. Turnips have ſuffered in many places ſo much by the fly, or ſomething elſe, as to have been ſown twice; in ſome places oftener.

Fall of rain this month, 4 inches. Evaporation, 2 inches 4-10ths.

Meteorological Table for September, 1793.

D. of Month.	Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer. 8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in Sept. 1793.
Aug.	o	o	o		
27	53	65	53	29,87	fair
28	57	66	58	30,01	rain
29	56	68	56	29,99	fair
30	57	65	54	,73	rain
31	53	64	52	,71	rain
S. 1	48	60	58	,77	rain
2	56	63	56	,59	ſhowery
3	54	64	51	,57	fair
4	46	63	50	,93	rain
5	43	59	51	30,03	fair
6	48	58	45	,	rain
7	40	62	51	,14	fair
8	53	67	56	,25	
9	55	63	57	,26	cloudy
10	53	68	54	,09	fair
11	50	66	54	29,94	

D. of Month.	Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer. 8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in Sept. 1793.
Sept.	o	o	o		
12	51	68	57	29,80	rain
13	57	66	57	,78	rain
14	56	69	60	,71	rain
15	56	63	55	,38	rain
16	52	62	51	,56	fair
17	48	63	58	,90	rain
18	56	65	54	,72	rain
19	50	56	49	30,05	cloudy
20	48	58	47	,04	rain
21	44	54	44	,13	rain
22	43	59	42	29,79	rain
23	42	51	45	,51	rain
24	45	60	51	,93	rain
25	44	61	48	30,14	fair
26	40	60	46	,37	

THE

Gentleman's Magazine:

For SEPTEMBER, 1793.

BEING THE THIRD NUMBER OF VOL. LXIII. PART II.

Mr. URBAN, *Sept.* 13.

IN Mr. Boſwell's Life of Johnſon, Vol. I. p. 114, a letter is publiſhed from Johnſon to Mr. Cave, written merely on buſineſs, and probably only preſerved in that entertaining work for the ſake of exhibiting its hero under the melancholy ſituation of wanting a dinner. The letter concludes "I am, Sir, yours, *impranſus*, Samuel Johnſon." The good-natured author follows up the quotation with ſuch remarks as would naturally preſent themſelves to a benevolent mind on the conſideration of a great and illuſtrious character under the preſſure of ſuch ſevere adverſity.

Let me hope, Mr. Urban, for the honour of human nature, that, however Johnſon's circumſtances might have been embarraſſed, he was a ſtranger to this extremity of diſtreſs. In the firſt place, there does not appear to have been a ſufficient degree of intimacy at that period (A. D. 1738) between Cave and Johnſon, to admit of ſo humiliating a confeſſion—or, if there *was* that intimacy, Johnſon, inſtead of making the complaint, would have ſought the remedy in the well known hoſpitality of your worthy predeceſſor. Secondly, the irregularity of the ſage's manner of life—his known inverſion of the common modes in which the ſeveral hours of the day are devoted to ſeveral purpoſes—his ſpirit of indolent procraſtination—all theſe are evidences in ſupport of the aſſertion that the word *impranſus* was either uſed jocularly (the letter being ſuppoſed to be written at a late hour in the afternoon), or elſe that it conveyed an oblique kind of apology to Mr. Cave for the ſhortneſs of its contents; as any man, in the occurrence of familiar life, would ſay to his friend or correſpondent, "I would write more, but dinner *waits*." For, in the laſt place, the word *impranſus* muſt be very rigidly *conſtrued, indeed, to admit of* the ſignification which Mr. Boſwell gives in the preſent inſtance. The particular paſſage in Horace, where it occurs,

Scurra vagus, non qui certum præſcindere tempus; *Impranſus*, non qui civem dignoſcere poſſit,

certainly means *not having dined*; and probably *not having ſettled his arrangements for the day*—but by no means inſinuates that Menius was in any danger of ſtarving. So far from it, that a commentator * of no mean order underſtands the word in a ſenſe directly *contrary* to its common acceptation, and interprets it by BENE PRANSUS, *ſatur, temulentus*. And, indeed, the rules of grammar and analogy juſtify, at leaſt do not condemn, this interpretation—"Præpoſitio *in*, in compoſitione cum adjectivo vel participio, ſæpe negat—aliquando *intendit*." A thouſand inſtances might be adduced in ſupport of this aſſertion, and ſuch as *inebrio* to make very drunk, *inerro* to wander up and down, *infremo* to roar aloud, &c. &c. &c. I do not mean to inſinuate that Johnſon uſed *impranſus* in this ſenſe; but I hope I have ſatisfactorily demonſtrated, that he was not in the unhappy condition in which it is impoſſible to contemplate him without the heart-ache. Yours, &c. E. E. A.

Mr. URBAN, *Sept.* 18.

ROLAND, a native of the county of Cork, has aſſumed dominion over an iſland ſituated in the celebrated Lake of Killarney, and has thereon with his own hands built the hovel in which he dwells. The iſland contains about forty ſquare yards; but the ferocious ſway of its lone inhabitant extends over Killarney, the people of which town ſtand in terror of him. The iſle has obtained the denomination of Roland's, and is annually viſited by Lord Kilmair, the proprietor, who is civil to Roland, as is Roland to his Lordſhip; the ſavage poſſeſſing the good quality of not mo-

* Theod. Marcilius in loc.

leſting

leſſing thoſe who do not moleſt him; in that particular excelling many who pretend themſelves civiliſed being. His food is fiſh, growſe, and the fleſh of the roe-buck, the procurement of which delicacies conſtitutes his pleaſures. On a certain day he was fiſhing on the margins of the lake; ſome ſtrangers ventured to ſurvey his habitation; therein they found ſeveral growſe, which they were ſo hardy as to roaſt, and begin eating in his kitchen; he caught them in the fact; he was exceedingly enfuriated, tore a remaining roaſted bird to pieces, and diſperſed the members in the air. This proceeding afforded the offending interlopers an opportunity of retreating; the boat-men who had attended them had been exceedingly averſe to landing on the iſland; and, when the precipitate retreat was effected, declared, that, if it had been they alone that had intruded, the Wild Man of the Iſland hed aſſuredly ſhot them on his entrance into his innovated premiſes.

Wonderfully various are the characters exhibited in human-kind! The one I have ſketched is ſo eccentric and ſo novel, that doubtleſs, Mr. Urban, it would give other of your readers pleaſure, beſides myſelf, to ſee it in your Magazine particularly delineated.

YNYR.

INSCRIPTION FOR A MONUMENT IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY TO THE LATE BP. THOMAS.

To
JOHN, Lord Biſhop of ROCHESTER,
Dean of WESTMINSTER,
and
Dean of the Order of the BATH,
this Cenotaph is inſcribed!
In Memory of a Prelate,
who,
unelated by temporal diſtinctions,
poſſeſſed an Apoſtolic "meekneſs of wiſdom,"
and
proved himſelf a worthy
diſciple of his Bleſſed Maſter,
by conformity to the precepts of his Goſpel.
Dignified by humility,
ennobled by beneficence,
and
conſecrated by true piety to the
ſervice of the Church;
his Miniſtry formed a model for the
prieſthood of every order:
while ſuavity of manners,
united with urbanity of heart,
conſtituted as amiable an exemplar in
domeſtic life.
Hence,
his loſs was deeply felt within his own
manſion,
and his death widely lamented
by the numerous participators of his bounty.
But let Religion, let Humanity exult,
that he lived to ſupport their intereſts ſo long;
that he was matured in virtue and in years;
that he afforded a venerable inſtance
of the univerſal eſteem and admiration
in which a good man may live,
and a ſtill more illuſtrious proof
of the "eaſe with which a Chriſtian can die!"
Ob. Aug. 22, 1793; æt. 83.

INSCRIPTION ON THE FIRST STONE OF THE NEW TRINITY HOUSE, TO BE ERECTED ON TOWER-HILL. *Which Stone was laid by the Right Hon.* WILLIAM PITT, MASTER OF THE TRINITY HOUSE, &c. &c. &c. *accompanied by the* ELDER BRETHREN *of that Honourable Corporation, on* Thurſday, Sept. 12, 1793.

"In uſum Societatis
Sacro-ſanctæ et Individuæ TRINITATI
optimis dicatæ auſpiciis;
Ut neque navigantibus deeſſet incolumitas;
Nec lumen inter tenebras errantibus;
Nec emeritis in ſenectute perfugium;
Nec viduis in paupertate ſolatium;
Has ædes excitari vôluit,
Fratribus uno ore conſentientibus,
GULIELMUS PITT, Præſes:
Vir omni præconio major:
Hujuſce Sodalitii rebus acriter invigilans,
Et Imperii Britannici gubernaculum
Validâ manu tenens:
Patriæ ſuæ, rebus in proſperis, dulce decus;
In arduis, columen ac præſidium:
Die Septembris XII.
Anno GEORGII III. Regis XXXIII.
Æræ Chriſtianæ
MDCCXCIII.

Mr. URBAN, *Sept.* 12.

THE very hot and conſtant ſervice in which the Britiſh Foot-guards have, to their honour, been engaged during four ſucceſſive wars (all within our own memory) ought to open the eyes of thoſe thoughtleſs parents who, when they purchaſe commiſſions for their children in that faſhionable corps, think that they will have no ſervice to perform of greater danger than that of walking up and down St. James's ſtreet, or, at moſt, of guarding ſufferers by fire from pillage.

The truth lies quite on the contrary ſide. The Foot-Guards are a numerous body of ſoldiers, always under the eye of the War-office, always complete and always ſtationed at the metropolis, whence (as a general centre) draughts

draughts may be more eaſily made than from more diſtant ſtations.

It is on this account (and not from any preference to the Regiments of the Line, whoſe conduct has always been irreproachable) that the Foot-Guards are always ſent abroad, almoſt inſtantly on the breaking-out of any war in which the continent has any ſhare.

Without looking ſo far back as the wars of William and of Anne, in each of which the Foot-Guards were employed with honour, let us read the account given by Voltaire of their ſteady and intrepid conduct at the battle of Fontenoy; let us attend to the honourable thanks given by Government to the corps for their uniformly gallant conduct in Germany during the "Seven years war;" and let us enquire, by the peruſal of books or the reports of parties preſent, into the military fame of ſuch of this gallant and ſteady brigade as croſſed the Atlantic during our late unfortunate conteſt with North America. The reſult will be, that there never was a military corps ſo frequently* ſent on ſervice, or more celebrated for intrepidity while employed.

How often has the delicate (and perhaps effeminate) air of the "unfledg'd enſign" of the Foot-Guards been held up to ridicule in newſpapers! How often have the elegant but thoughtleſs young officers been the ſubjects of caricature-prints! Yet theſe ſhewy, modiſh youths have always, when called upon, not only affronted death at the cannon's mouth with intrepidity, but even ſupported the moſt painful fatigues without a murmur.

The writer of this letter cannot preſume to become the hiſtoriographer of this gallant brigade; but he wiſhes to preſerve from oblivion at leaſt the names of thoſe brave officers, in particular, who, on the 18th of Auguſt, 1793, at Lincelles, with only 1100 men, forced a ſtrong intrenchment, and utterly routed 5000 French ſoldiers. The number of wounded alone ſpeaks the heat of that ſervice in which theſe intrepid Britons were engaged. Unluckily, I can only ſpeak of the firſt regiment of Foot-Guards; but it is not improbable that ſome perſon, more intimately connected with the brigade than myſelf, may ſupply the names of the officers in the other two regiments who ſhared the glory of the day, and may correct any miſtakes which he may find in my liſt.

Yours, &c. MILES EMERITUS.

Officers in the firſt regiment of Foot-Guards, engaged at Lincelles, under Major-General Lake.

Colonel Samuel Hulſe
Francis D'Oyley, wounded
Kingſmill Evans, wounded
Colin Campbel
Lieut. Col. Thomas Glyn
Captain Lloyd Hill
John Smith
W. Coulfield Archer, wounded
George Briſtow, wounded
William Dowdeſwell
Arthur Whetham, wounded
F. Charles White
Joſeph Andrews
Enſign William Wheatley
E. W. Vaughan Saliſbury
John Lambert
John Duff
John Dick Burnaby.

Mr. URBAN, *Sept.* 17.

ON the right hand ſide of the road leading to, and about two miles on this ſide of, Leigh, in Eſſex (to which place I lately went), is a copper-plate nailed to a wooden poſt, with the following inſcription:

1757
HERE GREW THE BURNT OAK
BEING THE ANTIENT BOUNDS
OF THE MANOR OF SOUTH-CHURCH
BELONGING TO THOMAS DREW, ESQ.

If any of your correſpondents can favour me with ſome account of the manor of South-church, and of the *Drew* family, it will much oblige, amongſt others, A CONSTANT READER.

Mr. URBAN, *Wells, Somerſet, Sept.* 10.

IT is an obſervation (of Sterne's, if I miſtake not), that, where there is as much ſour as ſweet in a compliment, an Engliſhman is always at a loſs how to take it, a Frenchman never.

As I am no Frenchman, I confeſs myſelf at a loſs how to take the Epiſtle addreſſed to me by Clericus, p. 748, and cannot but think that this poetical effuſion contains ſeveral reprehenſible levities which but ill accord with the ſignature the writer has adopted.

With reſpect to what perſonally regards

* Perhaps it will be found on a calculation, that no one marching regiment has been ſo often ſent abroad in time of war as the Foot-Guards (or at leaſt a detachment from that brigade) have been.

gards myſelf, as I am far leſs ambitious of being thought a Poet, than of deſerving the name of an uſeful provincial Phyſician; I ſhall not be at all chagrined, if the compliment he is pleaſed to pay me in the former capacity proves merely ironical; and ſhall conſole myſelf, under any imputed poetical delinquency, in reflecting with Martial,

Non nobis licet eſſe tam diſertis,
Qui Muſas colimus ſeveriores.

Clericus poſſeſſes ſome worth, and many virtues, at leaſt if we are to believe what "*ipſe dixit*," Theſe, however, it ſeems, remain as yet unrewarded; and his caſe reminds the reader of that of Capt. Cormorant in the Bath Guide,

"He himſelf thinks he ought to be better preferred."

I am only apprehenſive he does not go the readieſt way about it.

Mr. Urban, in the affair of Mr. Henderſon* of Oxford, ſince deceaſed, you have received hints, from more correſpondents than one, as to the impropriety of bringing forward living characters to public view by name. I beg leave to add (with due deference) that all ludicrous and diſreſpectful alluſions to individuals by name, in proſe, or verſe, ſhould find no place in "*The Gentleman's Magazine.*"—Hoping that nothing of the kind,

Nec qui detrectat præſentia *livor*,

for the future may appear in it; I remain, Yours, &c. JOHN CRANE.

Mr. URBAN, *Oxford, Sept.* 14.

NOT having obſerved in your valuable Obituary any notice of the late learned Mr. Falconer, who died laſt year at Cheſter, and whoſe edition of Strabo† has been long expected from the Clarendon preſs; I now communicate to you the following epitaph, inſcribed on a mural monument of white marble, erected to his memory in St. John's Church in that city by his brother Dr. William Falconer, an eminent phyſician at Bath, whoſe various publications are well known.

Yours, &c. ACADEMICUS.

M. S.
THOMÆ FALCONER, Armigeri,
Filii natu maximi Gulielmi Falconer, Arm.
Qui per plures annos officium
Proprætoris hujus urbis
gerebat, et Elizæ filiæ
Randulphi Wilbraham de Townſend,
in comitatu Ceſtriæ, conjugis ejus.
Vir fuit literarum elegantiis et
morum comitate egregie ornatus,
Memoria præditus vix credibili, et induſtria,
quæ nec labori nec ægritudini
diuturnæ ſuccubuit.
Maxima autem laus eſt,
quod benevolentia, vitæ integritate,
et erga Deum pietate,
nemini fuit impar.
Obiit 4to die Septembris A. D. 1792.
Ætatis ſuæ LVI.
Vale,
Vir ſumme,
Pietatis pariter ac literarum exemplar, Vale.
Frater tui amantiſſimus hocce
exiguum quamvis
Cenotaphium Virtutibus tuis ſacrum
Poſuit.

Mr. URBAN, *Brighton Camp, Aug.* 22.

IF I had been progreſſive, I ſhould have mentioned in my laſt, p. 685, that on the 4th a firing of orders came out relative to the next day's march to Aſhdown Foreſt. The general was to beat at morning-gun fire, inſtead of the reveillie. So briſk were the men at the thoughts of quitting Waterdown, they were up before the morn, and welcomed the gun with noiſy approbation; the tents were ſtruck in an inſtant, the tent-poles tied to their muſquets, and the cooking-kettles faſtened behind them. Thus *newly* accoutred, in addition to knapſacks and canteens, they remained under arms till 10 o'clock (the hour of march). During this languid period, a volume of orders were read; and in proportion as the firſt efforts of the morning had been active, every other part was ſlow; but to thoſe who know how to make allowance for the progreſs of artillery and of baggage over irregular roads, and the order with which the whole was conducted, ſuch may not be ſurpriſed that the troops were not upon their ground before half paſt one o'clock. It was the length of time they had been under arms which had fagged the men ſo much; and yet, as they were pitching their tents, there was a chearfulneſs upon their countenances, that could only be attributed to their having left Waterdown. When the encampment was formed, it helped to fill up ſome fine proſpects, perhaps more beautiful by the ground not allowing the whole in one line; the right wing was upon the ſide of a hill to the Weſt;

---

* Which Mr. Henderſon himſelf treated *with the greateſt pleaſantry.* EDIT.

† *See page 66, col. 2.*

Weſt; and the left upon another hill in a direction Eaſt and by South. The Commander in Chief and the horſe artillery were in a valley extending to the ſeparation of wings, with ſome ſtraggling trees in their rear, which were very uſeful to the horſes picqueted under them. When the weather was clear, we had a ſight of the ſea, and over the Weald of Suſſex could plainly obſerve Lewes Caſtle, partly encompaſſed by the South Downs; Eaſt Grinſted was a good object on the right; Maresfield Church, and ſeveral ſpires were before us; and the contraſt of the different foreſt-downs, with the plentiful crops of corn and meadow land, was a proud ſight to the land-owners, and to every man that is delighted to ſee plenty ſcattered over the earth; and, "though laſt, not leaſt, in love," the infantry forming in their ſtreets preparative to a field-day, and the artillery yoking their horſes, was as animated a ſight as could be, and made the varied ſcene worthy the pencil of the firſt painter extant.

Amongſt the orders given out at Aſhdown Foreſt, there was one in caſe of hearing three guns fired rapidly: the men were to put on their knapſacks and prepare to march; this was not put in execution, and, it is ſince thought, it was only given out to keep up the uſual cuſtom of obliging the officers to remain conſtantly in quarters, and as well as the men, to be always ready. This order was near throwing "every corps into confuſion," for, one evening a man fired ſeveral muſquets in defence of his potatoe property: part of the Camp thought it the *knapſack ſignal*, and turned out. The reaſon given was, that the cannon had ſo ſmall an allowance of powder on a field-day, they could not (particularly when arouſed from ſleep) tell the diſtinction of ſound between them and muſquets.

Our week's duty on the Foreſt was pleaſant, comparative to our goings-on at Waterdown. We had only one day that approached to fatigue. On Saturday the line was ordered out at ſeven; but our good friend General *Rain* countermanded it. As ſymptoms of fair weather approached, ſymptoms of the field-day kept pace with it. The men were ordered to cook their dinners; and at one the troops fell in. We purſued our route towards Uckfield, paſſing over ſome temporary bridges thrown over a ſmall ſteep-banked brook. The hills we went over muſt, at ſome time, have compoſed part of the foreſt, as we obſerved the roots of many noble-ſized trees. Though I was in the character of a ſoldier, I could not help thinking as a man. The land we were upon would have continued to deſerve the name of foreſt, if the owner had replanted ſome freſh oaks. And when it is known what ground contributes the beſt to its growth, the public-ſpirited ſhould never, for the ſake of a few annual guineas, deny themſelves the ſatisfaction of ſeeing the favoured timber of their country growing on their native ſoil for the advantage of poſterity.

But to return to the ſoldier. We reſted on our arms in a rabbit-warren. At this period ſeveral of the inhabitants, in attempting to avoid danger, ran into it, and were either received by a ſturdy foot, or the butt-end of a fire-lock. The ſoldiers could neither be charged with cruelty or theft; as it was underſtood, if the enemy came under their feet, they were lawful "belly-timber;" but they were on no account to quit their ranks in purſuit of ſo ignoble a foe. After remaining for a conſiderable time under arms, whilſt the ſucceſsful ſoldiers were glorying in their ſpoil, and telling how it became a victim to a kick, we were ordered to change poſition, and either advanced or retreated (I do not know which) from hill to hill, every now and then taking a peep at our more diſtant encampment. The ſun was declining very faſt, and we were beginning to think we were to perform veſpers—far from our canvaſs home—but, on gaining a bleaky ſummit, there were luckily no more eminences in front. After reſting long enough to be ſufficiently chilled, we were rejoiced to hear the ſound of the "merry merry drum," and the cheerful bands; a ſignal that has the ſame meaning in modern tacticks with that formerly made uſe of by the Iſraelites, *viz.* "To your tents," &c. Between eight and nine we reached camp, and concluded our duty by eating double dinner allowance and good-humour.

On the Monday, whatever miſtakes (if commanders can make any) had prolonged the order of march from Waterdown, they were removed, and the line reached Chailey in good time. With equal glee and regularity they ſet off the next morning for Brighton; about four miles before they arrived on their ground, their regiments were formed in battalions, in which order they moved, keeping

keeping good wheeling distance. The irregularity of the Downs frequently gave an opportunity of seeing every regiment with a *coup-d'oiel*. Numbers of people came out to meet us. The town, with the sea, and the music, and the universal animation around, somewhat dissipated the fatigue of a long march. Conspicuous amongst the spectators was the Prince of Wales, in the honourable garb of his regiment, looking both the Soldier and the Prince. We marched by his Royal Highness by divisions; officers saluting; and then wheeled round the town to our new ground, which appeared a little Paradise in comparison.

The water at our former stations has too much chalybeate in it to be pleasant. On Chailey common it was good; and on our arrival here we had the luxury of finding it could not be better. This necessary part of the comforts of life, with the delightful ground we are encamped upon, a full advantage of the sea-breeze, and the lively scene continually passing and repassing in our front, make us hope we shall have more opportunities of frequenting the Steine parade than we had of visiting Tunbridge-Wells. Besides, the Commander in Chief wonderfully gave us an overslaugh from Wednesday until Monday; on which day we were out six hours and a half; five of the hours dragged on with the usual having nothing to do. We then began to form columns and lines. This intention was by way of drilling in the new system. General Dundas, the modeller of it, gave his personal assistance; and I could not help remarking how gracefully and expeditiously he moved his sun-burnt hand, explanatory of his formation of the divisions into battalion. I dare say, when we have brought his theory to practical perfection, we shall never be a hair's breadth out. Old officers, that have been accustomed to fight after the old school, find great fault with many parts of this celebrated system. I before said I was no judge of Generalship. With equal propriety, I shall not presume to say any thing upon this head until I understand it.

I find myself so jocular in consequence of having had some days to look about me, that I forgot to mention we were visited by a most tremendous gale of wind on Saturday night; some tents were blown down; but the generality rode as snugly through the storm, as a man of war does that has lowered her top-masts; the next morning when I put just as much of my head through the whistling canvas as would show me how my neighbours went on, I tacked about, and hugged myself in the boot of my tent, which was every way as snug, and let in as much rain, as the favoured corner in the old mansion of the late Mr. Elwes.

This day, it is understood, we are to bid adieu to our respite; horse, foot, and artillery, are to make a proud appearance in the neighbourhood of a place called "the Devil's Ditch." Our expectations are raised very high, as the name gives us reason to think there will be something extraordinary. The men are to take provisions and canteens of water; a good hint for the officers to be careful of themselves; and as the soldiers in some of our field days have had time enough to sleep soundly, let us hope, we shall have time enough to eat heartily; and I will be bound the dinner manœuvre will not require any camp colours, to mark out the line of march; exercise and hunger are the favourites of health and of mountains; and in prospect they promise to be equally so with us; as we are not likely to have the empty honour of dining with his Grace—"*Duke Humphrey*."

Yours, &c. A RAMBLER.

Mr. URBAN, *Sept.* 14.

I AM sorry to see so inaccurate a copy of the inscription on the Countess of Pomfret in p. 719; and hope that you will insert in your next the following necessary corrections: In line 2, read "viduai;" l. 5, "piæ prudenti venerabili domisedæ;" l. 15, "pietatis;" l. 16, "faciundum curavere." If the report at the time of the erection of the monument in St. Mary's church may be credited, this inscription was written by the very learned editor of Demosthenes, Dr. John Taylor, of Cambridge. When will that University compl'ete *his* fine edition of that orator? Who can be more eminently qualified for the work than the present Greek Professor there?

The "two magnificent candelabra" in the Radcliffe library, noticed in the same page, were the truly liberal donation of Sir Roger Newdigate, bart. to the University; of which he was one of the representatives in parliament from 1750 to 1780. OXONIENSIS.

Mr.

Fig. 1. CHURCH AT EAST TEIGNMOUTH. p. 785

F. S. 1792. Fig. 2. MARY GATE, ARUNDEL p. 786.

Fig. 3. p. 786.

Fig. 4. p. 787.

Fig. 5. p. 787.

Mr. URBAN, *Oxton-houſe, Aug.* 5.

I HAVE juſt now been not a little ſurpriſed in the ſeeing a building of mine brought before the public eye by means of your Magazine, and, though I cannot but acknowledge my obligations to your fair correſpondent for the compliments ſhe hath paid me in the having ſo handſomely noticed it, p. 593, yet I muſt beg leave to obſerve, that the engraver and the printer (for I will not impute them to the lady) have been guilty of a few inaccuracies. In the print, the nearer buttreſs is made diſſimilar to the other, which is correct; and the ſmaller pillars, which ſupport the roof of the ſtaircaſe, ſhould have been rounded, with a Gothic baſe and capital. "*Foot* of Haldown" ſhould have been (I preſume) "*foot* of Haldown;" and, as the lady confeſſes that ſhe hath no acquaintance with Horace, we will eraſe "*incertibus*," and reſtore the true reading "*inertibus*." In the compariſon formed between Dawliſh and Teignmouth, I muſt own (however I may accede to the elegance of her taſte in the other parts of her deſcription) that my ſentiments here differ—Dawliſh hath certainly all the beauties aſcribed to it; but Teignmouth hath undoubtedly many more than the lady will allow. The ſituation of the latter, and its environs in particular, are remarkably picturesque. The following deſcription may convey an idea of the place, and will perhaps warrant, in ſome meaſure, my not coinciding with the (ſhall I call it) partiality of your correſpondent.

Half-way from Dawliſh, at the little village of Holecombe, a lane conducts to the ſhore. Here the ſea hath worn the cliff into caverns, beating hard againſt a promontory, and ſeparating the looſer parts from the more ſolid rock; this is a diſtinguiſhing point, from the ſingularity of a wide opening, like the arch of a ruſtic bridge, and of an high maſs of rock which ſtands detached and as a pillar amid the waves, marking the country, and known to it by the vulgar appellation of "The Parſon and Clerk." This latter I have known more than twenty years; and, though it is inceſſantly buffeted by the waves, there appears to be no ſenſible diminution.

—— Seſe multis circum latrantibus undis
Mole tenet! ſcopuli nequicquam et ſpumea circum
Saxa fremunt, laterique illiſa refunditur alga.

This is diſtant a mile and a half from Teignmouth; and the intermediate ſands being at low-water hard and even, and ſheltered by the mountainous cliffs when the North wind blows, are traverſed on horſeback, or on foot, by the company who reſort to the town. Almoſt the firſt object which preſents itſelf, on approaching the town from this quarter, is the church of East Teignmouth; of which, from the evident claims that it hath on antiquity, and the uncommoneſs of the building, I give you a ſketch. (*See plate II. fig.* 1.)

The date of the erection of this church, or rather tower, of East Teignmouth, is unknown. The ſtyle of architecture carries it back into the early periods of Chriſtianity, and with probability it may be referred to the Normans. The round tower connected with the ſquare one, the windows narrow with ſemicircular arches, and the corbels (heads of men or animals, &c. placed as ornamental ſupports to the parapet), are marks of a Saxon or Norman origin. Take away the church from theſe towers, and they would ſavour more of a military than a religious ſtructure; and it may not be chimerical to ſuppoſe that they may have been appropriated to the purpoſe of defence, and that the part of the edifice which is the church (though that alſo is antient) may have been added.

The inhabitants of East Teignmouth in times long paſt boaſted of the antiquity of their town, aſſerting that, in this reſpect, it could vie with Exeter itſelf. In ſupport of this, there are records of its having been plundered by the Danes on their firſt arrival; and (as a collateral teſtimony) they might produce the church.

This curious building ſtands in a manner on the beach, being protected only from the waſhings of the tide by a wall; a circumſtance that ſeems to point out the encroachment of the ſea; for, there would be an abſurdity in the ſuppoſition that an edifice of ſuch a nature, raiſed in times when a ſheltered ſituation was conſidered as indiſpenſable, would have been erected on the ſtrand, expoſed to the raging ocean, and liable, by the aſſaults that might be made on it, to an early and total ſubverſion. The ſcenery of this part is ſingularly picturesque; a fine range of ſhore tends to the Eaſt and Weſt at leaſt two miles; the perforated rock and the Clerk are conſpicu-

ous on the one point, and the Neſs at Shaldon, with its village, on the other. The church and tower, with a groupe of handſome buildings, and the cliffs (of the reddeſt tints), ſcooped out by the ſpray from the ſurges that beat againſt them, riſe one above another in a grand and uncommon ſucceſſion. Camden dates the arrival of the Danes, A. D. 800; but Riſdon protracts it for near two centuries. Their firſt attempt on this place, where they ſlew the king's lieutenant, having been ſucceſsful, they took it for a favourable omen; and with ſuch inhuman barbarities they ſo proſecuted their conqueſts, that the very cliff (here red) ſeems (ſays the Hiſtorian) yet to memorize the bloodſhed and calamities of the time. Hence there ariſes a ſolution to this ſingular phænomenon; and naturaliſts, who have hitherto been puzzled for a cauſe why the earth in theſe parts of Devon, and particularly around Exeter, poſſeſſed that deep red hue, may thus find it eaſily accounted for. Nor have the Danes been the only foes to Teignmouth. In later times it hath ſuffered to as great an extent from the French. But it was then a poor place; it had not recovered the beauty and the opulence (it was its boaſt to make) that it held in other days, previous to the devaſtations made on it by the Danes; and, having few houſes but what were thatched, it had of courſe but little to be deprived of. Like the phœnix, with ſuperior beauty it hath riſen from its aſhes; its houſes, compared to what they were of yore, are palaces; its inns are good, and its accommodations equal, if not ſuperior, to any other place of ſummer reſort in Devon. From the Den, a vaſt ſand bank expanding before the town, over which a walk hath been lately laid of ſuperior beauty, the proſpect is enchanting; the river Teign, when the tide is out, is beheld making a ſweep around the lower part of Weſt Teignmouth, and is then not more than a gun-ſhot broad; but, at high-water, the narrow ſtream is converted into a moſt noble expanſe of water; and, what were ſand-banks, in the ſpace of a few hours, have aſſumed the appearance of an æſtuary. At this ſpot the buſtle and importance of commerce attract the attention. Here ſtands the cuſtom-houſe, and here the axe of the ſhipwright and the mallet of the caulker are ſeen. Hence alſo is ſeen, in a very picturesque manner, the more mercantile parts of the town. The hedgerows and the orchards behind form a fine contraſt to the houſes, and give them a pleaſing relief. But the view up the river is the moſt bewitching; it is one of thoſe which the eye dwells on with delight, and without wearineſs. The width, from ſhore to ſhore, is full half a mile; nor is the ſpace contracted for a conſiderable way, the tide flowing as far as the town of Newton Buſhel; and the ſcenery on either of its ſhores is of the moſt rural and pleaſing kind, rich in wood, and intermingled with gentlemen's ſeats, villages, and hamlets. Such is Teignmouth. The beauties of Dawliſh are of a different nature; they are contraſted with one another, and admit not of compariſon. Yours, &c. J. S.

Mr. URBAN, *Grange, Aug. 7.*

AS you enter Arundel by the London road, you paſs through Mary gate, where, the author of the Antiquities of Arundel informs us, Thomas Fitz Alan, Earl of Arundel (who died Oct. 13, 1415), founded a chapel in honour of the Bleſſed Virgin What he endowed it with I have not been able to learn. It appears to have been a gate belonging to the college of the Holy Trinity, in Arundel; and it is reaſonable to ſuppoſe, at the Diſſolution, it was conſidered as a part of that foundation, and its revenues included therewith. A few years ago, part of the arch of the gateway was ſtanding; but, appearing dangerous to paſſengers, it was taken down, and left in its preſent ſtate (*ſee plate II. fig. 2*). Theſe remains ſerve as cottages for poor people. This ſketch was taken from the N.W.

Yours, &c. T. S.

Mr. URBAN, *Coventry, July 30.*

I SEND you a drawing (*plate II. fig. 3.*) of the pot in which the 1800 Roman coins, mentioned in your preſent volume, p. 83, were contained: it was broken by the labourer, but the fragments have been cemented together, and the drawing is a faithful repreſentation of its preſent appearance.

The ſecond pot was much broken when diſcovered, but appears, from the fragments, to reſemble the former, only is ſmaller; the coins, though ſaid to be better preſerved, and larger, were preciſely the ſame ſorts, &c. as thoſe firſt diſcovered. I examined the coins found in the larger pot minutely, and was ſurprized to obſerve amongſt that number only

only one ſcarce reverſe, *viz.* CONSTANTINVS AVG.; reverſe, SARMATIA DEVICTA; of which, being rather uncommon, I ſend you a drawing, *fig.* 4. There were three of that type.

The diſcovery of theſe coins has ſo much ſtrengthened an idea which has lately ſtruck me, that I am induced to lay it before your readers.

Warwick and Manceter are generally allowed to have been Roman ſtations; that there was a communication between them cannot be doubted, and probably ſo much that a *road* was made for that purpoſe. Agreeably to the Roman method, that road would be nearly in a ſtraight line; and Coventry, Foleſhill (eſpecially the farm on which the pots of coin were found), Exhall, and the celebrated Roman camp at Camphill, preſent themſelves in that line. In the laſt ſummer, the ſtreet in Coventry called Broad-gate was opened to the depth of five or ſix feet, when a regular pavement was diſcovered; and upon that pavement a coin of Nero in middle braſs (which is in my poſſeſſion). Now this ſtreet is preciſely in the direction ſuch a road may be ſuppoſed to have taken; the farm at Foleſhill (called Bullefter Field farm) a continuation of that direction; and on Bedworth heath are evident traces of an antient road leading on towards Camphill and Manceter. From a conſideration of theſe circumſtances, I am led to think that ſuch a road did actually exiſt; and I think the following extract from Groſe, article Warwickſhire, will add conſiderable weight to my opinion: "Two of the Roman military ways lead through this county; one, the Watling-ſtreet; the other, the Foſſe-way. From Warwick there are many branches, as ſo many *radii* to different directions in the county." To this opinion, however, Mr. Urban, I am no bigot, and ſhall readily retract it on ſeeing greater arguments for its non-exiſtence produced by any of your intelligent readers than I have brought to ſupport it. EXPLORATOR.

Mr. URBAN, *Leiceſter, Aug.* 16.

I SEND you a copy of a fine gold coin, found in North-gate ſtreet, on Thurſday laſt, near the ſite of St. Peter's church, in repairing the pavement of that ſtreet, and now in my poſſeſſion. (*See plate III. fig.* 5).

This coin, which adds to the number of the extraordinary Roman diſcoveries made in Leiceſter this preſent year, was found amongſt ſome rubbiſh, or rather ruins of ſome old buildings, which, at ſome diſtant period, had been uſed to raiſe that part of the ſtreet where it was diſcovered. It is in the higheſt preſervation, excepting in ſome places where it is indented, which might have been occaſioned by being repeatedly toſſed about during the variety of viciſſitudes this antient place has undergone. It weighs 4 dwts. 12 grains. Round the head is IMP. CAES. NER. TRAIANO. OPTIMO. AVG. GER. DAC. On the reverſe, P. M. TR. COS. VI. P. P. SPQR. which is underſtood to be *Pontifex Maximus tribunicia poteſtate conſul ſext. pater patriæ ſenatus populuſque Romanus.* The legend round the head is well underſtood.

I believe that this is the only gold coin of the Romans ever found in Leiceſter. I have heard of no other. Copper coins, &c. have been, and are now, frequently found there; particularly in the antient or Roman part of the town, where this was diſcovered.

Yours, &c. JOHN THROSBY.

Mr. URBAN, *Aug.* 17.

CAN any of your readers give information concerning the author of a poetical life of the well-known Sir Nicholas Throckmorton, ambaſſador to France in the reign of Elizabeth? It was written at that time, and has conſiderable merit. Sir Nicholas is ſuppoſed to appear in a dream to his nephew, and relate the principal incidents of his life. As it does not appear to have ever been printed, the concluding ſtanza is ſubjoined as a ſpecimen; and, at ſome future opportunity, a ſelection of ſome curious and intereſting particulars ſhall be given if approved of.

"Recount my life by yeares, by months, by houres,
Seek out a dram or ſcruple of true joy,
My ſweets laid out; unfold my bitter ſoures
Will poize each good with ounces of alloy.
And this account I give thee now alone,
My ſtint is paſt, and I muſt needs be gone."

Yours, &c. S. E.

Mr. URBAN, *Aug.* 30.

NOT being ſkilled in Natural Hiſtory, I ſend you the drawing of ſome ſhells*, in hopes your learned correſpondents will give your conſtant reader information on the ſubject.

* Engraved in July, pl. I. p. 601. EDIT.

The

The place from which the ſpecimens were had is called Cocklebury, and has had that name for ſeveral years. It lies in the pariſh of Brignol, in the North Riding of Yorkſhire. The inſects in the ſhells were living when brought to me; and the willocks moved upon my table. They are found in a moraſs, or peat-moſs-earth, in conſiderable quantities, in the ſummer ſeaſon, when the weather makes them aſcend towards the ſurface; in the winter they are ſeldom found. The moraſs is on the ſummit of a conſiderable eminence, diſtant near thirty miles in a direct line from the ſea, and at the height of 1500 feet, or thereabouts, above the level of the ſea. The drawings are taken in the full ſize.

The petrified-ſnake ſtones, or *cornu ammonis*, found near Whitby ſcars, ſeem to be of the ſame kind as the twiſted ſhells; and Naturaliſts have ſpoken of them as being various in magnitude, from an inch diameter to nine inches.

I ſhall hope for ſome account whether ſimilar ſubjects have been obtained; and I beg to obſerve that, in order that the ſpecimens may be duly preſerved for the inſpection of the curious, one portion of the ſhells is placed in Mr. Allan's Muſeum at Darlington, in the county of Durham; and the other portion has found a place in Mr. Croſthwaite's Muſeum at Keſwick, in Cumberland.

I hope this will ſupply the loſs of my former letter; and beg to ſubſcribe myſelf your obliged correſpondent,

SENEX.

Mr. URBAN, *Aug.* 31.

CORRECTOR, p. 618, will find Lord Mansfield's Directions, for the Study of antient and modern Hiſtory, to the Duke of Portland, in the European Magazine for March 1791, pp. 182, 257. His recommendation of a courſe of ſtudy in law, to Mr. Drummond, is in the ſame volume, p. 418.

Yours, &c. D. H.

Original Documents concerning Mr. ROBERT WOOD's *Election at* All Souls College, Oxford, 1722. *(Concluded from p.* 722).

THE next morning, Wedneſday, the young gentleman, with his father and Dr. Harwood, took coach for London, having received directions from Doctors Commons to haſten to town; and the appeal was received by the archbiſhop, and orders ſent to the College to appear at Lambeth to anſwer thereto; which they doing by their ſyndick, nothing was done that day but matters of form, and adjourned to January 15th; when, the archbiſhop having taken his aſſeſſors, the College entered their proteſt againſt the appeal, alleging that the viſitor's power was local, and could not call them to Lambeth, though in great reſpect to his Grace they had obeyed; that in the caſe of elections he could not interpoſe, it being charged upon their conſciences, and therefore left to their judgement alone; that the viſitor's power was reſtrained to the members of the College; and therefore, the appellant not being of that body, his caſe was not cognizable before him. All which was largely pleaded by Serjeant Cheſhire, Mr. Wills, Sir Conſtantine Phipps, Dr. Phipps, Dr. Strahan, and Mr. Wilbraham (brother to one of the Fellows elect), for the College; and anſwered by Dr. Henchman and Dr. Andrew, the appellant not having retained any common lawyers, taking the caſe to be out of their way. But, the arguments on both ſides being very long, the farther hearing of the cauſe was deferred to January 25th; when, after a long debate that day too (for each day's pleading was not leſs than ſeven hours), the viſitor declared for his own juriſdiction, pronounced the admiſſion of two Fellows elect null and void, and, with the concurrence of all parties, appointed February ult. for hearing the merits of the cauſe. That day being come, the archbiſhop had called in to his aſſiſtance, beſides his former aſſeſſors, Mr. Baron Gilbert; but the College had not the good manners to appear, but dropped the cauſe without the formality of an excuſe; and, though the ſame counſel as acted for them (except Serjeant Cheſhire) attended, they declared they had no orders to ſpeak for the College, being retained only on behalf of the perſons elect. Upon which the College were pronounced contumacious; and, the fate of the elected depending upon the claim of the appellant, they proceeded to examine into it; and, becauſe ſo many of the common lawyers were on the other ſide, the appellant's counſel thought proper to take Serjeant Cummins that day in to their aſſiſtance, to anſwer points that were ſtarted in that profeſſion. And the buſineſs of this day was to prove, that the conſanguinity have a prior right, that their qualifications are poſitive and not comparative, and that they

are

are not, like common candidates, left to the caprice of a *cæteris paribus*. They entered into the proof of the appellant's relation, and offered the pedigree which he had exhibited to the College in evidence; but Baron Gilbert objected to this as of no validity in Weſtminſter-hall, and that the Heralds books themſelves were only allowed; but the difficulty of getting them, in this and the like caſes, where the viſitor has no power to command them, being urged, it was put upon the appellant to prove his deſcent ſome other way. It being agreed from the College Regiſter, that Nicholas Wood, in that pedigree mentioned, was a founder's kinſman, and admitted as ſuch, the whole iſſue of the appellant's relation was put upon his proving his deſcent from him. Thus the matter was adjourned unanimouſly to April 27, till the circuits were over, and a ſummons directed to the College then peremptorily to appear. During which time, commiſſions were given out to take the interrogatories on both ſides. That which was ſent to Oxford brought the depoſitions of the warden, and about ten of the Fellows. And for the appellant were ſeverally examined. April 27 being come, the archbiſhop attended by his three aſſeſſors. For the College appeared the ſame counſel as at the laſt hearing; and for the appellant was added to the former Serjeant Pengelly. The appellant's counſel proved his deſcent by an old Family Bible, wherein Nicholas Wood had entered the birth of all his children; and by the will of Edward, ſon of the ſaid Nicholas Wood, whereby he made his only ſon, Thomas Wood, his executor, and gave legacies to his ſeveral ſiſters as named in that Bible. Which Thomas Wood, then living, was father of E. Wood, who is the father of the appellant. And the pedigree delivered agreeing with this was allowed a corroborating evidence, though not ſufficient of itſelf, however, an unlucky objection being ſtarted by Dr. Phipps, that he was informed, that in the Heralds books it was remarked, that the deduction of the pedigree from Nicholas Wood was taken *ex informatione ejuſdem Thomæ juperſtitis*, and that the whole credit of the account depended upon his ſingle word, it occaſioned ſome ſhock, and the appellant's counſel were under a ſurprize, not having the books before them; but, as it fortunately happened, Mr. Curtis, King at Arms, whoſe curioſity led him to hear the cauſe, was preſent. He was, at the requeſt of the archbiſhop, prevailed upon to go with the proctors on both ſides (as by conſent was agreed) to the office, to inſpect the books, and make their report; and, waving the point for the preſent, that no time might be loſt, the counſel proceeded to prove the appellant's abilities, which, they ſaid, the archbiſhop might eaſily by examination ſatisfy himſelf in. And here reflexions were unworthily made in the depoſitions of the College upon oath, which were all read, but, by the counter-depoſitions of the appellant's father and Dr. Harwood, ſeemed not the ſenſe of the College at the time of election, and which appeared evidently falſe and ſcandalous upon the examination the appellant afterwards underwent by the archbiſhop's appointment. But one thing they objected to, which was very ſingular, and that was, ſeveral falſe concords were in his theme; but, when it was called for, they had burnt it, againſt common practice; and thus they ſtifled their own evidence. While theſe things were in debate, Mr. Auſtin and the two proctors returned with the books of the office, which he, with the conſent of the other heralds whom he found there, had leave to bring with him, which ſo fully anſwered all objections, and made out the pedigree ſo plain in all its parts, that Baron Gilbert declared there was no diſpute of it. Nothing more was entered *ex informatione*, but the derivation of his own children, which, ſaid they, is always allowed ſufficient. There were many other trifling objections made; a ſinking cauſe catching at every twig; and between five and ſix the court broke up, the archbiſhop declaring he would ſend his ſentence to the College in writing. About a fortnight after, the archbiſhop gave a commiſſion to Dr. Carter, his chaplain, and Mr. Chitchly, his ſecretary, to examine the appellant, whom they ſent for to Lambeth: and, upon trial, returned in anſwer, that they were well ſatisfied in his performances; and annexed his theme to their report for the archbiſhop's peruſal. Upon which the archbiſhop ordered a mandate to the College, to admit the appellant upon the terms of his claim within 15 days; at the ſame time profeſſing that he never received more ſatisfaction in any cauſe in his life; that he was well aſſured of the young gentleman's abilities; and that the College had done him great injuſtice. The mandate was ſerved upon the

the warden by the appellant, with a public notary, who received him with a ſort of contempt; and, though he waited on him ſeveral times in the ſpace preſcribed, yet he could not get a poſitive or a civil anſwer, but inſults towards himſelf, and harſh reflexions upon his friends. But, a day or two before the time expired, the warden, and Mr. Digby, one of the Fellows, applied to the archbiſhop againſt the mandate; who receiving them with more courteſy than from their undutiful behaviour they could reaſonably expect, and telling them he would adviſe with his aſſeſſors, and that they ſhould hear from him in a week's time, they returned to Oxford in a ſort of triumph, flattering themſelves that the archbiſhop would not inſiſt upon his mandate. But in a little time they found themſelves miſtaken; for, a ſecond mandate was ſent to Oxford, requiring the warden, under the penalty of ſuſpenſion, to admit the appellant within three days after ſight; which was ſerved upon the warden at his houſe at Cowley, near Oxford, Saturday, July 15, by the appellant, attended by a friend: which being thus peremptorily charged upon the warden, brought him to a better temper, and he now uſed the young gentleman with more civility. The Tueſday following he was admitted in the hall of the College, after taking the uſual oaths before the Fellows and a public notary, *ſocius et fundatoris conſanguineus*; when the warden, being conſcious how ill himſelf and the ſociety had uſed him, to heal matters as well as he could, told him he muſt forget what was paſt; which they, it is to be feared, will, in a worſe ſenſe, be too ready to do, if they are not frequently reminded by freſh claims; and it is to be hoped the reſt of the conſanguinity will take courage enough at every opportunity to aſſert their right, ſince Mr. Wood at ſo much expence and trouble, as a common benefactor to the founder's kindred, has thus generouſly opened the way, and judicially relieved an oppreſſed title.

Mr. URBAN, *Salop, May* 19.

IN Mr. Graves's "Recollections of Shenſtone," p. 37, mentioning the early part of his life, he ſays, "about this time Mr. Shenſtone wrote ſeveral little pieces of poetry, moſt of which, I believe, are buried in oblivion."

The incloſed little ballad was given me by an intimate acquaintance of Shenſtone, which he wrote at Broome, on his couſin Miſs Dolman taking ſome verſes left upon his table: this may be one alluded to above; it certainly was written about that time

Broome is a ſmall village on the border of Staffordſhire, near Hagley, (the ſeat of Lord Lyttelton). There Mr. Shenſtone ſpent ſome of his juvenile hours at his uncle Dolman's; and in this retirement he ſometimes amuſed himſelf by writing little pieces of poetry, as mentioned by his friend Graves. I have ſent a ſmall drawing of the Church (*plate III. fig. 1.*), as it appeared in 1786; it is not unlikely this may be the only one to be met with, though I have heard the friends of Shenſtone wiſh for a view, as it is a place mentioned in his works, and which his uncle Dolman, I have been informed, intended to have procured for him if he had taken orders. For a farther deſcription of Broome, ſee Gough's Camden Vol. II.

Yours, &c. A. H.

In Broome ſo neat, in Broome ſo clean,
In Broome all on the green;
O! there did I ſee as bright a laſs,
As bright as ever was ſeen.

Her hair was of that very brown,
That doth all browns excell;
And there's never a hair on all her head,
But curls delightful well.

O! what ſhall I do, the poet he ſaid,
My fate is paſt compare,
For ſhe takes all the verſes that ever I make,
And with them curls her hair.

But, would ſhe leave her curling craft,
And hie to the green-wood with me,
I'd carve my love on ev'ry bough,
And her name on ev'ry tree.

She twirls her hair ere break of day,
And makes ſo ſure a chain,
That never was heart entangled there
Did ever get looſe again.

But, would ſhe leave her curling craft,
And dwell in the green-wood with me;
I'd give her a bonnet as green as the graſs,
And a mantle down to her knee.

Alas! alas! and well-a-day!
This fooliſh heart of mine,
To think that a ſonnet ſo vile and mean,
Should tempt a laſs ſo fine.

There's never a nut in the filbert-hedge,
So brown as Chloe's hair;
And not a ſloe in the bramble buſh,
Can with her eyes compare.

Mr.

Fig. 1. BROOME CHURCH. P. 790.

Fig. 2. p. 791.

Fig. 3. p. 791.

Fig. 4. p. 791.

Fig. 5. p. 791.

Fig. 6. p. 801.

Mr. URBAN, *Fladbury, Aug.* 5.

I SEND you a tolerably exact drawing (*Pl. III. fig.* 2.) from an old croſs in this neighbourhood, which, if you think it as great a curioſity as I do myſelf, you will, perhaps, inſert in your curious and amuſing repoſitory. I lately diſcovered it faſtened in the wall of the chancel of *Cropthorn* church. As this chancel is itſelf very antient, and has not probably undergone any material repair or alteration for ſome centuries, we may reaſonable conclude the croſs fixed in it to be of the higheſt antiquity. There is, however, ſufficient *internal* evidence of this in its ſculpture, which, as to its intention, cannot now eaſily be made out, but ſeems altogether of the groteſque ſpecies. It ſhould be obſerved, that what, near its centre, ſeems to repreſent the head of a hart or buck, was by no means meant as ſuch, but is merely a piece broken off accidentally in that form.

Not far from the chancel wall, in which this croſs is fixed, is the broken ſhaft of an old church-yard croſs, of which I make no doubt but this more ornamented part once made the head. It is doubtleſs of Saxon workmanſhip; as is alſo the greater and unrenovated part of the church, of which the founder and exact date of erection are, I believe, unknown. Juſt on the weſtern edge of the church-yard is a large farm-houſe that was built upon the ruins of an antient ſeat (probably a hunting-reſidence) of the kings of Mercia, and where the famous *Offa*, as may be ſeen by his charters inſerted in *Hemingus*, much reſided. For farther particulars of this place, which is well worthy the notice of an antiquary, Dr. Naſh may be conſulted. This croſs having eſcaped his obſervation, I thought it merited ſome deſcription, and am,

Yours, &c. W. T.

P. S. It is the wiſh of many people in this country, that you would announce to your readers the ſpeedy publication (about Chriſtmas, I hope,) of the "Hiſtory and Antiquities of the Abbey and Borough of *Eveſham*." This work will be on rather a large ſcale, and ornamented with 7 or 8 very curious and well-executed engravings. The account of the Abbey, a very ſplendid and rich foundation, is not extracted from any records already in print; but almoſt entirely founded on two antient MS regiſters of the abbey, preſerved in the British Muſeum, one of them among the Cotton, and the other among the Harleian MSS. W. T.

Mr. URBAN, *Nottingham, July* 6.

I TRANSMIT you two drawings of an antient ſhoe and boot (*pl. III. fig.* 3. 4.) of the exact ſize of the originals. They were lately ſhewn to me by a friend of mine as great curioſities, on account of their *ſingular minuteneſs*; and, indeed, I make no doubt but they would be found worthy of that appellation, if their uſe could be aſcertained; but, not having heard any conjecture illuſtrating the purpoſe for which they might have been deſigned, and unable to form any myſelf, I ſhall conſider myſelf as being much obliged to any of your readers to favor me with an explanation.

They were found by a man ploughing in a field between 20 and 30 years ſince in the lordſhip of Little Paunton, a village in the neighbourhood of Grantham, incloſed in a box made of leather and tin; that ſide which is of leather is of the form of the ſole and heel of a ſhoe, and of a ſize ſufficiently large for a full-grown perſon; its correſponding ſide is of tin, and nearly of the ſame ſize and ſhape as the one juſt deſcribed; the third (for it has only three) is of the ſame metal, and nearly a parallelogram. Theſe are *all* connected by wire.

The boot and ſhoe are made of ſtrong leather, and are alſo ſewed with wire; but, notwithſtanding this, they are now in a ſtate of mouldering decay, and greatly mutilated, not by violence, but by *time*; this gives one reaſon to think that they are antient. To the boot is fixed a *wire ſpur, apparently* in the ſame manner as they are at this time, with two leather ſtraps, though the lower only now remains.

This (I am ſorry to ſay) is all the information reſpecting them I am able to procure; but am willing to hope that even theſe data, trifling as they are, will be found to throw ſuch light on the ſubject as will enable ſome one of your antiquarian readers to ſolve this difficulty, which is totally inexplicable by

Yours, &c. C. T.

Mr. URBAN, *Aug.* 16.

THE braſs plate from which the incloſed drawing (*pl. III. fig.* 5.) was made, is on a Purbeck grave-ſtone in the North chancel of the church of St. John the Baptiſt, Margate. The ſhields containing the arms, which were, three lions rampant between two bars dancetté,

dancetté, are torn off, as, probably, will soon be the fate of the effigies and of the inscription, which is,

"Hic iacet Joh'es Daundelyon, gentilman. qui obiit in die invencionis S'ce Crucis, anno ab incarnatione D'ni nostri Jh'u Cristi Millimo CCCXLII; cui' ai'e ppicietur De's. Amen."

As they are now loosened from the stone; fearing that some sacrilegious hand will convey them away, I have forwarded the drawing to your Repository, where it may brave the attacks of Time, and every other enemy to antiquities. Yours, &c. Z. C.

Mr. URBAN, *Sept.* 3.

I SHALL consider myself as greatly obliged to any of your readers who will inform me, if there exists any account of the celebrated tree in Hainault forest, Essex, called the Fairlop oak; it seems to have escaped the notice of Camden and his Continuator.

The tree is at present fenced round with a paling five feet high, and dressed with Mr. Forsyth's composition, to preserve it from decay. On one of the limbs of the tree is fixed a board, with this inscription: "All good Foresters are requested not to hurt this old tree, a plaster having been lately applied to his wounds." Some years past, a Mr. Day, of Wapping, used annually to go and dine with his friends on beans and bacon under this tree; from which circumstance arose the fair which is now held three every year, *viz.* on the 2d of July. A CONSTANT READER.

Mr. URBAN, *Sept.* 4.

THE account of the use of the Elder in preventing the loss the farmer frequently sustains from the destruction and voraciousness of various insects, though formerly published in the Philosophical Transactions, which seldom fall into the hands of the middling rank of people, deserves, I think, a place in your useful publication, which is much more diffused among all ranks.

The letter from Mr. Christopher Cullet is in the Philosophical Transactions, 1772, art. 23: whence you will copy it if you think it may be useful to the publick, which I think it may undoubtedly be*.

Let me, at the same time, add part of a letter from the most beneficent promoter of natural knowledge, Mr. Peter Collison, on the management of sheep, in respect to their migrations from the mountains to the warmer plains in Spain. In that account he observes, "that a somewhat similar custom may be practised in this island to advantage, with this difference, that the highest grounds should be chosen for their winter residence, proper shelter being made for them; and the wetter low-lands for their summer pasture." One certain advantage might result from this practice, *viz.* that it might in a great measure prevent the *rot* in sheep, which, especially in wet summers, proves exceedingly destructive to these useful animals. How far it might influence the quality of their wool time would shew.

"Planting," Mr. Collison used to say, "and gardening, supply a fund of entertainment, the most lasting and rational of any occupation in this life, for country gentlemen. The trees which we ourselves have planted, the fruits we have raised, and the plants we have cultivated, seem to be like our children, a kind of new creation. Their shade, their taste, their fragrance, and their beauties, affect us with a richer repast than any other circumstances. What pleasing scenes would (he observes) lie open to young men of fortune devoted to such amusements! Each succeeding year produces fresh shades, other fruits, fresh beauties, and brings besides most certain profit! To behold the rising grove, barrenness made fertile, our country improved, ourselves made useful and happy, and posterity enriched!."

When on this favourite subject, a very natural reflexion often escaped him, "that he seldom knew a man, possessed of a taste for such pleasures, who was not, at the same time, temperate and virtuous." AGRICOLA.

Mr. URBAN, *Derby, July* 9.

THE DISHLEY FARM, by BAKEWELL, has been so repeatedly described by various writers, that little, if any thing, of novelty can be expected from a new observer. The neatness of the hedge-rows, cleanness of the grounds, &c. cannot fail to attract the notice of an attentive traveller as he passes; and the general civility of the servants to a stranger, &c. (for, there is no inn where you can leave your horse,) calls forth more than common gratitude for the favours conferred on one unknown either in person or by name.

The two veteran Herds, proud of their office, of their master, and their service, each

* This kind correspondent will find it already printed, vol. XLIII. p. 502. EDIT.

each armed with their ſtaff of office (hazel-ſticks), ſelect and bring forth the different cattle according to the regularly-eſtabliſhed cuſtom and diſcipline of the place, explaining, in proper terms and in an uncultivated but pleaſing manner, the ſuperior or different qualities of individuals, but "that maſter, if preſent," could have explained matters much better (Mr. Bakewell was then in London). And yet they executed their office ſo completely, that enquiry was made how long in that ſervice? A JOHN BREEDEN ſince the year the king was crowned, or 32 years; WILLIAM ARNOLD, the other Herd, about 20.

WILLIAM PERT, who ſuperintends the Horſes, has been nearly 40 years; but, during that time, has been abſent a few years. Several 10 or 12 years; and no one is taken into the ſervice for a leſs term than four years.

The different breeds of Sheep kept on the farm are brought together, pair ſide by ſide, which then are under the immediate eye of the ſpectator; who, if no judge of cattle, cannot fail to obſerve a difference, when ſo diſtinctly marked out in the ſeparate joints and points of each individual; and which, after viewing alive, the carcaſes of different breeds, preſerved whole in pickle, and hung up ſide by ſide, may be viewed again, to examine the thickneſs of fleſh and fat on each, ſmallneſs of offal, and, again, the ſkeleton, with diſtinct bones, heads, ribs, &c. of the different breeds, to take another comparative view, and mark the difference. In this room are alſo preſerved in pickle, and ſhewn, ſome joints of beef, the relicks of *Old Comely*, the parent-mother of the flock, who lived to the advanced age of 26, when exiſtence became burdenſome; ſhe was ſlaughtered about two years ſince. The fat of a ſurloin on the outſide meaſured about four inches thick.

The ſhew of Tups had been cloſed the day before our arrival, a limited time being allowed for the purpoſe of hiring for the ſeaſon, which had been regularly announced in the papers; after which they are not admitted to be ſeen till the ſucceeding ſeaſon. Much company at the farm the day before for that purpoſe; amongſt whom ſome foreigners.

Mr. Honeyborne, the nephew of Mr. Bakewell, attended us round the farm; viewed the *different ſucceſſions of crops* of cabbages, drilled wheat, barley, &c. in all the fields of which are generally ſpecimens of broad-caſt, to ſhew the comparative difference. The drill is preferred. But the grand article of huſbandry is the irrigated ground, about 200 acres, from a ſtream collected carefully ſome diſtance, and which, in part, is carried round the farm for more than a mile, the lower part of which is flooded in portions according to the degree of water which falls in each ſeaſon. A mill is fed from the ſame ſource; but the water is of ſo great eſtimation in improving the lands, that the mill is ſuffered to ſtand rather than the fields ſhould be abridged of their proper allowance; patches of which, in a variety of places, are kept dry, or prevented from this improving ſource; and the barrenneſs of which is very evident by the appearance of ruſhes, coarſer and poorer graſs. In another place, one part manured with dung from the yard, and the neighbourhood flooded; favour in the watering part. Afterwards, different patches, flooded and not flooded, to the amount of about 20 diviſions; the ſuperiority in favour of water clearly evident. Again; the ſame experiment is varied, in bringing water from a ſpring, the ſame which is uſed for culinary purpoſes in the kitchen, and this contraſted in patches, and oppoſite to the patches watered from the canal; and even here the evidence is decidedly in favour of the water, but whether in favour of the water from the ſpring or ſtream I regret that I did not pay ſufficient attention. And again; the drainings from the yard are brought into one point, and, mixing with the water, are carried over certain fields beneath the farm, by which they are rendered ſo fertile, that this preſent year ſome parts have already been mowed twice, the firſt of which was on the laſt day of April. The laſt year they had four cuttings, the graſs from which is appropriated for the uſe of ſoiling the three-year-old heifers, which are kept in the houſe and worked, horſes, bulls, and ſome other cattle, which are not turned out to graſs. Beſides watering the grounds, this ſtream of water is converted into other uſeful purpoſes; it is formed into a narrow canal, and runs very ſilent, having but little fall; upon which boats are conſtructed to carry the manure from the yard, and the produce of the fields, when reaped, to the farm-yard; and, of late

late years, the turnips have been thrown into this ſtream, and have, without farther trouble, been waſhed and carried down; till, on their arrival at their deſtined port, a ſervant waits, and ſcoops them out on the banks.

A wharf is alſo conſtructed, whereupon are landed cabbages, &c. ſo contrived as to be on a level with the canal, and renders the labour of throwing them into carts the eaſier than if the men had the trouble to lift them the height of the cart; alſo, when dung is brought from the yard, the ground is ſo raiſed as to require only looſening the cart, and thence toſſing it immediately into the boat.

Mr. Bakewell uſes no waggons, but prefers the light ſingle-horſe carts.

On different ſpots are planted clumps of willows (called the Dutch willow); ſome of theſe as if for ornament, ſome for ſhelter, and ſome, when no other place offered, near the building, along the hedge-rows; the quickſets or thorns of which ſeem not to be injured by being overſhadowed and dropped upon by theſe overbearing neighbours. A lot of theſe is in rotation regularly cut down every ſeven years (from which appears the number of plantations), and, beſides handles for rakes, pitchforks, and other tools, are applied to many uſeful purpoſes on the farm, as guarding new-planted hedges, &c. Their uſes are various, and prove a great ſaving of expence on many occaſions; a large ſtack of which, ready peeled and reared on the end, appears in the farm-yard; the bark from which is, as ſoon as ſtripped from the wood, tied up in ſheaves or bundles. Such is the general neatneſs practiſed through every department, that there is not the leſt appearance of ſlovenlineſs, or waſte, or inattention of any kind, apparent, in the example above noticed, inſtead of a litter, as is too frequently practiſed. How much extraordinary time has this neat practice exhauſted? Probably, in the iſſue, none; for, the portion of time ſpent in the act of tying-up in bundles is next to nothing. The leſs ſpace occupied by the bark is very evident, and the neatneſs of the appearance is very ſtriking. If they are to be removed, or applied to any purpoſe, *e. g.* to lay for the bottom of corn or hay ſtacks, the former trouble of tying-up is inſtantly repaid by the facility of the removal, and without any *loſs of the article. Upon* urgent occaſions, *theſe peelings are* occaſionally applied as bottoms of ſtacks; but around the yard are already formed for uſe bottoms of brick, ſo conſtructed as to ſecure the ſtacks of corn from the weather, and, as much as may be, from the vermin.

In the yard are ſeen varieties of carriages, different implements in huſbandry, both of the old and new ſchool, ploughs and harrows upon almoſt every conſtruction; plain and ſpiked rollers, &c. in varieties, and in great abundance, ſimple, neat, uſeful, and movable racks, for feeding horſes, call forth the attention. To prevent the horſes quarrelling or injuring one another during the conteſt, there is only one aperture at each corner. The neareſt diviſion is appropriated for their corn, and in the center part a rack for the hay. One pair of ſhafts ſerves to take on and off, and move the whole or any number of the racks to any part of the farm. Adjoining the houſe is a ſmith's ſhop, where two men are generally employed in making and repairs for the farm*, &c.

The grounds adjoining the houſe ſeem of a ſwampy nature, and yet water is brought over the ſame from a ſmall rivulet, that it may be overflown; but, by good management and well-conducted drains, &c. the inconveniences which would ariſe from the ſtagnant water are overcome. The gardens are neat, and ſeem cultivated more for utility than ſhow, and in them are fiſh-ponds well ſtored and ſupplied with water from the rivulet above noticed. The garden, I have been told, is ſometimes irrigated.

In one particular ſtye are conveniences for meaſuring and weighing the food of the hogs, and alſo noting down the ſame, which may be done by any ſervant with a piece of chalk already lying upon the ſpot, till it can be

* Swampy ground may, with propriety, be compared to a ſponge full of water: when the ſtagnant water is carried off by proper drains (as is the caſe here), the ground, like the ſponge deprived of its water, occupies leſs ſpace; and water, which is a heavy body, beſides fertilizing the land, by its ſpecific gravity conſolidates the particles of the earth ſtill cloſer together by running over the ſurface and which is ſuppoſed to add another cauſe of fertility. Since writing the article, I have been told that Mr. Bakewell's obſervation is—"Throw water upon the ground from whatever quarter you can obtain it, provided there are no pernicious qualities, as minerals, &c. in the water."

entered in a more regular manner upon paper in a proper book. This contrivance is the moſt ſimple that can be imagined, in order to prevent miſtakes, and to render the experiments concluſive. There is alſo a weighing machine in the ſtye, particularly appropriated for the purpoſe of weighing the ſwine which are undergoing the experiments; nine in number, divided into claſſes of three in each department, are under experiment.

After an agreeable range through the whole of what is uſually exhibited, we were invited to partake of, and were hoſpitably entertained with, a good and plentiful dinner, good ale, and after dinner a bottle of good wine, during which we were alſo entertained with good and inſtructive converſation, and preſſed to ſtay a longer time in the moſt hoſpitable and cordial manner. It was with pleaſure we entered into theſe cultivated premiſes; it was with regret we departed from this manſion of conviviality, with gratitude for the favours conferred, with ſatisfaction for the pleaſure we had enjoyed!

The gentleneſs of the different kinds of cattle has been frequently noticed by others, and ſhould not paſs the attention of any obſerver. This meekneſs of ſpirit ſeems to run through the individual of every ſpecies exhibited, from the gallant Stallion to the veteran Bull. At an age when moſt of his brethren are either foaming and bellowing with rage and madneſs, or have ſuffered the ſtroke of the axe for their frequent delinquencies and violences committed; *old C*, a ſon of the old parent *Comely*, has all the gentleneſs of a lamb in his looks and in his actions. Gently treated himſelf, he harbours no rancour, but affectionately licks the hand of his feeder; ſcratch him, and he will bow himſelf down for this kindly office to his benefactor. This old ſervant feeds within doors, nor is he any longer an hireling to his neighbours. He retired with all the dignity of majeſty, as if conſcious of his own ſuperiority! J. H.

Mr. URBAN, *Aug.* 31.

WHEN the act to eſtabliſh the Agriculturian Society, the tendency of whoſe efforts will be to convey happineſs to the human race, was paſſing the Houſe of Commons, Mr. Pitt was continually accuſed with *creating* a job, *to gratify his own tools and dependents. The abſolute falſehood of this* prejudgement of the party will be ſeen by the liſt of noblemen and gentlemen, inſerted in our laſt, p. 763, which was never exceeded, or perhaps equalled, in honour, in property, or in love for their country, in any age of the world.

Let every Briton contemplate this liſt of noble, right honourable, and honourable, Agriculturians; and then lay his hand upon his heart, and aſk whether this ſociety is *a job*; or rather, will he not join with Mr. Pitt in his laconic ſarcaſtic reply to the unfounded inſinuations of one of the party: "The Honourable Gentleman will be pleaſed to wait until the ſociety is formed; when, with his *great* ſagacity, he perhaps may diſcover, that the beſt and moſt ſolid intereſt of the kingdom is the only object?" The Patent is already prepared, according to the tenor of the act; and the Society will ſoon meet, and adopt rules and regulations.

Yours, &c. A PRACTICAL FARMER.

Mr. URBAN, *Barnſtaple, Aug.* 11.

HOWEVER excellent a painting may be, how much ſoever it may be deſerving of admiration, the chief intereſt of an hiſtorical picture ariſes from the fidelity with which it is believed to repreſent a veriſimilitude of the actors of the ſcene; for, what wiſh is more anxious than that of contemplating the features of the man whoſe actions have claimed regard, or excited deteſtation? what deſire more ardent than that of tracing in the lineaments the latent paſſions which have influenced the conduct? On this account it is that I obſerve, with much pleaſure, Mr. Copley's ſolicitude to obtain a ſight of ſuch original portraits as may ſerve to illuſtrate his intended picture of the 5th of January. If he has not been ſucceſsful in obtaining the ſight of a larger picture, I am happy to have it in my power to direct him to a miniature, ſaid to be that of Sir Bevil Grenville. It came into the family of its preſent poſſeſſor, a gentleman of family and fortune in my neighbourhood, with his grandmother, a daughter of Sir Edmund Prideaux, a family nearly connected, as I have been informed, with the Grenvilles. The picture, moſt exquiſitely painted, repreſents a man in armour; the complexion delicately fair; the hair, red and flowing, is ſeparated over the forehead; the eyes uncommonly piercing. He wears muſtaches, and appears to be about forty years of age. It muſt ha

have been a ſtriking likeneſs. The picture is ſet in a gold-enamelled caſe; the portrait being concealed by a lid which cloſes with a claſp. It was worn on the neck as a locket, one ſide of which is moſt richly ſtudded with diamonds, emeralds, opals, and rubies: the locket is an oval, about two inches long, and an inch and an half broad, at leaſt as well as I can recollect, for it is ſome time ſince I ſaw it. I ſhould not, however, omit to ſay, that near the left ſhoulder are two initials, D. G. Till I ſaw theſe letters, I believed it to have been painted by the famous Cooper; and, ſhould his Chriſtian name have begun with a D, might not the tail of the G have been merely a flouriſh of the C. I do not remember to have read any deſcription of Sir Bevil's perſon; but, from that which I have given, you or Mr. Copley may probably be enabled to determine the authenticity of the miniature. W. WAVELL.

Mr. URBAN, *Aug.* 13.

OBSERVING, in p. 522, an extract from Haſted's Hiſtory of Kent, p. 397, in which there is a great miſtake, I beg your permiſſion to correct it, that in any future edition, it may be ſet right. William Ball Waring, of Dunſton, in Berks, eſq. married Mary, eldeſt daughter and co-heireſs of Sir Orlando *Humfreys, of Jenkins, in the pariſh of Barking, in Eſſex*, bart. and Ellen, his wife, by whom he had no ſurviving iſſue in 1737, and died 11 Auguſt, 1746. The manor of Jenkins, which was formerly ſubordinate to the paramount manor of Barking, or the monaſtery, was (1698) the property of Sir Thomas Fanſhawe, knt. who left two daughters his heirs; of whom one died unmarried, and the other, Suſan, was married to the Hon. Baptiſt Noel, half brother to the firſt, and father to the third, Earl of Gainſborough. Thoſe two ladies ſold the manor (before 1727) to Sir William Humfreys, knt. and bart. ſo created November 30, 1714; elected alderman of Cheap Ward within the city of London, July 29, 1707, having ſerved the office of ſheriff in 1704-5, as he did that of mayor in 1714-15; and was tranſlated to the ward of Bridge Without, being then ſenior alderman of the city, January 25, 1732-3. He was alſo member for the *borough of Marlborough* in 1714; and *a director of the Bank* from 1719 to 1729; *and died in October*, 1735. He was ſucceeded by his ſon and heir, Sir Orlando abovementioned, who died at Jenkins, June 14, 1737, aged 59, and was buried in the pariſh-church, having had three ſons, who died before him, and two daughters, Mary, wife of William Ball Waring, eſq. and Ellen Wintour Humfreys, married December 3, 1741, to Thomas Gore, eſq. a younger brother of the family of Tring, in Herts, and afterward member for the borough of Cricklade, from whom the eſtate came by marriage to Smart Lethieullier, eſq. lord of the neighbouring manor of Alderſbroke, an attentive and reſpectable F. S. A. who died, leaving only a daughter, now the wife of Edward Hulſe, eſq. (eldeſt ſon of Sir Edward Hulſe, bart.), the preſent repreſentative of theſe families, who has two ſons, and perhaps other children.

Your correſpondent S. E. p. 536, needs only to apply to any Scotſman *of the true blood*, and he will receive an immediate anſwer why Mr. Bruce places the arms of Scotland in the firſt quarter, and, *pari ratione*, why the unicorn, the antient ſupporter of the Scots arms, is placed on the dexter ſide of the eſcutcheon, as the lion is on the ſiniſter, in every place where the royal arms appear in that kingdom. E.

Mr. URBAN, *Sept.* 4.

IN p. 439, col. 1, of your vol. LXI. Profeſſor Ward is introduced as having promiſed Dr. Jortin* ſome remarks on Doletus; which, however, never came into Dr. Jortin's hands. Having an opportunity of conſulting the Profeſſor's MS Collections, I find only the following memorandum relative to Dolet:

"Being informed that Dr. Jortin is writing the Life of Eraſmus, it may not be thought improper to obſerve that, in Dr. Knight's Life of him, no notice is taken of Stephen Dolet among the other antagoniſts of that great man. Whereas Dolet, in ſeveral parts of his *Commentarii Linguæ Latinæ*, as likewiſe in a particular treatiſe, intituled, *Dialogiſmus de Imitatione Ciceroniana*, reflects ſeverely upon him as an inveterate enemy to the Ciceronians of that age; though after his death he thought fit to give him a great encomium; as Julius Scaliger, another of his adverſaries, has alſo done."

Several curious extracts from his works are alſo copied into Dr. Ward's *Animerſaria*, in which they thus occur:

"Excerpta Miſcellanea, de Imitatione, ex

* See his "Tracts," II. 185.

Stepha

Stephani Doleti Commentariis Linguæ Latinæ, ſub Vocabulo *Eloquentia*, tom. I. p. 1227.

"Ejuſdem de Eraſmo Scriptiſque ejus Judicium, ſub Voce *conſiſtere*. Ib. p. 1082.

"Ejuſdem Reprehenſio Eraſmi, ſub Vocabulo *Dignitas*.

"Ejuſdem de Eraſmo lenius Judicium, in Vocabulo *Adjutor*. Ib. p. 88.

"Ejuſdem de Eraſmi Dialogo Ciceroniano Cenſura. Ex Epiſtola ad Budæum.

"Ejuſdem de Literarum ſuo Tempore progreſſu Narratio, ſub Vocabulo *Litera*. Tom. I. p. 1156.

"Ejuſdem de Vocabulis geminatis. De ridicula quorundam Ciceronianorum Superſtitione, De Proverbialibus Scriptoribus, ſub Voce *Reſpublica*, Tom. I. p. 264. Tom. II. Sub Voce *oportere*. "Tribulare pro torquere, &c." Sub Voce *Paciſci*. Tom. II. p. 151: "Ode dicolos diſtrophos in obitum Eraſmi Roterodami *."

"Ex Reſponſionis ad Convicia Floridi Sabini, Parte prima."

At the end of this laſt extract is the following:

"N B. In titulo hujus libri, ut etiam alius, *De Imitatione Ciceroniana adverſus* eundem *F. S.* vocat. ſe *Gallum Aurelium*; at in *Commentariis* nuncupat *Aurelianum*."

"Stephan. Doletus natus eſt Genabi Galliæ Celticæ, urbe pulcherrima: hodie Aurelianum dicitur. Comm. tom. I. p. 938.

"Præceptor Symone Villanovano uſus eſt in Linguæ Latinæ puritate, arteque rhetorica, diſcendis. Ib. 1178.

"Commentarios ſuos edidit ann. 1536 ad ann. ætat. 27 provectus. Ib. in Epiſt. ad Bud.

"De Opinione librorum argumentum. De animæ mortalitate vel immortalitate ſententias, ſimul varia de religione judicia, ſectaſque hominum in Deo colendo diverſas, diſcutimus iis libris qui de opinione a nobis poſteritati relinquentur, ut nos plane viros vixiſſe intelligas, non ineptiis cruciatos elanguiſſe. Sub voc. *Pulmonum*. Tom. II. p. 414.

"Agnoſcit Chriſtum. Soteria dicuntur pro die qua Servatorem Chriſtum anniverſario luctu proſequi inſtitutum eſt, ſupplicio ſalutari affectum et extinctum. Sub voc. *Arbitrium*.

"Vid. plura de illo, Maittaire *Annal. typ. t. III. par. I.* 9. Et *Indic. p.* 348."

Thus far the Profeſſor.

In Jortin's "Eraſmus," II. 723, we are told, that "Duchat ſays that the picture and the elogium of Doletus are to be found in the *Icones* of Beza. They are not (as Jortin obſerves) in the edition of Geneva, 1580." But for "Beza" we ſhould probably ſubſtitute "Reuſner;" as, in the ſecond part of his *Icones*, Baſil. 1589, octavo, occurs "Stephanus Doletus Aurelius Gallus," over his print; under which is this diſtich by Nicolaus Reuſnerus:

"Cuncta dolans ad anuſſim, examino cuncta Doletus:
Me tamen & rurſus Muſica turba dolat."
N. R.

On the oppoſite page are three ſarcaſtic copies of verſes "In Steph. Doletum: Jul. Cæſ. Scaligeri."

In Daniel George Morhof's "Polyhiſtor Literarius," lib. IV. cap. 9, ſect. 11, is a ſhort mention of Dolet. See alſo Baillet's "Jugemens des Savans" in ſeveral places; and Schelhorn's "Amœn. Hiſt. Eccleſ. et Lit." I. 866.

Dr. Jortin pronounces the verſes of Dolet on the death of Eraſmus as "good for nothing," in his "Remarks on the Works of Eraſmus," as publiſhed by Le Clerc. See his ſecond volume of the Life of Eraſmus, pp. 132, 133. Are theſe the verſes tranſlated by your correſpondent in vol. LXII. p. 1039? If ſo, Who ſhall decide when critics diſagree?

In *Gent. Mag.* for 1703, p. 649, col. 1, the ſecond verſe ſhould ſtand thus:

"Dear lovely offſpring from the womb of morn;"

and, in the laſt extract, we ſhould read, "enthuſiaſt Fancy." as in p. 664, col. 1.

In col. 2 of p. 649, the compliment, alluded to in l. 10, was ſurely paid by Ruhnkenius in his elegant elogium of Hemſterhuis: in l. penult. read "nobler; and in p. 650, col. 1, l. 3, read "beating." J. L.

Mr. URBAN, *Eveſham, Aug.* 9.

I AM a conſtant reader of your very valuable Magazine, and for the firſt time trouble you with a few lines, occaſioned by a letter ſigned J. H. p. 611. It is a very unpleaſant circumſtance to make unfavourable mention of the dead; but J. H's obſervations on the late Mr. Jeffreys may induce the publick to entertain an opinion of him, which I am "very ſorry" to ſay I think he did not deſerve. At Stratford upon Avon, and its neighbourhood, from "his unaſſuming manner, and remarkable modeſty of deportment," he certainly found ſupport, in having a long liſt of ſubſcribers attended with as many half-crowns; and at Eveſham he likewiſe found a conſiderable degree of "diſtinguiſhed eſteem," which I am concerned to inform you he did not take away. When

* *This is elegantly tranſlated by your learned vindicator of Dolet in p. 1039.*

he had been in Eveſham about three weeks, I met with him in company; and, on enquiry of him, I found he had not at that time explored either the field of battle where the barons of England, under Simon Montfort, encountered the royal army in the year 1265, or ſeen the curious remains of the abbey of Eveſham, neither of which places were diſtant half-a-mile from his inn.

He uſually lay in bed, as I am informed, till one or two in the afternoon; and ſoon after, with ſuch company as a public kitchen afforded, ſpent the remainder of the day, doubtleſs employed in collecting ſubject-matter for his intended publications.

In a few weeks after the time I met with him, he ſuddenly decamped, and, unfortunately for his landlord, totally forgot to pay the charge for his board and lodging, as well as to mention where he might be applied to in caſe freſh ſubſcribers ſhould offer. It is but juſtice to add, that he was an entertaining and agreeable companion.

Yours, &c. J. C——,

A Subſcriber to the "Traveller's Guide."

Mr. URBAN, *Aug.* 15.

HAVING ſeen, in the letters of ſome of your correſpondents, cenſures upon Government for its *remiſſneſs* in *quelling* the late riots at Birmingham, and its *lenity* in *puniſhing* the rioters; I ſhould apprehend the following extract from Dr. Cooper's Charge* to the *Grand Jury* at the *Beccles Seſſions*, in April laſt, p. 15, alluding to the ſame ſubject, would be acceptable to many of your readers. Yours, &c. A.

"There cannot be eaſily produced a ſtronger proof of the neceſſity there is for imparting GREAT ENERGY to the executive power of a Government, and of the variations there are in the *ſame* man's ſpeculative opinions under different circumſtances, than that which the conduct of ſome perſons in this kingdom lately afforded. For, the very moment *their own* peace and *comforts* were barbarouſly invaded, their property deſtroyed, and their lives endangered, though the *great end* of their *political writings* had been to inſpire their readers with a total *irreverence* and *diſreſpect* for the *grand ſource* of the *Executive Power* in this kingdom,—though they had even viewed with approbation and exultation *ſimilar* proceedings to a much greater extent, and of much greater magnitude, in a neighbouring kingdom; and had *even indulged themſelves in rapturous viſions of that time, when perſons*, enlightened and inflamed by their works, ſhould pull down the whole Conſtitution of this country, both civil and eccleſiaſtical;—yet, as ſoon as *they themſelves were in danger*, they *loudly* and *repeatedly* complained of the INEFFICACY of the EXECUTIVE POWER, both *civil* and *military*, to *their* defence and protection."

* *See our Review, p. 831.* EDIT.

Mr. URBAN, *Aug.* 10.

YOUR correſpondents, to whoſe kindneſs many others as well as myſelf are obliged, may have it in their power to contribute their endeavours in reſcuing from oblivion, by any biographical anecdotes, that ingenious mechanick Joſhua Naylor, to whom the architectural world are indebted for his plan and elevation of the King of Portugal's palace, Maſſoro, and who was patroniſed by the illuſtrious William Auguſtus, Duke of Cumberland.

From the obſervations of a friend, I was particularly induced, at a late viſit to Cranburn lodge (the ſeat of his Royal Highneſs of Glouceſter), to enquire after a variety of mechanical works of the ſame J. N. I conſulted my Note-book; and as, in a ſketch hereafter, I was ſhewn the articles I wiſhed, and naturally, from my directions, expected them as deſcribed, I was minute in my queries, but could gain no farther than general anſwers. I have ſince conſulted the Tour through Great Britain, and other ſimilar works; but, whether from want of curioſity, or other cauſe, they are totally ſilent.

I am ſince informed that Paul Sandby, eſq. might be able to throw ſome light on the character of the perſon I enquire after, or, at all events, might contribute his aſſiſtance towards a perfect catalogue of the mechanical works, which are extant, of the ſame, and conducted under his patron.

If my enquiries ſhould in any reſpect be gratified, it is my intention to graft them among the ſketches (already in my poſſeſſion) of one of his pupils, and attempt a ſmall biographic tract to his memory, acknowledging thoſe favours, with the requeſt that the communicators will accept a preſentation copy of the ſame.

In concluſion, I have only to ſubjoin my promiſed ſketch.

1. In a cabinet, a very curious collection of gold figures, called "Golden Miners," divided into three partitions, which were made (or rather mended), and upon mechanical principles, to move by ſingle partitions, or collectively.

My

My informant added, "that they were a present from the Queen of Hungary, and, when they came to England, were broke into thousands of pieces; that the "great" Lord Albemarle recommended J. N. to his Royal Highness, who put them in motion; but, from the death of J. N. they had been totally unserviceable."

II. The model of a ship, complete, entirely constructed of the spice-clove. My companion and myself were struck with astonishment at the incredible labour which must have been exerted on this performance.

III. A representation of the galley-slaves as chained to their oars, with their distinct actions in their horrid slavery.

This, though equally ingenious, together with a variety of other articles which did not command our strict attention, finished (for want of time) the complete pleasure we most probably should have received in our way through the other parts of the house. I learnt, in conversation from our informant, that there was a "most surprising clock" made by him, which was raffled for at Leicester-house in the life-time of our gracious king's father; and also a bridge, which she called the Belvidere. If information can be added in favour of these two articles, it may probably fill up a chasm in my narrative.

May it not be in the power of George Naylor, esq. of the Heralds College, to grant us some little assistance? And, if this meets your approbation, Sylvanus Urban's kindness will, I am sure, gain the urbanity of his heraldic friend.

Yours, &c. M. R.

Mr. URBAN, *Aug.* 12.

THE gentleman who enquires after Casimir, the poet, p. 610, will receive much information from one of Dr. Knox's Essays, which is written expressly on the subject. I believe the whole of his works were never attempted in English. Nor do I think any person is likely to undertake such a translation, unless he be a Roman Catholick, as many of his pieces turn expressly upon the peculiarities of the Romish church. Dr. Watts seems to have been the most familiar with him of any of our English poets. In some places he translates, or imitates, and refers to Casimir. But, almost in innumerable others, in various parts of his works, he borrows and makes *no acknowledgement, except a kind of general one, in the* Preface to his Lyric Poems. One of his hymns is little more than a translation from Casimir*; and there are others where particular turns of thought, as well as expressions, are evidently borrowed from him, besides very many unacknowledged parts of his *Horæ Lyræ*. The late pious Mr. Hervey, who certainly was no poet, attempted part of an ode from Casimir with considerable success†. I am sensible that Dr. Watts by no means ranks high in the poetical world. The soft smoothness of his numbers, in my opinion, borders on effeminacy; and, if his works were published, with references at the foot of the page to authors from whom he has borrowed, no vast share of originality would fall to his lot. But yet there is one peculiarity of his religious pieces which renders them valuable—they are level to the capacities of the lowest orders of mankind. You will excuse me, Mr. Urban, if I say, that I have heard very poor people, on a dying bed, repeat some of his verses with an emphasis that would have stopped the mouth of an Infidel. In this view, I esteem them very highly. But when I exercise the judgement of a scholar, or a critick, they appear in a very different light. Nevertheless, whatever they are as to merit, Casimir was certainly his exemplar. From him he has borrowed and copied more than any one will suppose till he takes the trouble of comparing them together.

U. U.

Mr. URBAN, *Aug.* 8.

WHENEVER any literary doubt arises, to whom can we with more propriety apply, for its removal, than to you? The advantages arising to literary knowledge from the opportunities, of this kind, which your work affords, are too obvious to point out, and too many to enumerate. It is sufficient to observe, that on every occasion we fly to you to discover our ignorance, and with the best intention (a never-disappointed intention) that it may be instructed.

It has long then been a subject of dispute by whom the "History of England (in a Series of Letters from a Nobleman to his Son," (in 2 vols. 12mo.) was written. Whilst some name Lyttelton as the writer, others ascribe it to

* Compare Hymn IV. book II. with Casim. Epod. V.

† Reflexions on a Flower Garden. Casimir, lib. IV. od. XVIII.

Chesterfield,

Chesterfield, and a third part to Orrery *. Now, to ascertain the fact, all that seems necessary is, that, through the medium of your publication, we may be informed who the "noble ancestor" is, from whose works the following quotation (Letters *ad finem*) is taken.

"When all is done, human life is, at the best, but like a froward child, that must be played with and humoured a little to keep it quiet till it falls asleep, and then the care is over"

It should appear to me that Lord Orrery is the author; since I believe no one is acquainted with a *noble* literary ancestor either of Lyttelton or of Chesterfield; but it is a matter of notoriety that the ancestors of Orrery are enrolled amongst the citizens of the republic of letters. Be this, however, as it may, do you inform us, Mr. Urban, by whom the passage quoted was written, and in which of his writings it is to be found.

The *anonymous* editor, in his preface, asserts that he has some claim to the work in question. He does not, however mention whence his claim arises.

Yours, &c. J. H.

Mr. URBAN, *Aug.* 14.

WILL you permit me, through the channel of your valuable Miscellany, to ask Dr. Woodville why the following plants were omitted in his Medical Botany lately finished? viz.

Piper Cubeba.—Hordeum distichon.—Triticum hybernum.—Avena sativa.—Santalum album.—Amyris Elemifera.—Myroxylon perniferum.—Saxifraga granulata.—Ptero carpus santalinus.—Stalagmitis Cambogioides.—Boletus igniarius, and *Cocos butyracea*.

They are inserted, together with those which he has figured and described, in the systematic catalogues prefixed to the 1st and 2d volumes; and certainly have as much claim to a place in the work as any of the others.

We thank Dr. Woodville for what he has done; that it is so well done is one reason for wishing that the above-named plants had not been omitted; they cannot with so much propriety form a part of any future work as of the present.

The greater number of the figures of this elegant work are undoubtedly taken from nature, but some are avowedly copies; it were to be wished that Dr. Woodville had *always* mentioned the sources whence his plates are derived, whether from living or dried specimens, or, where these could not be procured, from what work he had thought proper to copy; that the degree of credit due to the figure might always be ascertained, as it is not to be supposed that all his readers can have access to the expensive works he quotes.

Yours, &c. A. Z.

Mr. URBAN, *Sept.* 5.

I KNOW not what could have induced your correspondent T. O. p. 715, to have troubled yourself with printing, or your readers with reading, such a mass of inattentive absurdities as his letter on the subject of planting trees by the side of canals. I remember well the circumstance being proposed; but cannot conceive what could have induced T. O. to suppose that the trees could not be planted any where but immediately on the edge of the bank: a child, who had ever seen a boat towed, must be convinced of its absurdity. But why, may I ask T. O, may not trees be planted on the side, or on the bank, of a canal, without being planted on the edge of the towing-bank? May they not be planted close to the edge on one side, and in the hedge beyond the towing-path on the other. Every end would thus be answered of shading the water from evaporation, of raising a nursery of *timber* (which would hardly be the case if planted on the edge of the water, a situation not favourable to *timber*-trees, though the distance of a towing-path would be a very favourable one), of adding much to the beauty of the country without injuring the navigation; and this I think so clear, that, without leaving his study, which (however he would insinuate) could not have been the case when T. O. wrote his letter, he may be convinced that trees may be planted by the side of a canal with so salutary an effect for the proprietors, with so pleasing an appearance for the neighbourhood, and so advantageous a prospect for the nation at large, that none but the most captious cavillers can advance any thing against it.

Yours, &c. O. T. O.

Mr. URBAN, *Sept.* 9.

I PERCEIVE that a correspondent, p. 715, has ranked the idea I ventured

---

* Our correspondent has omitted the *FOURTH (and most probable)* person to *whom it is confidently ascribed*, the late Dr. *Goldsmith*. EDIT.

tured to throw out, reſpecting the planting of trees by the ſides of canals, among fine-ſpun theories, which it would be abſurd to ſuppoſe practicable, and this upon his bare *ipſe dixit*, and with all the dignity of ſuperior intelligence. I return him, however, my thanks for the epithet "learned," which my important lucubrations have obtained for me from that correſpondent; but will, at the ſame time, let him ſo far into my character, as to aſſure him that I do not poſſeſs any extraordinary degree of learning; that I live but little in my ſtudy; and that I have ſeen (and been concerned in) ſeveral canals. I ſhould indeed have employed my time to but little purpoſe in my ſtudy, had I been blockhead enough to talk of planting trees on the edges of canals without leaving room for a towing-path. If T. O. thinks it worth his while to turn to my former letters, he will find that I have not been guilty of broaching ſo abſurd an idea. It ſignifies very little to my argument to whom the bank of the canal oppoſite the towing-path may belong, as my views were rather directed to what I conceived might be an improvement in future canals than to any alterations in thoſe already ſubſiſting; except inaſmuch as the proprietors of canals might think it conducive to their intereſt to adopt them. In future projects of inland navigation, it would add but little to the expence, were the proprietors to purchaſe juſt enough land on the ſide oppoſite the towing-path for the planting a row of trees.

Having ſaid thus much upon a ſubject now become trite, I will here take my leave of it, aſſuring my readers, that it is not my intention that they ſhould have any farther trouble from

Yours, &c. DENDROPHILUS.

QUERIES TO OUR HERALDIC CORRESPONDENTS.

IN the Pewterers arms, Guillim ſays, three *braſs bars*; Edmondſon terms them, three *antique limbecks*.

In the Founders arms, Guillim ſays, *two pillars*; Edmondſon terms them, *two taper candleſticks*.

In the arms of Fennor, the term *ventred*. What is ventred?

In Gerard Leigh's Accidence of Armory, p. 79, *lentally*. What is lentally?

Queens de Ermine's "Accidence of Armory," p. 37; Geratting, Ib.; Diacles and Scopperelles, Ib.; Meſſes, Ib. p. 78; Tongue-molles, Ib. p. 88; and the two lines here incloſed *.

By explaining the above, you will greatly oblige a conſtant reader, and

A YOUNG STUDENT IN HERALDRY.

Mr. URBAN, *Sept.* 7.

I PERFECTLY agree with your valuable correſpondent R. G, that Dr. Mavor's account of the river-gods belonging to the fountain in Blenheim gardens is incorrect. Indeed, the author himſelf appears ſo diffident in his appropriation, that it is evident he had not been able to obtain authentic information at the time he firſt publiſhed his deſcription. Perhaps it is the only miſtake he has committed; and, when it is conſidered that many ſituations in the country leave a literary man "without a ſecond, and without a judge," or, more properly ſpeaking, without an opportunity of obtaining information, or aſſiſtance in minute circumſtances, there is more reaſon to admire what genius has accompliſhed than to be ſurprized wherein it has failed. The New Deſcription of Blenheim is certainly not an ordinary work; it diſplays taſte and force of delineation ſeldom ſeen in ſuch kind of performances. It does honour to the author of *Univerſal Stenography*. But the charms of Blenheim demanded, and they have obtained, an Hiſtorian who, I believe, has been allowed by the beſt judges to have done them ſome degree of juſtice. I do not mean to write a panegyrick; but, where in general I have had reaſon to be much pleaſed, I feel this honeſt teſtimony due. J. B.

Mr. URBAN, *Aug.* 30.

A FRIEND of mine, who attends to the practical part of opticks, having requeſted me to conſtruct him a table for ſhewing the different ſpherical ſurfaces of lenſes contained in the double achromatic object-glaſs for teleſcopes, the following, at his requeſt, I have calculated; and, as it may poſſibly be of ſervice to your correſpondent, vol. LXI. p. 214, who requeſts ſome information relative to achromatic glaſſes, and alſo may be uſeful to other gentlemen, who amuſe themſelves with the practical part of opticks, I have ſent it for inſertion in your Miſcellany.

It may not be amiſs, perhaps, to inform thoſe who may require the uſe of

* See Plate III. fig. 6.

ſuch a table, that the proportions of the ſpheres are ſuch as I am informed Mr. Dollond's excellent teleſcopes are conſtructed on, being what your correſpondent, vol. LXI. p. 417, gives an account of. I have, every time your Magazine has come into my hands for theſe twenty-two months paſt, expected to have ſeen a farther account of thoſe excellent inſtruments, agreeably to that obliging gentleman's promiſe made in the abovementioned volume. If I may not be thought troubleſome, I ſhould eſteem myſelf greatly favoured by ſomething being ſaid upon the theory of the achromatic object-glaſs, and alſo what aperture, in proportion to its focal length, it will admit of; as, after a laborious application to the grinding, &c. of reflectors, I have been conſiderably diſappointed in not finding them what I expected, and now intend turning my attention to the grinding, &c. of achromatic object-glaſſes.

A Table for Achromatic Object-Glaſſes.

Diameter of the Spheres from which they are ground.				Compound foc. inches.
Convex.		Concave.		
1 ſide inches.	2 ſide inches.	1 ſide inches.	2 ſide inches.	
3.2	5.3	5.3	8.	5
6.4	10.6	10.6	17.6	10
9.6	15.9	15.9	26.4	15
12.8	21.2	21.2	35.2	20
16.	26.5	26.5	44.	25
19.2	31.8	31.8	52.8	30
22.4	37.1	37.1	61.6	35
25.6	42.4	42.4	70.4	40
28.8	47.7	47.7	79.2	45
32.	53.	53.	88.	50
35.2	58.3	58.3	96.8	55
38.4	63.6	63.6	105.6	60
41.6	68.9	68.9	114.4	65
44.8	74.2	74.2	123.2	70
48.	79.5	79.5	132.	75
51.2	84.8	84.6	140.8	80
54.4	90.1	90.1	149.6	85
57.6	95.4	95.4	158.4	90
60.8	100.7	100.7	167.2	95
64.	106.	106.	176.	100

Was there a catalogue of portraits published in 1792 agreeably to the intimation given in your vol. LXI. p. 524?

Yours, &c. J. O.

Mr. URBAN, *Aug.* 20.

THE following letter, which I met with by accident, was written by J. G. Stedman, a military gentleman, *when dangerouſly ill, to be delivered after his death to his ſon.* I have communicated it to you, knowing your readineſs to inſert in your valuable Repoſitory whatever is uſeful. The author of it ſurvived, contrary to all expectation, and is about to publiſh an expedition of five years to Surinam.

AN OLD CORRESPONDENT.

"MY DEAR JOHN, *Jan* 14, 1787.

"As the laſt good I can do for you in this world, I join, to the trifles I leave to you, theſe few directions, which I beg of you to read for my ſake, who always loved you. Above all things, fear God, as the ſupreme author of all good: love him with all your heart, and be religious, but deteſt every tincture of hypocriſy. Regard your neighbour, that is, all mankind, of whatever nation, profeſſion, or faith, while they are honeſt; and be ever ſo yourſelf; it is the beſt policy in the end, depend upon it. Guard againſt indolence, it is the root of every evil; to which bad company gives the finiſhing ſtroke. Love œconomy without avarice, and be ever thyſelf thy beſt friend. Fly from intemperance and debauchery, they will rot thy body while they will be a canker to thy mind: to keep both ſound, allow thyſelf never to be behind-hand with thy correſpondents, with thy creditors, with thy daily occupation, and thy ſoul ſhall enjoy peace. By uſing moderate diet, exerciſe, and recreation, thy body ſhall poſſeſs health and vigour. Dear John, ſhould Fortune frown, which, depend upon it, ſhe ſometimes will, do then look round on thouſands more wretched than thyſelf, and who, perhaps, did leſs deſerve to be ſo, and be content—contentment is better than gold. Wiſh not for death, becauſe it is a ſin; but ſcorn to fear it: be prepared for it each hour, ſince come it muſt; while the good mind ſmiles at its ſting, and defies, through Chriſt, its point. Beware of paſſion and cruelty; the braveſt men are always the moſt humane. Rejoice in good-nature, not only to man, but to the meaneſt inſect, yea, to the whole creation; ſcorn to hurt any living being but for thy food or thy defence. To be cruel is the portion of the coward; while to be brave and humane goes hand in hand, and pleaſes God. Obey as your duty thoſe who are ſet over you; ſince, without knowing how to be obedient, none never knew how to command.

"Now, dear boy, love Mrs. Stedman and her little children from your heart, if ever you had a love for your dead father, who made this requeſt. She has moſt tenderly proved a help in thy infant ſtate; whilſt thou art a brother to her helpleſs little ones, prove alſo a parent and guardian by your kindneſs and conduct. Let your good ſenſe keep peace and harmony in my dear family; then ſhall the bleſſing of Almighty God overſpread you and them, and we, together with your beloved mother, my dear Johanna, have a chance once more to meet; when,

in

in the preſence of our Heavenly Father and merciful Benefactor, our joy and happineſs ſhall be eternal and complete, which is the ardent wiſh, the ſincere prayer, and only hope, of your once loving father, who, my dear child, when you read this, ſhall be no more, and reſts, with an affectionate heart to eternity, yours, J. G. STEDMAN.

"P. S. Let not your grief for my deceaſe overcome you. Let your tears flow with moderation, and truſt that I am happy."

Mr. URBAN, *Sept.* 8.

SOME of the following errata eſſentially alterinc the ſenſe, I beg the favour of you to inſert them.

P. 701, col. 1, l. 10, read "*and* profeſſed."
Ib. l. 18, read "government: at preſent."
Ib. l. penult. read "Chriſtianus."
Col. 2, l. 19, add a comma after "reptile,"
392. for "ſentiments;" r. "ſentiment."
Ib. l. 56, for "wreck" read "wreak."

To the explanation and enlargement of Chriſtianus's queſtion, in p. 724, I have nothing further to add, but an aſſurance of having uniformly objected to the propagation of orthodoxy by means of ſuch *apoſtles*; and that no coal from the altar has ever lighted up my zeal for cruſades, either againſt Saracen, Papiſt, Preſbyterian, or thoſe newly-erected windmills againſt which Mr. Burke has ſo completely ſhivered his lance, nations of ideal Atheiſts.

The "Q. Q." in capitals, at p. 707, can denote nothing ſhort of "*Grand Inquiſitor*;" not that it is uncommon to ſee little men aſſume mighty ſignatures: but as it is univerſally known that *all* Dr. Prieſtley's letters were plundered two years ago, and every tittle of them minutely ſcrutinized into by the Spy and the Perſecutor, none but thoſe who belong to ſome Spiritual Court could be guilty of ſuch groſs indecency as the publicly catechiſing him about the contents of any letter which he may *ſince* have received from his friends. L. L.

Mr. URBAN, *Sept.* 14.

THE news-papers having repeatedly mentioned the appointment of Mr. Bruce to be hiſtoriographer to the Eaſt-India Company, one of your readers, who lives at a diſtance from London, would be glad to know whether that poſt became vacant by the death or reſignation of Mr. Orme, author of the Hiſtory of Hindoſtan, who uſed to live in Harley-ſtreet?

Mr. Knapp, in p. 710, enquires after Collins's *extinct Peerage*. *In the title-page of my copy it is called*, "The Peerage of England *, vol. II. 2d edit. 1724, with a Supplement;" and is divided into *two* parts, each forming a moderate-ſized octavo volume. The family, "Vaux of Harwedon," occurs in p. 323 of the ſecond part.

Your Leiceſterſhire correſpondent, in p. 714, is abundantly too ſevere on the ſuppoſed *religious* profeſſion of Ver-vert's *new* tranſlator, who, though evidently no prieſt of the Muſes, may, for any thing that appears to the contrary, be a very devout eccleſiaſtick, though to be ſure he is far more circumſtantial than his original authorized in deſcribing thoſe tenets which the holy ſiſterhood communicated to their favourite bird. About thirty-five years ago, a verſion of this poem of Greſſet's made its appearance, and was executed with eaſe and animation by John Gilbert Cooper, eſq. The laſt Critical Review appears not to recollect it, though no doubt one of their earlier volumes contains ſome account and extracts from it. On referring to Mr. Cooper's Poems, publiſhed in a ſmall volume by Dodſley in 1764, I am ſorry not to find the tranſlation of Ver-vert inſerted among the other pieces of that elegant writer. At ſo long a diſtance of time, detached pamphlets, like the Sibyll's leaves, are ſcattered into oblivion.

The "*contriving completely to diſſipate* an ample perſonal fortune" would be more properly applied, in your Obituary, to thoſe who waſte their ſubſiſtance in vice, luxury, or oſtentation, than to the late Lord Gardenſtoun, whoſe public-ſpirited undertakings deſerve to be recorded with honour, and may ultimately prove beneficial to his executors. Of him you have aſſerted, that he built a village which now contains 12,000 inhabitants. Let us hope that, from time to time, ſuch beneficent characters may ariſe, to reſcue human-nature from the reproaches

* It was originally publiſhed in 1711, by E. Sanger and A. Collins, under the general title of "The Peerage of England; or, a Genealogical and Hiſtorical Account of all the flouriſhing Families of this Kingdom, who have borne the dignity of Peerage, either by tenure, ſummons to parliament, inveſtiture, or creation, &c. from the Saxon times to the preſent year 1711;" and was called "Vol. II." as being a continuation of a former work (which was alſo one large volume, divided into two parts) containing "An Account of the [then] PRESENT Nobility." Bolton publiſhed an "Extinct Peerage" in 1769, in one volume, 8vo. EDIT.

reproaches it incurs for producing ſwarms of tyrants and ſtateſmen, whoſe principal delight is in blood. R. A.

Mr. URBAN, *Sept.* 5.

FAR be it from me to inſult the misfortunes of fallen greatneſs, or triumph in the miſery of princes in diſtreſs: ſuch baſe conduct beſits only the vulgar ſpirit of cowardly republicans and democratic traitors. Neither am I diſpoſed, like the canting Puritans of old, to aſcribe *every* ſiniſter occurrence in human affairs to the particular judgement of God upon the ſuffering party; for, that were in the higheſt degree both preſumptuous and uncharitable. But the aweful event of a powerful and flouriſhing empire totally overthrown by infamous and low-born miſcreants, even by the very beaſts of the people, is no common ſpectacle, no ordinary miſhap. "The ways of Heaven," we know, for the moſt part, "are dark and intricate;" yet I cannot help conſidering the bitter woes now endured by the nobility, and indeed by the whole kingdom of France (for I muſt ſtill call it a kingdom), as the evident and juſt inflictions of Divine vengeance for the manifold ſins and wickedneſs of that wretched people. Long indeed before the Revolution, France, it is univerſally acknowledged, was the moſt irreligious of nations; and Paris was the ſink of every iniquity and vice. Deiſm and unbelief, as well as groſs immorality, had overſpread the land; the nobles, the gentry, and even ſome among the clergy, were tainted with infidelity; and Voltaire only gave a wider circulation to that plague with which too many of his countrymen were already infected. It is a ſingular fact, that the crown of France (when France had a crown) was the only one in Europe which was not *ſurmounted* by the emblem of the Chriſtian religion. In the diadem of every other ſovereign, whether Popiſh or Proteſtant (unleſs I very much miſtake, and I hope ſome herald will correct me if I am wrong), the croſs is placed aloft, as its moſt high and honourable ornament: but the French monarchs (though ſtyled *Moſt Chriſtian Kings*), inſtead of that venerable enſign, proudly advanced their favourite fleur-de-lis, now, alas! levelled with the duſt. To draw any inferences from *this fact might* be deemed ſuperſtitious; *perſonal reflexions, I am ſure,* I do not *intend, for, I am firmly* perſuaded that the late unfortunate king was really a Chriſtian; but the circumſtance undoubtedly is remarkable, and ſtrongly ſhews that the French national character was ever the ſame.

In ſome things, it muſt be owned, the modern French have departed far enough from the ſentiments and practice of their anceſtors. Montaigne tell us, that in his time an old ruſty ſword uſed to be carried before the magiſtracy of "*Marcelles*," to denote their reverence for antiquity and diſlike of innovation. (See his *Eſſayes*, tranſlated by Charles Cotton, vol. I. p. 165). In theſe days, the Marſeillois have ſhewn themſelves the foremoſt and maddeſt of topſy-turvy politicians.

With regard to crowns, truly, Mr. Urban, I mean not to inſinuate that the quantum of religion in any given nation is to be eſtimated by the number of croſſes in the tiara of its prince; for, then the good people of England would be found to be five times as pious as thoſe of any other country (except indeed the immediate ſubjects of his Holineſs the Pope), which, in good faith, is much more than I will undertake to prove. But there is an anecdote, which has been often retailed, and of which I ſhould be glad to aſcertain the truth, as it tells much to the honour of our preſent moſt excellent Sovereign. It is, that at his coronation, when he was about to receive the holy ſacrament, he reverently took the crown from his head, and with his own hands placed it on the altar, remaining uncovered, contrary, I underſtand, to the cuſtom of his predeceſſors, till after he had communicated in both kinds. The propriety of this action, I think, ſpeaks for itſelf, and therefore I will comment no farther on it than merely to repeat, that I hope it really happened.

Yours, &c. R. W.

Mr. URBAN, *Sept.* 9.

SEEING, in your Magazine for laſt April, an engraving, pl. III. fig. 3, and peruſing the Book of the Academy of Armory, by Randle Holme, of Cheſter, Gent. book II. p. 10, I find this explanation; which, I think, will anſwer to the figure, *viz.* "He beareth Or, an Antient in robes, triple-crowned, ſupporting a crucifix (or Chriſt upon the croſs), on the breaſt whereof a dove diſplayed; all within a glory, and the firmament under his feet."

This I have ſeen in ſeveral glaſs win-

dows in churches in Cheſhire. It is the emblem of the Trinity, Father, Son, and Holy Ghoſt, which Daniel deſcribes, chap. vii. 9, 13; by the Antient of Days, and the Son of Man in the clouds, having power and great glory, Rev. xx. 11. B. L.

Mr. URBAN, *Farnham, Aug.* 13.

THE inſertion in your widely-circulating publication of the following account of a charitable ſociety eſtabliſhed in the county of Suffolk, may be acceptable to many of your readers, uſeful, perhaps, to a few, and, as I have more than once been applied to on the ſubject by perſons deſirous of ſetting on foot a ſimilar inſtitution, may eventually ſave ſome trouble to

Yours, &c. J. ORD.

In the year 1704, a few perſons in the neighbourhood of Ipſwich and Woodbridge joined in a ſubſcription for the relief of the poor widows and orphans of the county clergy; their good example was ſoon followed by other parts of the county; and in the year 1742, having received ſeveral legacies, and larger benefactions, and the annual ſubſcriptions amounting to upwards of 200l. the ſociety applied for and obtained a charter of incorporation under the ſtyle of "the Governors of the Charity for the relief of the poor widows and orphans of ſuch clergymen as at the time of their deaths were or ſhall be poſſeſſed of ſome eccleſiaſtical benefice or curacy, within the Archdeaconries of Suffolk, or Sudbury, or elſewhere, in the county of Suffolk," Since this time the ſociety has greatly flouriſhed, and, by the bleſſing of God, and the liberal contributions of both laity and clergy, are enabled to afford a very comfortable proviſion to the ſeveral objects of their inſtitution.

The chief conſtitutions and rules of the corporation are theſe.

The Biſhop of Norwich for the time being is preſident. There are four vice preſidents, four auditors, two treaſurers, and as many ſtewards as are neceſſary to collect ſubſcriptions in their ſeveral deanries. The preſident, or a vice-preſident, with five governors (under which denomination are included ſubſcribers of five ſhillings or upwards), can form a court for the tranſaction of all buſineſs.

Three general courts are held annually, *one on the ſecond Thurſday of July at Bury; another at Ipſwich* on the Thurſday following; at theſe courts the ſtewards pay to the treaſurers ſuch ſums as they have collected, which they diſburſe to ſuch objects as the governors on petition think entitled to relief; at theſe meetings the governors go to church, and hear a ſermon preached by ſome perſon appointed the year before; they afterwards dine together, limiting all expences to five ſhillings, an excellent regulation for a meeting of this nature. At the third general court, held at Stowmarket as a central town, the two treaſurers attend, inform the governors what remains in their hands, who order accordingly the ſecond diſtribution; for, it is not fixed like the firſt, but depends on the ſtate of the corporation finances; the accounts are then cloſed, ſigned by the treaſurers, and audited.

The following is the deſcription of perſons this charity relieves, and the ſums they have for ſome years received.

Annual Allowance.	At Bury, or Ipſwich.			At Stowmarket.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
A widow under 60	10	10	0	11	11	0
above 60	11	11	0	12	1	6
above 70	12	12	0	12	12	0
An orphan under 16, if we relieve the mother	2	2	0	nothing		
An orphan under 16, mother not relieved	10	10	0	ditto		
Two in a family each	6	6	0	ditto		
Three	15	15	0	ditto		
If more than three in a family not to exceed	21	0	0	ditto		
An orphan ſtudent at Cambridge or Oxford	10	10	0	ditto		
An apprentice, for ſeven years	4	4	0	ditto		

N. B. An adult orphan, diſabled by infirmity from earning her bread, we conſider as entitled to the ſame relief as a widow of the ſame age. We add 20l. to 20l. given by friends to put out apprentices; and, in caſe of immediate want, the treaſurers are empowered to advance 10 guineas; and, in caſe of peculiar diſtreſs, an additional relief is ordered by the general courts.

The corporation have a common ſeal, repreſenting the two ſmall loaves and five fiſhes: Motto, *What are theſe among ſo many?* J. O.

Mr. URBAN, *Aug.* 5.

I FIND that many gentlemen of landed property with that ſome mode might be adopted for the commutation of tithes, inſtead of paying in kind, which

which greatly impedes the improvement of poor and barren land.

Something of this kind I hinted in a letter which the publiſher of the Public Advertiſer was ſo obliging as to inſert in his very uſeful paper about the months of May or June 1791. But daily papers, though ever ſo meritorious, are not of a permanency to be referred to at a future day; whilſt your Magazine is juſtly eſteemed as a repoſitory of all matters curious or uſeful. I therefore requeſt a ſpare corner for inſerting this hint of a plan for aſcertaining the payment, which ſhall bear a proportion to the riſe or fall of corn. I mean, the average price of bread in London; for, that is public to every one, and eaſily computed, ſo that there can be no impoſition on either ſide. The average on corn cannot poſſibly be aſcertained ſo juſtly, the quality being ſo various and large quantities brought to London that are not ſold at market.

The average prices of the quartern loaf in London, for the years 1791 and 1792, are here ſubjoined, each year ſeparate, and of the two years jointly.

I mean that all glebe ſhould continue to the incumbents. The chriſtenings, weddings, &c. may be paid according to the average, firſt ſetting the *number* of quartern loaves to be paid for each; the lay impropriators in the ſame manner; the average may be made every ten or twenty years. Say that a living is now worth (excluſive of ſmall dues) 100l. a-year, according to the average of the years 1791 and 1792 is *near* 6d.¾ per quartern loaf, but ſay *at* 6d.¾ then the living might be ſaid to be worth 3565 quartern loaves, or rather 3560, or 890 peck loaves; then *fix* the living to that number, and let the pariſh in general be taxed to it according to rent of houſes and lands.

A FRIEND TO AGRICULTURE.

Price of Bread in London in 1791.

Dates.	No of Days.		Price.	Amount in Pence.
Jan. 1 to April 27 inclusive is	117	at	7¼	848¼
April 28 to Aug. 17 inclusive	112		7	784
Aug. 18 to Nov. 23 inclusive	98		6¼	637
Nov. 24 to Dec. 31 inclusive	38		7	266
	365			2535¼

Now 2535¼ pence, divided by 365 Days, will average 6d.¼ $\frac{285}{365}$ which is nearly 7d. 1792 being Leap Year.

Dates.	No of Days.		Price.	Amount in Pence.
Jan. 1 to the 18th inclusive is	18	at	7	126
19 to March 21 ditto	63		6½	409½
March 22 to the 28th ditto	7		6¼	43¾
29 to Aug. 1 ditto	126		6	756
Aug. 2 to the 15th ditto	14		6½	91
16 to Sept. 12 ditto	28		6¼	175
Sept. 13 to the 26th ditto	14		6½	91
27 to Oct. 24 ditto	28		7¼	203
Oct. 25 to the 31ſt ditto	7		7	49
Nov. 1 to the 21ſt ditto	21		7¼	152¼
22 to Dec. 19 ditto	28		7½	210
Dec. 20 to the 31ſt	12		7¼	87
	366			2393½

Now 2393½ pence, divided by 366 days, will average 6d.½ $\frac{57}{366}$ being 6d.$\frac{1}{6}$ and about one ſixth part of a farthing.

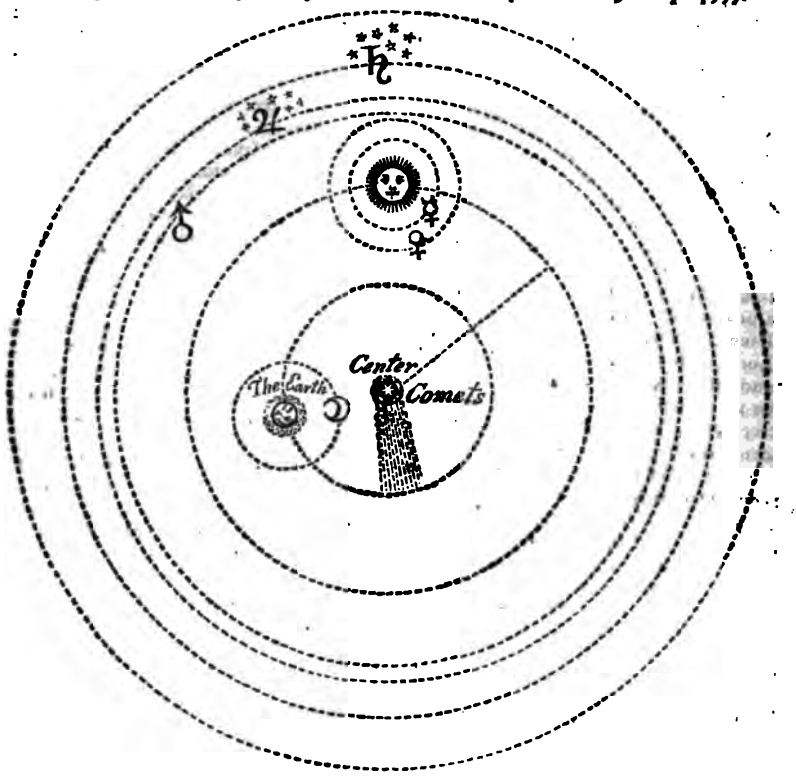
To average the two years, add the ſums 2535¼ and 2393½ together, which make 4928¾; this divided by 731, being the number of days in the two years, will average 6d.$\frac{1702}{2731}$ very near 6d.¾

Mr. URBAN, *Poſtlar, Sept.* 2.

MANY of your readers would eſteem it a favour if ſome of your learned correſpondents, who have opportunity of examining different copies of the Greek Teſtament, would give information, whether any variation is found 2 Tim. iv. 3. I ſuſpect, as others have done, that the Apoſtle wrote κελευσιων γαμειν, κελευσιων απεχεσθαι. Not only propriety, but alliteration and proximity of ſound (which he is ſeen to affect in other places), might induce him to write κελευσιων, the word which, I ſuſpect, has been omitted. J. W.

Memoir

Memoir for the Correction of Time (with a Delineation of the new System of the Universe), invented by Mr. J. E. PELLIZER. *(Continued from p.* 499*).*



THE sun makes his revolution in a year, or in 365d. 5h. 41′ $\frac{1}{19}$. From the point where the Sun begins and ends the year, draw a perpendicular line to the centre of the world, in which perpend cular the centre of the Earth does not meet again at the same time as the Sun but after 19 years. This perpendicular is invariable, and remains behind every year on account of the progressive motion of the planets and fixed stars, the apparent quantity being 52″, the whole moving from West to East. The Earth setting off from the same perpendicular at the same time as the Sun, does not meet again with him in the same perpendicular but after 19 years. The Earth can perform her revolution two ways; either by moving faster than the Sun, and producing, by her eccentricity, the return of true time to mean time; or, by moving slower than the Sun, and producing the same effect from a like reason. But as, in *moving faster, the Earth ought to have the Sun nearer to her twice a year,* or thereabouts, it follows that the Earth, having the Sun nearer to her but once a year, moves slower than the Sun. Hence the Sun performs her revolution in more than two years; she shews the planets nearer or farther, their orbits elliptic, though they are not so. The Earth does not perceive the comets, if there are any, but when she happens to be in her own orbit in the hemisphere opposite to the Sun, or by 45 degrees before she approaches the opposition. I do not give now the duration of true time of the terrestrial orbit until I am better acquainted with the period of true time; until it be made clearer to me, and combined with the motion of the Moon. The semidiameter of the terrestrial orbit is equal to the delay or precession of the Sun through the meridian or noon of the true time, which is equal to the complete tour of the rotation of the Earth on her axis, which is always equal to itself, and causes the duration of day. The Moon, in respect to the Earth and Sun, makes 235 turns

or

or true lunations in 19 years, called mean ſynodic months; and ſhe finds herſelf in conjunction exactly at the moment which cloſes the 19 years, and in the ſame perpendicular which at that moment interſects the centre of the Sun, Earth, and the World. The Moon has 12 lunations all but 11 days a year, which makes the mean ſynodic month; I ſay *mean*, becauſe the ſame terreſtrial eccentricity, which produces the difference of true time from mean time, ought to cauſe the ſynodic month to be more or leſs variable, inaſmuch as it is reckoned only from one conjunction to another. This variation, unknown before I had fixed my ſyſtem, and which alone can correct it in that reſpect, has been the cauſe why the motion of the Moon has always deceived the obſervation of every aſtronomer, becauſe the Moon was ſaid to be where ſhe really was not. The quantity of this mean ſynodic month conſiſts of 29d. 12h. 44′ $3\frac{10}{33}$″. It is thus that, every month being different both by the preceſſion and delay which proceeds from the eccentricity of the Earth, and by the variation even of true time, we ſhall be able to calculate to a nicety the paſſage of this body through a terreſtrial meridian during the 19 years of a cycle; and the difference of this paſſage in true time to the paſſage of the ſame planet through an unknown meridian will exactly give the longitude. This new method, the moſt precious reſult of my ſyſtem, is leſs difficult than the preſent method from the diſtance of the centre of the Moon to the centre of the Sun and Stars, becauſe there is no correction to be made in the ſimple paſſage of the Moon through the meridian, and time is corrected. J. E. PELLIZER.

Mr. URBAN, *Aug.* 14.

IS it, Mr. Urban? becauſe they conſider it as a vilifying appellation, as a word long uſed by the vulgar in an opprobrious ſenſe, that the adverſaries of Dr. Prieſtley and the Unitarian Diſſenters generally chuſe, like your correſpondent R. L. to diſtinguiſh them by the name of *Preſbyterians!* a name which might be applied to the members of the Church of England themſelves with no greater impropriety than to any ſect of Engliſh Diſſenters; all of whom, glorying in their liberty, rejoice alike in *their freedom from the* deſpotic ſway *of epiſcopal government*, and the no leſs burdenſome yoke of Preſbyterian ariſtocracy.

Whether Dr. Prieſtley ſtill retains that warm admiration of the Britiſh Conſtitution which he formerly profeſſed, or whether his experience of the inefficacy of its laws to afford him either protection or redreſs may not have abated his regard for ſome of the appendages, and limited his attachment to its general principles only, I ſhall not attempt to decide; neither is it my intention to enter the liſts in his defence. I ſhall only obſerve to R. L. that his quotations are not always warranted by his references; and that, if Dr. P. has ever charged "the Church of England with being ready to drink the blood of Unitarian martyrs," it is not in p. 15 of the Dedication to his Appeal, to which we are referred; neither ought the circumſtance, ſo ſlightly related by Dr. P. of an epithet applied to him in an argument by one of his friends, to have been exaggerated into "uniformly profeſſing himſelf a rigid Trinitarian in politicks," for the purpoſe of forming a ſtrong contraſt with other parts of his writings, in order to ſhew his inconſiſtency.

Dr. P. has avowed his wiſh, "that the kingdom of God and of Chriſt may fully come, though all the kingdoms of the world be removed to make way for it." Such an event would, in R. L's imagination, be attended with ſo much confuſion, that, in his horror of revolutions, he ſeems to wiſh that it may never come at all, at leaſt upon thoſe conditions. And, indeed, if the Conſtitution of any country be ſo very corrupt, that the kingdom of God cannot be eſtabliſhed without its utter overthrow, a good-natured Chriſtian, whatever his religion might preſcribe, might well ſhudder whenever he repeated the Lord's Prayer; but, entertaining a better opinion of the Britiſh Conſtitution myſelf, and not conſidering the *two kingdoms* to be ſo utterly incompatible as not to be capable of ſubſiſting together, I can chearfully join in Dr. P's prayer, without fearing thoſe "dreadful and bloody" conſequences which R. L. ſeems to anticipate from ſuch an event.

By a manifeſt perverſion of a ſtrong expreſſion quoted from Dr. P. for which (could it bear the meaning he has affixed to it) it is plain no other perſon could be reſponſible, he has repreſented the Unitarians as a body of men ſo void

of

of respect for the government of this country, as to conceive King, Lords, and Commons, to be no better than a gang of rascals and highwaymen; and, with the like candour, affirms that the modern Presbyterian (by whom it is pretty evident he means the Unitarian Dissenters, however improperly that epithet be applied), having been taught from his infancy to "follow truth wherever it leads him," would "regard with indifference the downfall of all the kingdoms of the world;" a false and injurious inference! Truth may indeed lead to reform; yet, being inseparable from justice, can be promoted only by instruction, and is altogether incompatible with violence and wrong.

It is indeed probable that these indirect and unfounded accusations were designed rather to express his own dislike of Unitarians than to impress his readers with conviction. But, however harshly R. L. may judge of their principles, it is reform, and not revolution, that is their desire, as well as the prevailing wish of the great body of the Dissenters. Friends to the true principles of the Constitution, they are therefore enemies to its abuses, and their wish for reform is generated by their dread of revolution; but our enemies are conscious that we are unjustly treated, and therefore they conclude that we are discontented and dangerous.

It is true that, having failed in our application for the repeal of the Test Act, and disappointed in the favourite object of our wishes, we continue, with the keenest indignation as well as the most hopeless regret, to contemplate the operation of those impolitic and contumelious laws*, by which we are treated like aliens in our own land; which weaken and divide human society, disturb and embitter the intercourse of neighbours, and make, as it were, two nations out of one. Yet, thus limited and confined in our pursuits after wealth, and almost wholly employed in trade and manufactures, we are not less the friends to order and good government. Security for our good behaviour lies in your hands. Covered as the land is with our engines, our houses, our machines, and our manufactories, peace and tranquillity must ever be our interest and delight. If, therefore, from this quarter only they are apprehensive of danger, both R. L. and his friend Mr. Burke may rest in Peace, and tranquillize their disturbed imaginations. "Lean and hungry-looking mortals" as we are, according to R. L's witty description, and with "faces, as it seems, indicative of nothing but plots" and conspiracies, our plumper brethren of the Established Church have but little to fear from us; nor, while they feel no hunger and thirst but after righteousness only, need they be feared by the gaunt countenance of the most fierce and meagre-looking Unitarian. G. W.

* An esse ulla major, aut insignior contumelia potest, quam partem civitatis velut contaminatam haberi? Quid est aliud quam exilium inter eadem mœnia, quam relegationem pati?—Sic nos sub legis superbissimæ vincula conjicitis, qua de rimatis societatem civilem *duasque ex una civitate faciatis*. *Liv. lib. IV. cap. IV.*

TWO MONTHS TOUR IN SCOTLAND.

(Continued from p. 707.)

THE highways through almost the whole of Scotland, and entirely through the Highlands, are excellent; these last have been made chiefly by the military stationed there, in many places with infinite labour and expence, and in all of materials so durable, that, being subject to no heavy carriages, they can scarcely ever stand in need of any considerable repair; whilst not a single toll-bar intercepts the traveller beyond Queensferry, or Dumbarton, to the Orkneys.

The only halting-place from Inverness to Fort Augustus is at a mean hut by the way-side, to which it would be wise to bring provisions, as we found ourselves under the necessity of first chafing down the poultry before they could be dressed for dinner. After such a preface, it will hardly be expected that much should be said in praise either of the delicacy of their flavour, or the manner in which they were dished up; but, in such situations, air, exercise, a chearful party, and, above all, a determination not to be disconcerted by such trifles, give a zest to every thing that offers. We had, besides, not come into the Highlands to regale our palates, but our eyes; and the prospect now before them was of a kind which even Apicius himself might have relished, had his taste been for such sort of dishes.

Hence the road rising gradually, above the level of the Loch leads up to the Hill of Fyers. Here it is that Nature seems

to ſit enthroned in aweful and untamed magnificence. No deſcription of mine can convey an adequate idea of ſuch an aſſemblage of huge miſ ſhapen rocks heaped confuſedly on each other, interſperſed with projecting ſtumps, ragged boughs, and twiſted roots of trees, increaſing by obſtruction the foam and fury of the torrent, which headlong hurls itſelf amongſt them. An antient native told us, that he did not remember ſo dry a ſummer ſince that in which Queen Anne died. This circumſtance, though it had contributed to the comfort of our journey hitherto, was the occaſion of ſome diminution from our pleaſure here, ſince the body of water was conſequently leſs; but the ſcene was ſtill ſublime, and the pencil of Salvator could only emulate its ſavage dignity.

Hence, bearing off towards the left from the border of Lochneſs, and winding over a country reſembling that betwixt Bala and Feſtiniog, in North Wales, the road conducts at length to a view of Loch Taarf, ſtudded with little tufted iſles, and fed by water-falls, which, rolling down from the heights on the left ſide of the road, wear in their way deep and ſhadowy dells, propitious to the growth of birches.

It had been uſual with us to diſpatch a ſervant forward after dinner to ſecure us the better accommodation at the inn where we purpoſed to ſtay the night. There was a drearineſs, however, in this evening's ſtage, and a ſuſpicion as we thought, perhaps unjuſtly, in the manner of certain Highlanders, who ſeemed to riſe ſuddenly upon us from amongſt the broom, which induced us not to leſſen our ſtrength by detaching from our number.

Fort Auguſtus ſtands upon a flat at the termination of Lochneſs, and is neither conſiderable for dimenſions or ſtrength. From the heights above it the whole of Lochneſs, perfectly ſtraight in itſelf, may be beheld at one view to the extent of twenty-four miles.

Proceeding hence, the way lies along a valley to Loch Oich; which, in approaching it through a village, makes a pleaſing appearance with its green and ſhrubby iſles. Glen-Garrie, the ſeat of the Mac Donalds, an antient and even royal race, graces its farther ſhore, and preſents itſelf very intereſtingly over a *fore-ground of meadows* diverſified with *trees claiming, in this eſtimate,* the *diſtinctive epithets of large* and ſtately. Such unexpected mementos of elegant and poliſhed life, amidſt the ſtrong and rugged traits of Nature, have an effect upon the mind to be duly eſtimated by experience only. Behind this manſion a mountainous and wild tract of country ſtretches Weſtward, whence the natives in great numbers had lately emigrated beyond the Atlantic, urged to it (in addition to the reaſons aſſigned already) by the calamitous ſeverity of ſeveral ſucceſſive winters, by which their herds of cattle, their only wealth and hope, had been almoſt entirely deſtroyed.

Onwards, and alſo beyond the Loch, is ſeen a ruined caſtle, the name of which I regret to have omitted noting down, ſo finely pictureſque was it both in its ſituation and itſelf. The road we were now purſuing was indeed of ſuperior beauty, running near the bottom of a high range of hills, whoſe feet were waſhed by the ſhining waters of the Loch, and whoſe ſides were richly clothed with birch and other trees, through which large caſtle-like maſſes, or abrupt points of rocks, blanched by time, or ſtorms, and ſpotted with different-coloured moſſes, peeped out in a great variety of forms and places; whilſt, above them all, the venturous goat was ſeen bounding from cliff to cliff, in ſearch of his favourite herbs, to the very ſummits of the craggs, or hanging on ſome narrow projection of the precipice, and gazing, as in mute wonder, at the intruſive paſſengers below.

Betwixt Loch Oich and Loch Lochy its near neighbour, we obſerved ſoldiers to be poſted in the ſeveral miſerable hovels ſcattered up and down this diſtrict, and, on enquiry, were informed, that their deſignation was to guard the property of the inhabitants of the valleys from the depredations of the neighbouring Mountaineers, who, like Cacus of old,

> The peſt, and ſcandal of Mount Aventine,
> hovering aloft, and watching their opportunity, are accuſtomed to deſcend, and drive away whole herds to regions impervious to ſtrangers, or where they may be ſo effectually ſecreted amongſt the natural defiles and hollows of the country, that all purſuit of them is deſperate, and the baffled owner
>
> Nulla videt taciti quærens veſtigia furti
> OVID. Faſt.

(To be continued.)

Mr.

Mr. URBAN, *Sept.* 9.

I HAVE now before me the Preface to the second volume of Lord Clarendon's State Papers, signed Richard Scrope, Magdalen college, June 16, 1773; in which, p. iii. he mentions *his colleague* in the publication of the former volume. Was that Dr. Monkhouse? and can any of your correspondents favour you with an account of the publication, in collecting the materials for which, it appears, the present worthy and learned Bishop of Salisbury had no inconsiderable part. A QUERIST.

Mr. URBAN, *Sept.* 10.

DR. WHITBY gives the same solution of the difficulty, Matt. i. 11, that is offered by your correspondent T. R. p. 691. Jechonias in this verse is a different person from Jechonias in the 12th, and is indeed Jehojachim, the eldest son and rightful heir of Josiah. Pharaoh Necho made him king, and changed his name from Eliakim to Jehoiakim: so that he had three names. That it was this person is farther proved from St. Matthew's mention of his *brethren*, which were *Jehoahaz*, who usurped the kingdom from him, and Zedekiah, who succeeded him. The second Jechonias was son of the first, as 1 Chron. iii. 15, 16, 17; and this interpretation makes out the *fourteen* generations exactly. Other objections to this explanation are done away by that able commentator. It may be added, that many respectable MSS. read *Jakeim* and *Joacheim*. The sameness of person is also noted by the Fathers, Epiphanius, Austin, Ambrose, and Irenæus. See Kuster on the place; and in his Prolegomena, § 702. D. H.

Mr. URBAN, *Sept.* 12.

YOUR correspondent B. B, in his account of the late learned Mr. Toup, LV. 185, speaking of the omission of a note on Idyll. XIV. 37, in Warton's edition of Theocritus, being omitted at the instance of the Vice-chancellor of Oxford, who, I believe, that year was Dr. Wetherell, master of University college, thinks it not improbable that Mr. T. printed, in his "*Appendiculum Notarum ad Theocritum*," 1772, "all of that note which was omitted in the substituted leaf." He had observed before, that the "*substance of the cancelled note was inserted*;" *which seems most probable*: for, in the "*Curæ posteriores, sive Appendicula*," he expressly says, "Quæ ad hunc locum non ita pridem adnotavimus *non hic repetam*, nec necesse est." But he adds farther instances of the use of υποκολπιος from epigrams of Mæcius and Strato, in the Anthologia. The line of the first is,

Μη τον τραστην ειδες εχονθ' ΥΠΟΚΟΛΠΙΟΝ ΑΛΛΗΝ;

in the other,

Παλλακι φοιτησεις ΥΠΟΚΟΛΠΙΟΝ—

"Idem autem υποκολπιος ut εν τω κολπω, as John xiii. 23; and Juvenal, II. 120.

"Cœna sedet: gremio jacuit nova nupta mariti
Quod perinde est."

He refers to Potter's Grecian Antiquities, IV. 20, II. p. 377, English edition; who first pointed out the parallel between the two last instances. "Quod in primis notabit *homo male sedulus* & qui nec me nec mea satis intellexit:—sed parco homini, qui nemini pepercit." Whether the adversary who raised these objections, and whom he upbraids at the end of the Preface to these "Curæ posteriores," as applying himself to nothing but Hebrew all his life, "in Hebraicis per omnem vitam fere literis turpiter volutati," be Dr. Kennicot, or any other, is not determined. H. H.

Mr. URBAN, *Sept.* 13.

THE following prophecy, by the Abbé Delille, said to have been written in the year 1775, is now handed about in some of the higher circles. An ingenious friend of mine was called on for a translation. I think you will agree with me that he has performed a very difficult task well; and that few more successful attempts at doggrel have ever made their appearance. The original (particularly the last stanza) is more than commonly quaint and obscure.

Yours, &c. E. E. A.

CHANSON *de Mons.* DELILLE, *pendant le Ministère de Mons.* DE TURGOT, 1775.
Sur l'Air "La bonne Avanture."

HONNEUR à nos beaux esprits,
Encyclopédistes;
Du bonheur François épris,
Grands économistes!
Par leurs soins, au tems d'Adam,
Nous reviendrons—c'est leur plan:
Momus les assiste.

Ce n' est plus de nos bouquins
Que vient la science;
En eux ces fiers paladins
Ont la sapience.

Les Colbert & les Sully
Nous paroissent grands—mais, fy!
C'étoit l'ignorance!

On verra tous les états
Entr' eux se confondre:
Les pauvres, sur leurs grabats,
Ne plus se morfondre.
Des biens on fera des lots,
Qui rendront les gens égaux,—
Le bel œuf à pondre!

Du même pas marcheront
Noblesse & roture;
Les François retourneront
Aux droits de la nature.
Adieu, parlemens & loix,
Et ducs, & princes, & rois,—
La belle avanture!

Lors, devenus vertueux
Par philosophie,
Les François auront des dieux,
A leur fantaisie.
Nous reverrons un oignon
A Jésus damer le pion:—
La bonne folie!

Alors, adieu, sureté
Entre sœurs & freres,
Sacremens & parentés
Seront des chimeres:
Chaque pere imitera
Noé * quand il s' enivra:
Liberté pleniere!

Plus des moines langoureux,
Des plaintives nonnes:
Au lieu d' adresser aux cieux
Matines & nones,
Nous verrons ces bienheureux
Danser, abjurant leurs voeux,
Galantes chacounes.

Prisant des novations
La fiere sequelle,
La France des nations
Sera le modele:
Et cet honneur nous devrons
Aux Turgot & compagnons;
Besogne immortelle!

A qui nous devrons le plus
C'est à notre Maître;
Qui, se croyant un abus,
Ne voudra plus l'être.
Ah! qu'il faut aimer le bien
Pour de roi n'être plus rien!
J'enverrois tout paitre,
Oh gué,
J'enverrois tout paitre!

AIR *from the Burletta of* TOM THUMB; *or,* THE OLD RAKES OF MARLOW.

HAIL! great wits, and state physicians,
Philosophic politicians,
Fraternizing dispositions,
Dearest friends of France, Sir!

Soon shall be restor'd to man
Golden days—(so runs their plan)—
As when first the world began:
Then let ut laugh and dance, Sir!

Not from mosty volumes now, Sir,
Shall we wisdom seek to know, Sir;
All must to these heroes bow, Sir,
Sapience' self possessing.
Sully once, in days far hence,—
Colbert—pass'd for men of sense:—
Fudge—all fudge, and mere pretence,
Now the world's confessing.

Rank shall soon exist no longer,—
No distinction but the stronger;—
Decency with rags and hunger
Shall together lie, Sir.
Mixing what the world has got,
Each shall fairly take his lot,
Equals all—old claims forgot:—
Pretty fish to fry, Sir!

Lords and tinkers *vis-à-vis*, Sir,
Shall sit down and sip their tea, Sir;
Frenchmen once again shall see, Sir,
Rights of Nature ruling.
Laws and justice, then, adieu!
Princes, Dukes,—we want not you:—
Kings may strike their colours too:—
There 'll be dainty fooling.

Frenchmen, good and virtuous grown, Sir,
Through philosophy alone, Sir,
Shall have, each, a god of 's own, Sir,
To his cut and fancy.
Christians having had their day,
Egypt's hallow'd onion may
Once again come into play:—
That 's somewhat like a tansy!

Licence then all sins shall cover,
Brother be receiv'd for lover,
Ties of blood be all got over,
Scruples nought that weigh, Sir.
Like the Ptolemies of old *,
Or the Persians, as we 're told
Near relations may be bold:—
Vive la Liberté, Sir!

Lazy monks no more shall dwell, Sir,
Or pale nuns in cloister'd cell, Sir,
Fast and penance now farewel, Sir,
Matins, nones †, and vespers.
Such poor devils, all set free,
Vows and veils renounce, you 'll see,
And, round Liberty's fair tree,
Dance with merry step, Sirs!

Man admiring this fam'd junto,
And the bliss they 've brought us unto,
Ev'ry nation soon will run to
Such sure means of glory:—

* *Ne faut-il pas lire Lot* au lieu de *Noé*?

* Altered, for obvious reasons, from the original.

† The masses formerly said at nine in the morning.

This

This proud boaſt do Frenchmen owe
Firſt to Turgot, years ago,
Now to Robeſpierre* and Co.
Chiefs renown'd in ſtory.

One there is, who, heart and voice, Sir,
With his people would rejoice, Sir,
Nay, reſign his rule of choice, Sir,
Would it good command 'em.
Yet muſt he love virtue well,
Who for nought a crown would ſell!
Such adviſers I 'd ſoon tell
How to teach their grandam!!!

Mr. URBAN, *Aug.* 19.

IN paſſing the other day through Coventry I was concerned to find the Hiſtory of that city lately announced was not in ſuch forwardneſs as might be wiſhed. This is not the place to enter into a diſcuſſion of what retards it. But I heard ſo much in favour of the materials and the ſubjects intended to be engraved, as well as of the gentlemen who had kindly offered to undertake it, that I heartily wiſh the editor may no longer ſtand in his own light, and ſo deprive the publick of ſuch an intereſting and long-wiſhed for piece of local hiſtory.

I cannot ſay that all the particulars enumerated by your correſpondent *Coventrienſis*, LIX, 532, and *Obſervator*, Ib. 990, occurred to me on a ſhort viſit in a heavy rain. St. Mary's Hall, which the latter ſo juſtly admires, is undergoing a thorough repair; the portraits of the kings in the North window, I mean ſo much of them as the maſons and glaſiers *did not break to pieces in taking down*, are patching up.

When I ſaw the tapeſtry under it above 30 years ago, it ſeemed to repreſent the Laſt Judgement. In the middle compartment was the Deity ſeated on a throne, with a ſword and ſcales, attributes rather unuſual, and which led your correſpondent to call it a figure of Juſtice. On each ſide of him angels with the inſtruments of the paſſion, the Bleſſed Virgin ſtanding below ſurrounded with the Twelve Apoſtles. In the left compartments above Jeſus Chriſt, with the ſeven-ſealed book, the Lamb on it attended by the Apoſtles, among whom was diſtinguiſhable Paul with his ſword, Thomas with his lance, Andrew with his croſs, another with a ſword and book, and a lion at his feet. Under theſe is a king kneeling at a deſk, with his crown and a book on it; behind him a nobleman ſtanding, a cardinal kneeling, and other aſſiſtants ſtanding. On the right hand, above, are female martyrs; below, a queen kneeling at a deſk, with a book, and female attendants behind her. This ſeems to repreſent the eſtabliſhment and union of the guilds; and probably the king is Edward III. in whoſe time they were all founded, and the Queen Philippa; or they may be Henry VI. who was a member of the guild, and his Queen.

The arms I ſaw left were thoſe of the kingdom of the Eaſt Angles, kings of Man, Earl of Cornwall, City of York, King Alfred, Earl of Cheſter, Duke of Aquitaine.

A Weſt window has been enlarged and new-glaſed with plain glaſs.

In the lower compartments of the firſt Eaſt window are the portraits of *William Beauchamp*, fourth ſon of Thomas Beauchamp, third earl of Warwick of that name, who died 1411, and his wife *Johanna*. Under him are the arms of *Beauchamp*, lord *Bergavenny*, and under them this inſcription:

Wilhelmus Beauchampe.
Dn's Bergavenny.

Under his wife, who was one of the daughters and co-heirs of Richard Fitz-Alan, earl of Arundel, are the arms of *Beauchamp*, impaling Gules, a lion rampant, quartering chequé O. & Az. the inſcription,

Et Johanna uxor eius.

She died 1435.

In the two upper compartments of this window are two biſhops, of whom Dugdale, who attended only to the portraits of the earls of Warwick, gives no account. In his liſt of members of this guild we find Henry Beaufort, biſhop of Wincheſter, and Robert Stretton biſhop of Lichfield. In the upper part of the ſecond window, a figure in a red cowl and belt, repreſenting *Richard Beauchamp*, 5th earl of Warwick of that name, and nephew to William beforementioned, who died 1439. Under him *Beauchamp* quartering chequé a chevron Ermine, *old* earls of Warwick, inciroled with a ſcroll inſcription:

Ricardus [illegible] Warwyc.

Now

* This name the tranſlator has taken the liberty of adding; and ſuggeſts, that it may ſo anſwer as a modern ſong, either leaving out the laſt verſe, or ſuppoſing the time a little previous to the depoſition of the king.

If it were particularly wiſhed to preſerve the *prophecy, the 8th ſtanza may eaſily be altered, and ſtrictly confined to the original.*

Now *R . cha . . . . . mp D'ns . . . . . .* Arms only of *Beauchamp*. Under his ſecond wife Iſabel, daughter and heir of Thomas de Spenſer, duke of Glouceſter, a lady in a reticulated head-dreſs, in the oppoſite compartment, is the firſt quartered coat with a ſcutcheon of pretences a bend quartering a fret and on a ſcroll round it

Iſabella . . . . . .

Beauchamp impaling Gules a lion rampant O. quartering chequé O. and Az.

In one of the lower compartments of this window, the figure of a man with a beard, red cap and belt, and under it ſomething like a bend dexter between wheels G. and O. a feſs between 6 roundels, impaling chequé O. and Az. a chevron, but much broken. The other compartments patched up. In the third window below, under a man with a red cap, a merchant's mark, between R S. and round it

Reom . . . . us elyp . . . ley . . .

The figure oppoſite to this is made up of pieces. Above theſe a biſhop with this ſhield under him, Paly of ten A. and G. on a bend a mitre over it.

S's (Johannes)

Oppoſite to him another biſhop holding in his left hand a ſhut book, under him a ſhield with the arms of earl *Leofrick*, G. an eagle diſplayed O. and over it

Lucardus . . . . cus.

Over each of theſe biſhops heads are inſcriptions in ſemicircles, not eaſily to be read; but all the windows have undergone ſome alterations by repairs ſince Dugdale's time, the arms in particular being miſplaced and broken. In the three oppoſite windows remained only one head among patch-work belonging probably to Dugdale earl of Stafford, or duke of Northumberland, and on the lower compartments of one had been lately painted JOHN SHAW, MAYOR, 1757. In an oriel window near the upper end were painted in each pane various ſorts of birds, flying, pluming themſelves, or picking inſects, herbs, and grain; in the middle row, in rondeaux, a man mowing, another plowing, imperfect, and a third felling a tree: F. P. the ſecond of theſe, and all the birds are now gone.

Under the Eaſt window, and along the right ſide of the hall, are the following lines in different pannels, with Engliſh inſcriptions over-againſt them, as marked by the figures here.

I.

Princeps ille niger (nivei qui vertice pennas
Criſta minax victi regis cæſique Bohe nis
Exuviis) heros Edouardus magnus in armis
Hic ſedem poſuit, ſic dicta eſt principis aula
Hoc autore fuit libertas civibus aucta,
Muneribuſque ornata ſuis reſpublica crevit.
Hinc depicta vides paſſim ſua penna per urbem,
Teſtatur magni monimentum & pignus amoris *.

After this inſcription are the Prince of Wales arms.

II.

Labentes fatis (quid enim perdurat in ævum)
Fortunas urbis tandem miſeratus agrorum
Extendit fines Northumbrius ille Johannes;
Cumque fuit bello dux invictiſſimus armis
In mediis coluit pacis vir provius artes,
Exemploq; ſuum vocat ad pia fata Robertum †.

Arms of Northumberland.

III.

Non tantum meruit Leofricus Ceſtrius olim
Nec conjux Godina, pii dux fœmina facti.
Godina, ah! turpi quæ lege coacta mariti
Fertur equo diffuſa comas nudata per urbem,
Aſſeruitque ſuos, cuipent utcunque minores.
Vicit amor patriæ, libertatiſque cupido.

Between this and the following a bear and ragged ſtaff, the creſt of Robert Dudley, earl of Leiceſter, and of the earl of Warwick, derived from the earls in the time of the Britons, the ſtaff being added when Morvidus ſlew a giant armed with a young tree ‡.

IV.

Quantum hodie patrem referens Leiceſtrius heros.
Retro ſublapſam qui noſtram reſtituit rem,

* Edward III. at the inſtance of Queen Iſabel made this town a corporation, and gave them a priſon. He alſo gave them leave to wall in the town; which work ſeems to have been reſtrained; for, the Black Prince, when he became poſſeſſed of Chylemiſe Park, granted it to the town, with licence to incloſe their city with a wall of lime and ſtone embattailed, for which a tax was laid on the inhabitants. Dugdale, 140, 1.

† The duke of Northumberland here mentioned was beheaded 1 Mary for ſetting up Queen Jane; and Robert his ſon was the famous earl of Leiceſter. The duke was ſon to Edward Dudley, beheaded in the beginning of the reign of Henry VIII. and was created earl of Warwick in the beginning of that of Edward VI. and duke of Northumberland, fifth of ſame king. What additional lands they gave to this town are expreſſed on a braſs plate at the bottom of the hall.

‡ Dugd. 373.

Suſtinet

Sustinet in pejus nimirum urbisque salutem;
I modo quo virtus te fert: sic itur ad astra.
Et quibus insistis felix procede paternis
Auspiciis, maneatque tuos hæc cura nepotes.

On the left side of the hall.

I.

Auxiliis olim stetit alma Coventria regum,
Dum fortuna fuit: magnos colit hinc Edwardos,
Henricosque* suos urbs non ingrata patronos.
Jamque adeo afflictis crescit opes altera rebus,
Elizabetha suis princeps mitissima sceptris;
Lætior allusit nullo pax rege Britannis.

Elephant and castle; arms of *Coventry*.

II.

Since time that first this auncient town
Erls Leoffrike feoffed free
At Godina's suite and merite straunge, or
els it would not bee,
In prince's grace by long descent as old re-
cordes do date, [cittie's state.
It stood mainteind until at length it grew to
Quene Isabell, sole heire of Fraunce, great
favour hither cast, [say to last.
And did procure large franchises by charter
We ow therefore in loialtee ourselves and all
we have [mercy save.
To Elizabeth, our lady liege, whom God in

III.

Edward the floure of chivalre, whilom
the Black Prince hyght,
Who prysoner took the French kyng John in
claim of grandame's ryght,
And slew the king of Brame in field, where-
by the ostrych peine
He wan and ware in crest here fyrst, which
poeste bare *Ich Dein*.
Amids thes martial feates of armes wherein
he had no peere
His bountie eke to shew, this feat he chose
and lov'd ful deere;
The former state he gat confirm'd, and free-
dome did encrease,
A president of knyghthood rare as well for
warre as peace.

Prince of Wales's plume of feathers.

IV.

When flourishing state gan once to fade,
and common wealth decay,
No wonder that in cities great (for what en-
dureth ay),
John, late Duke of Northumberland, a
prince of high degree,
Did graunt fair laundes for commons weale
as here in brasse you see.
And Leicestre mid thos grete affaires where-
to high place doth call
His father's worthy steppes hath trac'd to
prop that els might fall;

Out forth in prince and countrie's cause;
hold on this course your dayes;
Such deedes do noble blood commend, such
win immortal praise.

These three last in black letter.

At the bottom of the hall stands an old wooden chair, in which they say King John was crowned; more probably it was the seat of the senior or warden of the gild. Here hang a painting of Godiva on horseback, portraits of Norton and Jesson, mayors, Queen Elizabeth, James I. William, Mary, and Anne; and of Sir T. White. Opposite to the entrance into the hall are the butteries, now disused, and a large kitchen under ground, still put to its original use; and at each extremity of a large arch, over the coppers, an angel holding this shield:

Over these, at the lower end of the hall, is St. Mary's parlour, where the business of the corporation is done, and another old chair whose back has been raised. Here is an old painting of Godiva on horseback. In the windows on the right-hand were buds, as before, flowers, &c. and in one pane an inscription. Under the great arch to the court are cellars on lease; over it, Taylour the glazier's work-room; under it, his warehouse, and Mercers chapel disused.

Even in their present state, the windows in this hall bear testimony to Sir W. Dugdale's accuracy. It is hoped these finest remains of our antient *gild* will not be totally destroyed by undiscerning workmen. In such an opulent and commercial town, the union of three, and perhaps more, rich fraternities of merchants, established early in the reign of Edward III. and endowed with considerable estates, would exert themselves in beautifying their place of meeting, built about the beginning of Henry the Sixth's reign; when, among many other monuments of antient art that concurred to make Coventry as splendid as any part of the kingdom, may be reckoned the Cross. In 1760 remained the lower story of it, with a tolerably well-preserved statue of Henry VI. in the next story above; but now all is cleared away. The church of St. Michael was in great part rebuilt in the same reign. The tower of this church, having in its West front several dangerous cracks, is now under repair by Mr. Potter, who assisted Mr. Wyatt at Lichfield, and proposes to erect a frame of strong timber-work within, to be bound and screwed toge-

* Henry VI. made Coventry a county, appointing distinct sheriffs.

ther

ther with iron bars. Of this you are already informed by a correſpondent, p. 690. Whether the lowering the bells ſo much may not affect their ſound, as the alterations in Lichfield cathedral have prevented the congregation from hearing the preacher, muſt be left to time to ſhew. R. G.

Mr. URBAN, *Sept.* 14.

IN p. 677. col. 2. l. 46. of Thomas (the ſixth) Lord Fairfax it is related, that having *ſome concerns* in America, he many years ago left his houſe and property at Leeds Caſtle to his brother Robert. The eſtate was in Virginia, and it muſt have been of conſiderable value, if an eſtimate may be formed of its worth from the compenſation made to the late Lord F. by the commiſſioners authorized to adjuſt the claims of the American loyaliſts after the Revolution in that country.

P. 678, l. 4. "David Wilkins, D. D. *Dean* of Norwich"—a miſtake; for the only dignified benefice, beſides a Prebend of Canterbury, held by Dr. W. was the Archdeaconry of Suffolk. He was preſented to this option by Archbiſhop Wake, to whom he was libra-rian. See Memoir of Dr. W. in the Hiſtory of Lambeth Palace by Dr. Ducarel (Bibl. Top. Britan. N° XXVII. pp 72—74), who mentions his having been informed that all the valuable MSS of Dr. W. except the Hiſtory of the Pariſh of Hadleigh in Suffolk, of which he was Rector, were purchaſed by the late Lord F. But, Qu.?

L. 6. and p. 766, l. 10. The Hon. Mrs. Martin, ſiſter of the deceaſed lord, died at Looſe Dec. 13, 1791, in the 88th year of her age (Vol. LXI. p. 1166.) Her ſon the Rev. Denny Martin, now Dr. Fairfax, *has* ſtill the living of Leeds, and the perpetual curacy of Looſe on the appointment of Archbiſhop Cornwallis in 1783. He is alſo chaplain of one of the battalions of artillery, and an acting juſtice of the peace for the county of Kent.

P. 694. l. 15. *The other* John—Is not *the other* an expreſſion inadvertently uſed by An Academical Reformer?

P. 717. l. 38—40. The *holy water baſon or* Piſcina. Qu. del. the four words printed in italics? it being ſubmitted to the conſideration of R. G. *whether* the holy water baſon or ſtoup *was not always fixed near* the principal *entrance into the church for the uſe of the people in general*, who were ſeldom *allowed to approach* the altar? When Sir Thomas More ceaſed to be Lord Chancellor, he no longer ſat in the chancel. See p. 407.

P. 703. col. 2. l. 15. for 426 *r.* 476, and l. 22. for 523 *r.* 553.

P. 765. col. 2. l. 14. An annuity of 10,000*l.* is an uncommon large allowance for the ſecond ſon of an earl!

P. 766. l. 32. del. Ireland, North Cray being in Kent. Æ. U.

Mr. URBAN, *Sept.* 16.

I AM a great admirer of innocent wit and humour. But, I think, they loſe all right to that epithet, when there are any traits of ill-nature, or obſcenity, or any oaths of curſing or ſwearing, introduced. And therefore I would wiſh all writers of plays, farces, prologues, epilogues, and novels, entirely to avoid theſe errors in their ſeveral compoſitions. So far from rendering them the more graceful, they often ſhock the chearful perſon, who has a ſenſe of morality or religion. And I will venture to affirm that authors may equally well ſupport the characters of their heroes and heroines without them, and, at the ſame time, inſtruct and entertain without offending decency and common ſenſe. I am a friend to religion and virtue, but NO METHODIST.

Mr. URBAN, *Sept.* 17.

WITH reſpect to Sir James Hayes, LXII. 21, I find in a Catalogue of Knights, created by K. Charles II. "*Jacobus Hayes de Buckington* (Qu. what county?) 28 Jun. 1670." Hayes of Great Badgebury in Kent had a grant of arms, Ermine, 3 Eſcutcheons Gules, 8 May, 1689. Sir James was brother to John Hayes of Winchelſea, Eſq. member for that port, who left a daughter and heireſs Elizabeth, married to Arthur, firſt Viſcount Doneraile, anceſtor of both the late and preſent families bearing that title.

In the line *antepenult.* of the article tranſmitted by your reſpectable correſpondent, D. H. on this ſubject, p. 130, for *modern*, r. *maiden*.

Your readers are obliged to your anonymous correſpondent, p. 114, for the curious account of the funeral eſcutcheon of Cromwell and his wife, of whoſe arms the 1ſt and 4th quarters are the arms of Bouchier; the 2d and 3d I am unacquainted with; but ſurely the 3d is exactly the ſame coat with that given as the arms of Lady Dowager Falkland, wife of Sir James Hayes mentioned above. E.

Mr

Mr. URBAN, *Sept.* 11.

THE inſcription in Downpatrick cathedral has been given in Smith's Hiſtory of the County of Down; and thence engraved in the new edition of Camden's Britannia, III. 620, but not explained in either.

Will the inſcription round the ſeal, pp. 112, 708, read *Sigillum abbatie*, or *abbatiſſe*, *de uritows et canire*, or *canire?* and what will this mean?

The houſe at Pinchbeck, p. 708, may have been a *chapel*.

The carving at Stepney, p. 713, fig. 5, is more like the Salutation than any thing elſe.

The monument of Sir Henry Colet is better drawn and engraved in Dr. Knight's Life of his ſon, p. 7, where the receſs or canopy over the altar-tomb is ſhewn diſtinctly. No reaſon appears for ſuppoſing that it has been changed by any repair; and it anſwers to the deſcription in the "New View of London." I never heard that St. John [the *Baptiſt* muſt be meant here] was repreſented naked, though often in a garment of hair. P. P.

Mr. URBAN, *Kendal, Aug.* 27.

THE following extracts from Pliny's Natural Hiſtory will prove, that the ancient naturaliſts, or, at leaſt ſome of the moſt celebrated of them, believed, that the *Hirundines* ſpend the winter in a torpid ſtate, near the place of their ſummer reſidence. It is true, indeed, that they had an imperfect knowledge of the migration of ſome birds; ſuch as the fieldfair, ſtork, and quail; but the uncertainty that prevails at preſent reſpecting the retreat of the ſwallow, after its diſappearance in this part of the world, prevailed in the reign of Veſpaſian; and later obſervers have only repeated circumſtances more correctly, which were advanced in the firſt century to prove its torpidity.

Under the general name of *Hirundines*, Pliny undoubtedly includes the common ſwallow, houſe-martin, and the ſand-martin; it is not certain whether the ſwift is compriſed in the catalogue, becauſe the great difference in its form and colour eaſily diſtinguiſhes it from the reſt of the tribe. Whatever may be the preciſe meaning of the term, the Roman naturaliſt aſſerts, that the *Hirundines* diſappear in the winter months, but that they remain in the neighbourhood, retiring to receſſes in the mountains expoſed to the ſun, where they are ſometimes diſcovered naked and deſtitute of feathers. He adds, that the *Turtur*, or turtle, retires like the *Hirundines*, and loſes its feathers in its winter retreat, lib. x. cap. 24. an opinion, which, I believe, has been contradicted by later obſervations. The idea of Pliny has been frequently confirmed in part by ſucceeding authors, whoſe teſtimonies are unqueſtionable; for, men of reputation and knowledge have repeatedly given weight to his aſſertion from their own obſervations, as far as it relates to the retreat of the *Hirundines* in oppoſition to their migration.

It is not my intention to include in the liſt of evidences thoſe who maintain that ſwallows avoid the rigours of winter by retiring to ponds and lakes; the philoſophical journals of the laſt and preſent century contain indiſputable proofs of the opinion advanced by the antients. Now, it would be the height of ſcepticiſm to doubt the truth of an opinion that is ſupported by ſo many well-authenticated facts; and we are under the neceſſity of concluding, that birds of this tribe have a principle in their animal œconomy analogous to a well-known property that enables ſeveral of the ſmaller quadrupeds to paſs the winter without food, and in a ſtate of inactivity. When the exiſtence of this principle is once granted, the admiſſion of an opinion advanced by ſome late writers violates the rules of philoſophizing; for thoſe who maintain that the great body of the ſwallow tribe retire to warmer climates in the approach of cold weather, but that a few remain through winter, apparently lifeleſs, in this country, and revive in the ſpring, admit two cauſes in the ſolution of one phænomenon.

The ſuppoſition in queſtion is expoſed to a ſecond objection of equal weight with the former, for the innate principles of animals often continue to act in caſes where their influence is not neceſſary; thus it has been found, that the marmot goes to reſt at the uſual time, though lodged in the warm air of a German ſtove; which is a fact that ought to make the philoſopher draw his concluſions very carefully in ſimilar circumſtances: he ought in particular to conſider before he ventures to aſſert, that the young and feeble of the ſwallow kind ſubmit to a natural propenſity, and

and ſleep through winter. while the more vigorous avoid its effects, by repairing to the hot climate of Guinea. North America has alſo its ſwallows, differing only from thoſe of Europe in having a ruſt-coloured tinge on the under part of the body; theſe retire to winter-quarters which are as yet unknown; but, would it not be reaſonable to ſuppoſe, provided they change their ſituation, that an aſylum from the ſtorms of the North would be found in Jamaica, and other tropical parts of the new world, where they would be expoſed to the notice of men of ſcience? This has been the caſe with many birds of the ſame countries, as may be eaſily collected from Pennant's Arctic Zoology.

Though the leading facts in the Natural Hiſtory of the *Hirundines* are eſtabliſhed on good authorities, yet future obſervers will undoubtedly elucidate it farther: perhaps they will diſcover the reaſon why ſo few are found torpid, compared with the number that retire in autumn; and it is to be hoped that they will be able to throw ſome light on the manners of the ſoft-billed birds, many of which appear and diſappear periodically; but it is uncertain whether they migrate or not, becauſe no inſtances are recorded of their being found torpid, nor have any circumſtances occurred to aſcertain the place of their reſidence after they depart from our part of the globe. The Romans appear to have been fully acquainted with this difficulty in Natural Hiſtory; and Pliny either invented or borrowed a ſtrange method of explaining it, by ſuppoſing that certain birds undergo periodical transformations, ſo as to be known by different names in different ſeaſons. There, he ſays, lib. x. c. xix. that the *Ficedula* changes both its form and colour; for, it is only known by this name in autumn, afterwards it is called the *Melancoryphus*; in the depth of winter it is the *Erithacus*, and the *Phœnicurus* in ſummer; he even extends this ſingular opinion in cap. x. to the cuckoo, imagining it to be an hawk, which aſſumes that particular character at a ſtated time. The obſervations that are inſerted in this letter ſhew clearly, that the naturaliſts of antiquity had the ſame information reſpecting periodical birds as we have at preſent, and that in ſome caſes they made the ſame concluſions as we make now. Time, indeed, has corrected their knowledge of the matter in ſome particulars, as it will hereafter correct ours; for, much remains to be done, and future obſervations muſt be made, before the nature of this curious ſubject can be completely inveſtigated. J. G.

Mr. URBAN, *Sept.* 20.

IF Mr. Warner had received any communication for his intended HISTORY of Hampſhire, or had himſelf begun to collect materials; it would have been liberal if he had accompanied his notice of relinquiſhing the undertaking, with an offer of aſſiſting any one who would attempt ſo laborious a work. Probably he wrote the note to you haſtily, and would be ready to attend to any requeſt of the ſort.

I wiſh Agricola, p. 528, could refer us to any one who *now* plants burnet.

Does Mr. Wickins, p. 603, know that Pedometers are made by an artiſt oppoſite St. Sepulchre's church, whoſe name I do not at preſent recollect? They are in the ſhape of a watch, to be worn in the pocket; a flat piece of braſs, which is about 4 inches long, is fixed to the lower part of the watch, and reſting on the thigh, the motion of the latter is communicated thereby to the internal wheels, which mark the length you walk on the dial-plate. This is an imperfect repreſentation from recollection of having ſeen one; ſome one will, perhaps, give a better. Q. X.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT, 1793. *(Continued from p. 728.)*

H. OF LORDS.

March 11.

READ the firſt time the American intercourſe bill, and three inclo-ſure bills.

In the Commons, the ſame day, the chairman of the Committee on the *Shaftesbury election reported*, that the *ſitting members were duly elected*; but that the petitions were neither frivolous nor vexatious.

The Houſe in a Committee of Supply; The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* came forward, to ſtate the income and expenditure of the country, and to provide for the additional expences of the war in which we are now engaged; in the proſecution of which, it was with much ſatisfaction he announced to the Committee, and to the country at large, that

that on this occaſion *no new burthens were neceſſary*. It was, however, painful to turn our thoughts from the pleaſing proſpects of laſt year, when we promiſed to ourſelves the advantages of a vaſt growing produce, by an increaſe of commerce and manufactures, and by a rapid reduction of debt. But, when we looked at a war by which every thing we had was at ſtake, it would appear, that the moſt vigorous and ſpeedy operations were requiſite to repel the impending ſtorm; that we ought not to be too niggardly or ſparing of money to ſecure our property and Conſtitution; and that, although rigid œconomy was laudable in the Executive Government in peace, yet it might, when extended too far, in ſuch a conteſt as that in which we were now engaged, be condemned as criminal. In making theſe propoſitions, he did not heſitate to affirm, that, if the Houſe and the country repoſed the confidence in the preſent Adminiſtration which they had hitherto experienced, they would have no reaſon to cenſure their zeal, prudence, or ſpirit. In ſurveying the real ſtate of affairs, it was abſolutely neceſſary that the publick ſhould not be deceived. For the purpoſe of an ample explanation, he would this as in every year, to whatever extent the war might be carried, produce the moſt full and faithful eſtimates of the income and expenditure. To provide for unforeſeen emergencies during the war, he recommended a conſiderable ſum beyond the eſtimates of the year. No objections would certainly ariſe to this propoſition, when the Committee recollected that we were ſtruggling, not only for our own liberty, but for the general intereſt of mankind. Notwithſtanding the exertions unavoidable in the preſent war, he declared, he ſhould ſteadily adhere to the ſyſtem, adopted ſeveral years, of continuing to reduce the national debt by the appropriation of the national million; by which means an evil, attached to all former wars, the accumulation of an unfunded debt, would be ſtudiouſly avoided. Whatever accumulation may therefore ariſe ſhall be diſtinctly mentioned, and provided for in the annual eſtimates of every year. He conſequently propoſed the reduction of the navy debt, to bring it to the eſtabliſhment ſtated by the Committee in their report. Among other arrangements, he *intimated his firm reſolution to appropriate the annual* ſum of 200,000l. for the purchaſe of ſtoc pay off part of the debt at compo intereſt. He then proceeded to exp the various articles of the Supplies Ways and Means. Beginning with former, he minutely detailed as follo

THE NAVY.	£
Expence of 45,000 ſeamen voted	2,340
Ordinaries of the navy	669
Extraordinaries	387
Amount of the debt propoſed to be diſcharged	575
Total £.	3,971
Gentlemen may eaſily recollect, that the expences of the 15,000 ſeamen, voted laſt year, amounted to	1,900
The exceſs conſequently this year were nearly	2,070

THE ARMY.	
The reduced peace-eſtabliſhment laſt year was	1,661
Eſtabliſhment of the year already amounted to	2,573
Extraordinaries	337
Exceſs conſequently beyond the peace eſtabliſhment amounts to	1,900
Charges of Hanoverian troops	457
Expence of the militia, including the Scotch fencibles	939
Total £.	3,968
Exceſs of the army nearly	2,300

THE ORDNANCE.	
Amount of two ſums voted	793
Eſtimate of the Committee laſt year	373
The exceſs conſequently is	420

THE MISCELLANEOUS SERVIC	
Amount collectively to (being 47,000l. beyond the eſtimate of the Committee laſt year)	175
Deficiencies in the grants laſt year	222
Deficiencies of land and malt tax	290
To theſe add the	200

exceeding the annual million for the duction of the national debt. In tion to theſe, it was impoſſible to a tain the latitude, ſome time ago all to, for defraying any unforeſeen e gencies. Neither would he be ſo candid as to inſinuate, that no ſeamen would be demanded for the vices of the year. If the ſituatio affairs leads to the moſt active exerti if a favourable opportunity offers to operate vigorouſly with other mari and military powers, ſo as to preſ all quarters on the enemy; other tro beſides thoſe now in our pay, ma thought requiſite to enforce the tant meaſures. The expences American Loyaliſts ſent to

which had not yet been defrayed, would be more than counterbalanced by the Lottery, which he propoſed to continue under ſome new regulations. After ſeveral other particulars, he ſtated, that the extraordinary ſum, which he thought would anſwer the latitude mentioned, might be eſtimated at a *million and an half*. This he imagined might be raiſed by a vote of credit, through the uſual medium of Exchequer bills. Stating the various articles of ſupply, the total exigencies amounted to 11,182,000l. To anſwer this demand, he proceeded to explain

THE WAYS AND MEANS.

To defray the very large ſum mentioned, he propoſed a continuation of the temporary taxes occaſioned by the Spaniſh armaments. To this might be added the ſource which ſome time ago was deemed chimerical, that accruing from the ſurplus of the revenues of India. [Here he beſtowed many encomiums on his right honourable friend, Mr. Dundas, whoſe predictions had been verified.] After various other ſtatements, he proceeded as follows, taking the average of four years:

	£.
By the land and malt	2,750,000
The continuation of taxes which would have expired at April	250,000
Amount of impreſs money returned	250,000
From the revenue of India	500,000
Produce of the quarter from the 5th of January to the 5th of April, already as a ſurplus	435,000
Remaining of the ſame growing produce to be voted	274,000
Balance after deducting the permanent charges of the Conſolidated Fund	2,185,000
Total	£. 6,649,000

The remaining ſum unprovided for amounted to 4,500,000l. ſterling, which he propoſed to defray by a loan, the intereſt of which muſt be paid according to the uſual manner. He did not think the whole amount ſhould be raiſed by individuals, becauſe the commiſſioners, empowered to reduce the national debt, were authorized by act of parliament to aid the exigencies of the State by the ſum of 1,600,000l. The remaining part of the four millions and a half he intended to be raiſed by individuals. To avoid, he ſaid, all vague ſpeculation, he would not now offer any propoſal; when the minds of men were agitated, it was *not his intereſt*, as a ſervant of the public, *to ſtate any particulars* of his plan. Suppoſing the Stocks to continue at 75, the loan, according to this calculation of the 3 *per cents.* would create a debt of ſix millions, the intereſt of which, including 64,000l. for the 1 *per cent.* Conſolidated Fund, would amount to 240,000l. He then ſpecified that the

	£.
Addition to the bill and receipt taxes and the game-duty amounted to	85,000
Addition of one penny per gallon on Britiſh ſpirits	112,000
The next was the additional 10 *per cent.* on aſſeſſed taxes	90,000
Total	£. 287,000

The two firſt ſums now mentioned are perpetual; the laſt is only the prolongation of the tax, which he propoſed with regret; but the neceſſity of the times demanded it. Had peace continued, it is evident, that a ſum little ſhort of *two millions* would have been applicable to the reduction of the National debt. Some gentlemen had expreſſed their apprehenſions for the decline of our commerce, when engaged in a war; but they ought to recollect, that in the two laſt wars our commerce and manufacture, inſtead of diminiſhing, had greatly increaſed. It was with much exultation he declared, that "*we have ample ſources to meet the enemy, both this and next year, without impoſing new burthens on the people.*" From theſe facts, he entertained the moſt flattering expectations of our national enterprize and energy. He felt that it was deſirable to ſurmount every difficulty; but, be the difficulty or danger what it might, the cauſe which we ſupported implicated ſo many important conſequences, that we muſt hazard a little to preſerve the whole. The preſent was a war for which we are juſtified, through whatever medium we view its cauſes. It was a war againſt an enemy, not ſcrupulous in attempts to ſubvert our conſtitution—to inſult and outrage our plighted faith and ſolemn neutrality—to interfere with our internal Government—and to incite our own fellow-ſubjects to revolt againſt the laws and inſtructions of their country. They have endeavoured alſo to create a ſerious difference of opinion between the King and the Parliament. They have invited and courted every agent of ſedition and rebellion. Hence we might maintain that it was a war of the greateſt honour, unparalleled in

former

former times, and on which the fate of Europe depended. We had a mad and dangerous enemy to encounter; not an enemy to the *Proteſtant Religion* alone, but an enemy to *all Religion*; an enemy to that of Luther—to that of Calvin—an enemy to all *Religious ſectaries*, and an enemy to *all order of ſociety*.—We are engaged in a war for the defence of Hereditary Monarchy, the key-ſtone of our Conſtitution; not to oppoſe a Pretender, for whom ſome of the deluded people declared; but engaged againſt a *ſet of men, at war with every part of our Conſtitution*.—The true ſource, however, of additional encouragement might be learnt by properly aſcertaining the magnitude and value of the objects for which we fought. From every view, our reſolution ought to be more and more invigorated. Let us ſpeak to the enemy with the mouths of our cannon. We are embarked in a cauſe on which our very exiſtence as a nation depends; a cauſe which we will abandon only with our lives. He then concluded by moving reſolutions correſponding with the ſeveral ſtatements of his ſpeech.

Mr. *Sheridan* ſaid, the ſpeech of the Rt. Hon. Gent. was calculated rather for the harangue of an officer of his troops about to ſtorm a French redoubt than an addreſs to the Stewards of the national property for ſupplies to carry on a war, which he ſtill thought might have been avoided. He declared it his opinion, that the continuance of the taxes about to expire was an additional taxation.

Mr. *Drake* ſaid a few words expreſſive of the pleaſure he had received from the ſtatement of the Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Pitt), and of his hopes of a ſpeedy and glorious termination of the war.

Mr. *Fox* declared himſelf to continue in the opinion he had ever entertained of the war, namely, that it might have been avoided. He made a few remarks on ſeveral parts of Mr. Pitt's ſpeech, and reprobated the recourſe had to the 500,000*l.* from the Eaſt-India Company, which, he ſaid, went to pledge the Houſe to the renewal of their Charter.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* replied, that no ſuch pledge could be conſidered as made. Upon the renewal of the Charter the Houſe had hereafter to exerciſe its diſcretion.

The Reſolutions were ſeverally put and agreed to. The Houſe was reſumed, and the report ordered to be made to-morrow.

H. OF LORDS.

March 13.

Counſel were heard on the claim of Lord Caſtle Stuart to the title of *Lord Ochiltree*. Meſſrs. Partridge and Adam were heard in favour of the claim, and the Attorney General againſt it. The farther hearing was deferred.

In the Commons the ſame day, a new writ was ordered for Heytesbury, in the room of Lord Barrymore, deceaſed.

Lord *Muncaſter* brought up the report of the Committee for the Poole Election, finding in favour of the ſitting member, John Smith, Eſq.

Mr. *Aunſley* brought up the report of the Committee for the Poole Election, finding in favour of the ſitting member, Benjamin Lyſter, Eſq.

Mr. Alderman *Curtis* preſented a petition from the city of London, ſtating, that, by the 9th of Queen Anne, an Act had been paſſed impoſing a duty of 3*s.* 6*d.* on every chaldron of coals imported by the River into London; that the revenue ariſing from this duty was intended to defray the expence of building fifty-two Churches then ordered; that the duty amounted to 130,000*l.* a-year; that the money raiſed by loan for the purpoſe mentioned had been paid off about ſeventy years ago; but that the duty had, however, been continued; and concluded by praying, that the Act be repealed, as the deſign for which it was paſſed had been fulfilled at the time ſtated. The Alderman moved, that the petition be referred to a Committee, in order that the object of the prayer might be anſwered.

This produced a ſhort converſation; in which,

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* contended for the policy of continuing the duty, at leaſt during the preſent war. If the Legiſlature had thought fit to continue it for 70 years as part of the public revenue, without any complaint, he ſaw no reaſon why it ſhould ceaſe at this time, when every proper ſource was eſſential to anſwer the exigences of the ſtate. When peace was reſtored, it might, perhaps, be deemed expedient to repeal the duty.

Meſſrs. *Fox* and *Sheridan* conceived it impolitic and unjuſt to continue a duty when the purpoſes for which it was paſſed

paſſed had been anſwered. If it were a tax on the nation at large, making each individual pay his *quota*, it might perhaps be leſs objectionable; but all partial taxation ought to be avoided. The Houſe divided Ayes 35. Noes 77.

It was, however, generally admitted that the queſtion might again with propriety be brought forward at a period of peace.

H. OF LORDS.

March 14.

The order of the day being read, for taking into conſideration certain reſtrictions on ſpeculations in Canals;

Lord *Stanhope* moved, that no bill for making any Canal for the purpoſes of navigation ſhall be read the third time in this Houſe, unleſs notice ſhall have been inſerted three times in the *London Gazette*, in the months of Auguſt and September, and likewiſe in the newſpapers of the reſpective counties through which ſuch canal is intended to be carried. Notice ſhall be alſo given at the Quarter Seſſions; and affixed on the ſeſſion-door in all places contiguous to the line of the intended canal—that a plan of ſuch undertaking, with an eſtimate of the expences, and names of ſubſcribers annexed, ſhall be depoſited with the Clerks of the Parliament; that application ſhall have been made to the owners and occupiers of land through which the canal is to paſs, and evidence adduced of their aſſent or diſſent; that theſe regulations ſhall not extend to any bill now in the Houſe of Commons; and that it ſhall be deemed ſufficient, if notice ſhall have been once inſerted in the *London Gazette*. Agreed to.

Lord *Rawdon* called the attention of the Houſe to a point which regarded their honour and dignity, and to what appeared to him to be an infringement on both; he meant the title of Baroneſs of Bath, lately conferred on Laura Henrietta Pulteney. His Lordſhip maintained, that when the title of Marquis of Bath was conferred on Thynne Lord Weymouth, the precedency of creation gave that nobleman an indiſputable and excluſive right to that title. He did not mean to diſpute the prerogative of the Crown to create peerages; but, when created, it became the duty of their Lordſhips to protect them from infringement, and to attend to the manner and *limitation of* the exerciſe of that prerogative. *He maintained that* this was a *caſe for their Lordſhip's* attention in that reſpect, and ſupported his opinion with arguments of conſiderable length. He concluded with moving, "That the Houſe do form itſelf into a Committee of Privileges to hear Counſel on the queſtion, whether the crown could lawfully iſſue a patent, conferring a title on any perſon, when that title had been previouſly conferred on another?"

The *Lord Chancellor* oppoſed the motion: he entered much at large into the nature of patents, and of the Royal prerogative to grant them; and maintained that every thing was perfectly regular in this caſe. He maintained alſo, that there was no *heraldic* myſtery in this queſtion; and that this title, like every other property, was protected by the courts below. His Lordſhip added many other obſervations, and concluded with diſſenting from the motion. The Houſe divided Contents 2. Non Contents 21.

Lord *Radnor* then moved, "That an humble Addreſs be preſented to his Majeſty; humbly requeſting, that his Majeſty would be pleaſed to recall and annul the letters patent, creating Laura Henrietta Pulteney Baroneſs of Bath; and beſtow upon her any other dignity, or grant her any other compenſation for the loſs of that title." This, and another queſtion, that this caſe might not be made uſe of as a precedent, were negatived without a diviſion.

In the Commons the ſame day heard Counſel on Stewart's divorce bill, and went through the evidence. The clauſe of divorce paſſed without oppoſition; but the clauſe for baſtardizing the iſſue was ſtrongly oppoſed, and argued at much length, when there appeared in favour of the clauſe 30. Againſt it 86.

H. OF LORDS.

March 15.

Their Lordſhips proceeded on the ſeveral public and private bills before the Houſe, without any debate.

In the Commons, the ſame day, Mr. *Baſtard* reported from the Committee, appointed to try the merits of the Cricklade election petition, that they had received a meſſage from Mr. Petrie, the petitioner, ſtating, that he was prevented from attending at the trial in conſequence of having been arreſted at a houſe in Pall-mall on two proceſſes for debt; one from the Court of King's Bench, and the other from the Court of

Common

Common Pleas. He alſo prayed, that he might be diſcharged out of cuſtody. This turned out to be a very intricate and anomalous affair; for, though formerly the ſervants, ſolicitors of members, were protected, yet, as the law now ſtands, that protection is confined to the perſons of members themſelves, and no proviſion made for petitioners. Various explanations and modes of ſolving the difficulties were offered by the Speaker, Mr. Pitt, and Mr. Fox, to little purpoſe; they could not agree upon theſe queſtions—Whether the Election Committee, being by act of parliament a court of law, were not competent to order the production of any perſon who had a litigation before them?—Whether that competency reſted with the whole Houſe, or the conſtituents of the Committee?—Or, in fine, whether either were competent to order his releaſe? At length, the whole ſubject was referred to a Committee, with orders to examine papers, precedents, &c. and bring in a report. In the mean time the Election Committee is to adjourn.

The *Attorney-general* ſaid, that though, on a ſubject of ſo much importance as a bill on *treaſonable* correſpondence, he would not preſume to ſubmit any motion without giving all neceſſary explanations, yet he would now content himſelf with opening the queſtion, as this was not the ſtate in which it was likely to be debated. It was neceſſary for him, in the firſt place, to correct an error pretty generally entertained within doors and without, reſpecting the word *correſpondence*—an error which proceeded from the popular meaning annexed to it. In a court of law, no explanation of this kind would be required; for there the ſenſe of the word was not confined to epiſtolary intercourſe only, but to all treaſonable intercourſe or connexion, whether commercial or otherwiſe, with an enemy; and ſuch was the correſpondence of which he was about to ſpeak. He then went into a detail of the different proceedings of the Legiſlature, and the practice of the courts of judicature on ſuch occaſions, ſince the 26th year of the reign of Edward III.; and evinced that it had been the uſage, from time to time, according as circumſtances required, to expreſs fully and explicitly, by particular acts of parliament, what overt acts were to be conſidered as treaſonable, and to be *puniſhed as ſuch*. He concluded by moving for leave to bring in a bill for the prevention of treaſonable correſpondence and intercourſe during the war, and for the more effectually preventing aid or aſſiſtance being given to his Majeſty's enemies."

The *Chanc. of the Exchequer*, Meſſrs. *Martin*, *F. North*, and *York*, were for the motion; Meſſrs. *Fox*, *Erſkine*, and *Curwen*, againſt it. Leave was given.

The Houſe then went into a Committee of Supply on the extraordinaries of the army; and, having reſolved to defray the expences of the ſame, the Houſe was reſumed, and then adjourned to Monday.

H. OF LORDS.

March 18.

Heard counſel in an appeal from the Court of Seſſion in Scotland, Lord Daer, appellant, and the Hon. Keith Stewart, reſpondent.

In the Commons, the ſame day, the order of the day being read, for the Houſe to take into conſideration the bribery and corrupt practices which occurred on the Stockbridge election;

The Hon. *John Elliott* ſaid, that ſuch circumſtances had tranſpired before the Committee as were highly derogatory to the Conſtitution. He ſtated, that a number of voters had held election-meetings at Stockbridge for the purpoſe of debating on the corrupt ſale of their own votes, as alſo, in fact, for the ſale of the borough. He then moved, that "leave be given to bring in a bill to prevent bribery and corruption in the borough of Stockbridge." It was alſo moved, for leave to bring in a bill to diſfranchiſe ſuch voters as were guilty of the offences alluded to.

H. OF LORDS.

March 19.

The Duke of *Norfolk* moved to ſuſpend the ſtanding orders of the Houſe relative to canal bills. This brought on a ſhort converſation; the reſult of which was, that it was agreed to take the ſubject into conſideration on Friday.

In the Commons, the ſame day, a Committee was balloted for, to try the merits of the Ludgerſhall election.

The *Speaker*, after the ballot, counted the members; and only 73 members being preſent, they were not enabled to proceed to the ballot on the Sudbury election. (To be continued.)

An Address to the Members of the Methodist Societies throughout England, from the Conference assembled at Leeds, August 6, 1793.

"DEAR BRETHREN,

WE feel it our duty to send you this address, lest the insinuations of any who are enemies to our prosperity and unity should grieve your minds, and injure the work of God. Our venerable father, who is gone to his great reward, lived and died a member and friend of the Church of England. His attachment to it was so strong and unshaken, that nothing but irresistible necessity induced him to deviate from it in any degree. In many instances God himself obliged him to do this: he powerfully called him forth into the streets and open fields, and afterwards raised to his assistance hundreds of men who never passed through the usual forms of ordination. To all these evident providences of God Mr. Wesley submitted, though at first with great reluctance. In consequence, he found himself obliged to erect chapels, which were neither consecrated according to the usual method of the Church of England, nor in the least subject to the direction of the National Episcopacy. In all these things he deviated from the establishment merely on the ground of unavoidable necessity, or, which is the same to a truly pious soul, from the clear manifested providence and will of God. A dilemma, or difficulty, of a similar kind has been experienced by us since the death of Mr. Wesley. A few of our societies have repeatedly importuned us to grant them the liberty of receiving the Lord's Supper from their own preachers. But, desirous of adhering most strictly to the plan which Mr. Wesley laid down, we again and again denied their request. The subject, however, is now come to its crisis. We find that we have no alternative, but to comply with their requisition, or entirely to lose them!—O brethren! "hate putting "away," especially those who are members of the mystical body of Christ, and our dearly beloved brethren; and whose only error, where they do err, is that of the judgement, and not of the heart. And can we suffer these to forsake their faithful pastors, and possibly to run into the jaws of some ravening wolf, when the point in contest must be allowed by all to be *unessential* to salvation? But we are sensible, that our brethren, on the other side, may justly urge,—"are not our interests as dear to you as theirs? Why then will you grieve us in so tender a point? Why will you oppose us in those particulars, which we think of very great importance to the prosperity of Zion? Why will you force upon us a term of communion to which we never consented, or expect us to remain united to those who will be ever grieving us, by pressing the necessity of compliance with *[illegible] to be highly injurious to the cause of God.*"

Such is the dilemma, dear brethren, to which we have been reduced. We allow the full force of the arguments, which the brethren who disapprove of the administration of the Lord's Supper urge as above: nor can we on any consideration lay on them a new term of communion, or suffer a *single person* among them to be grieved by the reasonings of those who wish for an innovation in our plan. We therefore weighed this delicate subject with the greatest seriousness and deliberation, feeling the greatest pity for those of our brethren who thought themselves aggrieved; and came finally to the following resolution:—"that the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper shall not be administered by the preachers in any part of our connection, except where the whole society is unanimous for it, and *will not be contented without it*; and, even in those few exempt societies, it shall be administered, as far as practicable, in the evening only, and according to the form of the Church of England. For, we could not bear that the Sacrament, which was instituted by our Lord as a bond of peace and union, should become a bone of contention, and are determined never to sanction the administration of that holy ordinance for the purpose of strife and division. You may hence clearly see, dear brethren, that it is *the people*, in the instances referred to, who have forced us into this farther deviation from our union to the Church of England. Still we wish to be united to it as a body at large. The few societies which answer the description mentioned in the above resolution need but have a small influence on the whole connection. We cannot, however, we will not, part with any of our stock who love God and man, on account of unessential points. For, we love you *all*, and are the servants of you all, for Jesus' sake. But we intreat our societies at large (the few exempt cases excepted) to continue, as usual, in connection with the Church of England; and we shall, with great cheerfulness and contentment, labour among them according to that simple original plan of Methodism established and left to us by our venerable Friend. We must observe to you, in conclusion, that we feel the most unfeigned loyalty to the King, and a sincere attachment to the Constitution. We reverence the Government; are conscious of the many blessings we enjoy under our gracious Sovereign, and are thankful to God for them; and do earnestly and sincerely recommend the same principles and spirit to you.

We remain, dear brethren,
Your most affectionate servants,
And faithful pastors,
(Signed in behalf of the conference,)

JOHN PAWSON, President.
THOMAS COKE, Secretary."

188. Me-

188. *Medical Facts and Observations. Volume the First.* 8vo.

THE plan of this valuable collection of medical facts, which is intended as a ſequel to *The London Medical Journal*, hath already been announced to our readers (ſee p. 65).

In a judicious and well-written preface to the work we meet with the following among other well-founded obſervations in favour of publications of this kind:

"The great Lord Bacon, who complained, with too much reaſon, of the few additions made to their art by the medical writers of his time*, recommended Collections of Facts and Obſervations as the beſt means of improving the practice of phyſick†; and it is to the method of inveſtigating philoſophical truth, by induction from accurate experiments, which he ſo admirably inculcated, that we are, in a great meaſure, indebted for that attention to facts by which medical ſcience, in common with every other branch of natural knowledge, hath, ſince the days of that truly illuſtrious philoſopher, been ſo much improved.

"There is, perhaps, hardly any well-informed perſon, engaged in the practice of phyſick or ſurgery, to whom opportunities do not now and then occur of adding ſomething to our knowledge of diſeaſes; or whoſe mind, from attentive obſervation, may not lead him to ſuggeſt ſome improvement in the modes of treating them: and when it is conſidered that many ingenious men may be willing to communicate the reſult of their experience, in a conciſe and familiar form, who have not leiſure or inclination to compoſe a more elaborate work, the utility of a collection like the preſent, which is open to detached facts and obſervations on any medical ſubject, will, it is preſumed, be ſufficiently obvious."

The volume before us contains the following papers.

ARTICLE I. *Caſe of Hydrophobia; with the Appearances on Diſſection. Communicated, in a Letter to* Samuel Foart Simmons, *M D. F.R.S by* John Ferriar, *M.D. Phyſician to the Infirmary at* Manchester.

This is a well-deſcribed inſtance of a dreadful diſeaſe. The patient, who was a poor man, 39 years old, had been bitten in the cheek, by a ſtrange dog, in the ſtreet, more than three months before the ſymptoms of hydrophobia took place. Cold air affected his throat with great uneaſineſs; and merely the opening of the door was ſufficient to make him complain. He felt the horror of water ſo ſtrongly, that the ſound of it diſtreſſed him when ſome was poured out in a paſſage adjoining to his room. The ſymptoms of hydrophobia were firſt noticed on a Monday, and he died on the Saturday following.—An account is given of the appearances on diſſection; and the paper cloſes with ſome good obſervations on the treatment of caſes of this kind.

II. *Some Obſervations on the Prevention and Treatment of Hydrophobia. Communicated, in a Letter to Dr.* Simmons, *by Mr.* William Loftie, *Surgeon at* Canterbury.

Mr. Loftie is of opinion, that nothing leſs than the complete exciſion of the parts bitten can be relied on, with any degree of certainty, as a means of prevention, in theſe unfortunate caſes. Facts are related in ſupport of this opinion, which, we believe, is now pretty generally adopted; but the author obſerves, that, in too many inſtances, either from the number and ſituation of the wounds, or from the fears of the patient, the practitioner muſt be obliged to content himſelf with deſtroying the parts bitten by cauſtic, which he conſiders as the beſt ſubſtitute for extirpation, though it has ſometimes failed of ſucceſs even in the ableſt hands.

III. *An Account of an uncommon Inflammation of the Epiglottis. By Mr.* Thomas Mainwaring, *Apothecary in* London. *Communicated in a Letter to* Everard Home, *Eſq. F.R.S. and by him to Dr.* Simmons.

IV. *Caſes of the Extraction of the Cataract; with practical Remarks. By Mr.* Richard Sparrow, *one of the Surgeons to the Charitable Infirmary,* Dublin, *and Member of the Royal College of Surgeons in* Ireland. *Communicated in a Letter to* William Liſter, *M. D. Phyſician to* Saint Thomas's *Hoſpital in* London, *and by him to Dr.* Simmons.

The caſes related are four in number; and the author deduces from them many important concluſions, which will be read with pleaſure by chirurgical practitioners.

V. *Account of an Extra-uterine Conception. Communicated, in a Letter to Dr.* Simmons, *by Mr.* William Baynham, *Member of the Corporation of Surgeons of* London, *and Surgeon in* Eſſex *County in* Virginia.

VI. *A Caſe of ſpontaneous Evolution of the Fœtus. Communicated, in a Letter to*

* De Dignitate et Augm. Scient. lib. iv. cap. 2.

† Ibid.

to Dr. Simmons, *F.R.S. by Mr.* Richard Simmons, *one of the Surgeons of the* Britiſh *Lying-in Hoſpital in* London.

VII. *A Caſe of Petechiæ ſine Febre. Communicated, in a Letter to Dr.* Simmons, *by* Samuel Ferris, *M. D. F. A. S. Phyſician in* London.

VIII. *Inſtance of a Diſeaſe to which* Sauvages *has given the Name of Meteoriſmus Ventriculi; with Remarks. By* Robert Graves, *M. D. Phyſician at* Sherborne *in* Dorſetſhire, *and Extra-Licentiate of the College of Phyſicians,* London.

IX. *Caſe of a Catheter left in the Bladder in drawing off the Urine, for a Retroverſion of the Uterus. By Mr.* Edward Ford, *Surgeon of the* Weſtminſter *General Diſpenſary.*

This is a curious and extraordinary fact, perhaps unprecedented in medical hiſtory. As it cannot well be abridged, we muſt refer our readers for an account of it to the work itſelf.

X. *Caſe of an imperforate Rectum. By the ſame.*

This is illuſtrated by an engraving.

XI. *Facts relative to Pemphigus. Communicated, in a Letter to Dr.* Simmons, *by Mr.* R. B. Blagden, *Surgeon at* Petworth, *in* Suſſex.

XII. *Account of a Fact relative to Menſtruation, not hitherto deſcribed. Communicated, in a Letter to Dr.* Simmons, *by* Thomas Denman, *M. D. Licentiate in Midwifery of the Royal College of Phyſicians,* London.

XIII. *Practical Obſervations on the Treatment and Cauſes of the Dropſy of the Brain. By* Thomas Percival, *M. D. F. R S and S. A. &c.*

XIV. *An Account of the Preparation, Mode of Application, and Effects, of a Liniment recommended by* Roncalli, *in the Treatment of Scrophulous Tumours. By* Henry Streitt, *Profeſſor of Chirurgical Pathology in the Imperial and Royal Medico-Chirurgical Academy at* Vienna.

XV. *An Account of the Tabaſheer. In a Letter from* Patrick Ruſſell, *M. D. F. R. S. to Sir* Joſeph Banks, *Bart. P. R. S.*

In addition to this account of the Tabaſheer, extracted from the Philoſophical Tranſactions, the editor has given the following extract of a letter addreſſed to him on this ſubject by Mr. J. L. Williams, an ingenious ſurgeon in the ſervice of the Hon. Eaſt India Company, in Bengal. It is dated at Benares, October 23, 1790:

"*I have lately procured,* from the hills in *this neighbourhood,* a drug, ſpecimens of which I ſhall ſend, by the ſhips of this ſeaſon, for your inſpection.

"It is called in Perſian, *Tabaſheer,* in Hindoo, *Buns-lochun,* or ſalt of the Bamboo. It has a peculiar quality of ſtrongly adhering to the tongue, and is held in great eſteem by the natives in a variety of diſeaſes; but I have not yet been able to aſcertain its virtues from my own experience.

"In a Perſian work (the Tofut ul-Monein of Mahomed Monein Hoſeiny) I have found the following obſervations on this ſubſtance, and its ſuppoſed medicinal properties, viz.

'It (i. e. the Tabaſheer or Buns-lochun) 'is procured from the cavity of the Indian 'reed, or Bamboo; and it is ſaid, that when, 'from the violence of the winds, fire takes 'hold of thoſe reed-thickets, the Tabaſheer 'is formed of the joints of the reeds, which 'are ſeparated from the aſhes thereof. The 'beſt kind is of a white colour, and of a 'roundiſh ſhape, having, to the palate, a 'ſmall degree of a rough and biting taſte.— 'There is a factitious kind, made of burnt 'bones; but this has but a ſmall degree of 'bitterneſs to the taſte, and poſſeſſes no 'ſtrength. The Tabaſheer will not diſſolve 'in water. It puts a ſtop to bilious vomit-'ings, and to the bloody flux. It is alſo of 'ſervice in caſes of palpitation of the heart, 'in faintings, and for ſtrengthening thoſe 'members of the body that are weakened 'by heat. It is uſeful alſo for the piles, and 'for acute or burning fevers, and for puſ-'tules in the mouth (thruſh); and, given 'with oxymel, is of ſervice againſt reſtleſſ-'neſs, melancholy, and hypochondriacal af-'fections. The habitual internal uſe of it is 'prejudicial to the virile powers. It is alſo 'ſaid to be prejudicial to the lungs. Its cor-'rectives are the gum of the pine and honey. 'The doſe of it is to the weight of two 'd'herems, or ſeven maſhás.'

"With the ſpecimens of this drug I ſhall alſo ſend you a piece of the Bamboo unopened, with ſome of the ſalt, or ſugar, in it; from which you will be convinced that the Tabaſheer is not formed by the burning of the Bamboo, as the author juſt now quoted, and others, have ſuppoſed."

XVI. *Account of the Nardus Indica, or Spikenard. By* Gilbert Blane, *M. D. F. R. S.*

XVII. *An Account of a Child with a double Head. By* Everard Home, *Eſq. F. R. S.* With an engraving.

XVIII. *Caſe of a Gun-ſhot Wound in the Mouth; in which, on Account of impeded Deglutition, a flexible Catheter was introduced through the Noſe into the Oeſophagus, and ſuffered to remain there during the Space of a Month. By M.* Manoury, *Surgeon of the Hotel Dieu at* Paris.

XIX. Account of an extraordinary

Change,

Change, not hitherto described, which, under certain Circumstances, takes place in the Human Body after Death. By M. Thouret.

In this paper (the last in the volume), which relates to the removal of the bodies from the church and churchyard of the Holy Innocents at Paris, M. Thouret, who is a very respectable physician in that city, and already well known to the publick by his writings, gives an account of a very extraordinary change to which the human body, under certain circumstances, is subject after death.

"The situation of the burial-place in question, in the centre of the city of Paris, has, for a great length of time, pointed it out as a nuisance to the publick. Its supposed unhealthiness occasioned it to be a subject of enquiry so long ago as the year 1557, when two physicians, Fernelius and Houllier, were directed by Government to examine it; and in 1737 a committee of the Academy of Sciences was appointed for the same purpose. On both these occasions the removal of it was earnestly recommended; but it does not appear that any steps were taken to remedy the inconvenience complained of till the year 1780, when an order was issued to prevent any more burials in this spot. This regulation, however, M. Thouret observes, which might have been sufficient in the generality of places of this kind, where the bodies, being but thinly interspersed in the earth, are speedily destroyed, was altogether inadequate to the evil in the present instance, the soil being here so saturated with animal matter as to be no longer capable of any action on the more recent bodies accumulated within it.

"M. Thouret observes, that, since the year 1186, this place has served as a common burial-place for the greater part of the city of Paris; and that, for a great number of years past, from 2500 to 3000 bodies have been interred in it annually. He has been assured, it seems, that, in a somewhat less space than 30 years, upwards of 80,000 bodies were interred in it by the last Sexton. This immense collection of dead bodies occupied, we are told, a surface of more than 10,000 square feet. They were accumulated, for the most part, in common graves, or pits, from 25 to 30 feet deep, each of which was large enough to contain from 12 to 1500 coffins; and, as a proof how few bodies were buried in separate graves, we are told that the number of such interments seldom exceeded 200 annually.

"At length, Government having determined to remove this nuisance, the Royal Medical Society were called upon to point out the best mode of doing it; and our author, who *was one of the committee appointed by the society for* that purpose, and who superintended the whole undertaking, now communicates the result of his observations on this subject to the publick. The operations lasted upwards of two years, and, during that period, it seems, a layer of earth, from 8 to 10 feet deep, was removed from the surface of the burial-ground to the extent of 12,000 square feet, and, besides a great number of separate graves, between 40 and 50 of the common receptacles were opened to the depth of 8 or 10 feet, and some of them to their very bottom, and about 20,000 bodies, buried at different periods, were removed with their coffins.

"Amidst a great variety of appearances which so many bodies exhibited, from their having been interred a greater or less space of time, in separate graves or in the common receptacles, there was one extraordinary circumstance which soon struck our author's attention. This was the state of the coffins and bodies in the common pits. The coffins in these were, in general, firm, and in good preservation; and the earth that surrounded them was of a deep black colour; but, excepting this blackness, which had tinged the coffins externally, they retained their freshness, and within side the natural colour of the wood was easily distinguishable. The shrouds were observed to be in the same state of preservation, and the bodies themselves appeared to be undiminished in bulk. Upon removing the shroud, the fleshy parts of the bodies seemed to be preserved; the only change that was perceived consisted in their being converted, as it were, into a substance, the whiteness of which was heightened by the blackness of the surrounding soil.

"The author tells us, that at first sight of this curious phenomenon he was inclined to consider it as the effect of lime spread over these bodies; but, upon examining them more attentively, he was soon convinced that he was wrong in this supposition, and he found that all the soft parts were converted into a white mass, more or less firm, and already known among the grave-diggers by the name of fat *(gras)*. This mass, which exhibited no appearance of a fibrous texture, felt unctuous or soapy when rubbed between the fingers, and in a dry air grew harder, and even acquired a shining polish and a sort of metallic lustre, but became softer when exposed to a moist air.

"In general, these masses, the author observes, preserve the entire shape of the limbs. Among the bodies which he found the most completely transformed into this substance, and which form a part of the collection he has made to illustrate the history of this phenomenon, several, he tells us, retain their natural shape, together with the features of the face, the eyes, eyebrows, and eyelids. The transmutation, he observes, is not confined to the surface of the body, but may be traced through every part of the muscles.

muſcles, ligaments, and tendons, and likewiſe through the different cavities, where all or the greater part of the viſcera are found converted into the ſame ſubſtance; which is alſo to be ſeen in the cavities of the bones, even in the cells of the diploe. It is found to affect the texture of the cartilages; but the bones themſelves, it ſeems, remain unaltered, as do likewiſe the hair and nails. There are likewiſe, we are told, certain colouring principles, ſuch as the bile, the fluid of the bronchial glands, the pigmentum of the choroid, the red particles of the blood, and the fibrous part of the muſcles, which remain for a long time diſtinguiſhable in the maſs that ſurrounds them.

"The parts that have appeared to our author to be the moſt ſuſceptible of this change have been the adipoſe and membranous. Some parts, he obſerves, evidently acquire it much ſooner than others; and he has found the blood-veſſels of different viſcera, particularly thoſe of the liver, transformed into this maſs, while the ſurrounding ſubſtance of the viſcus itſelf had as yet undergone no ſuch change.

"He obſerves that, in general, the parts preſerve their natural configuration in proportion to the quantity of adipoſe and lymphatic juices they contain, and in proportion to the denſity of their texture. Thus the brain, the heart, the liver, and ſome other viſcera, it ſeems, change completely into this ſubſtance, and retain their original figure; while of the inteſtines, and the ſpongy and veſicular texture of the lungs, only ſlight veſtiges remain after this change; and in theſe the fatty ſubſtance into which they are converted is of a much thinner conſiſtence than in the other parts.

"From a chemical analyſis of this ſubſtance, for which our author acknowledges himſelf indebted to M. Fourcroy, it appears to conſiſt of an oily principle, combined with volatile alkali, ſo as to form a ſoap. The oily baſis of this ammoniacal ſoap, ſeparated by acids, is deſcribed as a concrete ſubſtance, of a greyiſh yellow colour, and ſomewhat more fuſible than wax; combined with fixed or volatile alkali it forms, we are told, a firm ſoap.

"M. Thouret remarks, that it is not ductile under the fingers like wax, but that it crumbles into ſmall, ſoft, and unctuous, fragments, like ſpermaceti, the ſubſtance with which he conſiders it as having the greateſt analogy. Thus he obſerves that it cryſtalliſes like ſpermaceti, and diſſolves even in a greater proportion than that does in heated alcohol; part of it ſeparating again as the ſolution cools, in the form of ſmall ſhining laminæ.

"From theſe data our author is led to attempt a theory of the formation of this ſubſtance. He aſcribes it to a peculiar modification of the putrid change that bodies undergo in the earth; and thinks that the origin of all the phenomena is to be ſought for in the decompoſition of water. It has been ſuppoſed, he obſerves, that, from a combination of phlogiſticated with inflammable air, there reſults, during putrefaction, volatile alkali; and the fixation of a larger proportion of inflammable air, and perhaps, alſo, of a certain quantity of dephlogiſticated air, may, he thinks, give riſe to a fat or oily ſubſtance, which, by uniting with the volatile alkali, forms a ſoap.

"M. Thouret obſerves, that a concretion analogous to this ſubſtance is not foreign to the living animal œconomy; that it exiſts, as is well known, in large maſſes, in the cavities of the brain of the whale, and is diſtributed, by numerous veſſels, through all the parts of that animal; and that it is alſo to be found in the bile, where, till of late, it has been taken for a reſin. It has ſometimes, he adds, been found extravaſated in the liver when dried in the air, as was proved by the late M. Poulletier de la Salle, of Paris, who, having expoſed a human liver to the air for a conſiderable number of years, found it changed, at length, into a whitiſh maſs, in its appearance not unlike agaric, and which, on expoſure to a gentle heat, yielded a ſubſtance ſimilar to ſpermaceti. M. Thouret aſſures us, his experiments have taught him that a ſubſtance of the ſame kind may be extracted in abundance from the brain of man and other animals. May it not, therefore, he aſks, be latent in the living body, and intended to anſwer ſome purpoſe in the animal œconomy with which we are as yet unacquainted?

"This ſingular tranſmutation, he obſerves, though it is found to affect bodies of both ſexes, and of all ages, is ſubject, however, to ſome differences which have not eſcaped the notice of the grave-diggers, who have remarked that bodies which are the fatteſt and moſt compact paſs the ſooneſt into this ſtate; that very dry and lean ones acquire more of the appearance of dry mummies; and that lax and humid ones melt into water.

"The tranſmutation, whatever may be its nature, takes place, we are told, indifferently in different kinds of earth. It likewiſe appears to be completed in a ſhort ſpace of time. The laſt great pits of the burial-place had been cloſed, it ſeems, only five years, and, from the ſurface to the bottom, all the bodies they contained, a very ſmall number excepted, were found by our author tranſformed into the ſubſtance in queſtion.

"In general, however, the manner in which this tranſmutation, when once begun, goes on and is completed, appears to be not altogether uniform. In the pits, where it ſeemed to be the moſt completely effected, the greater number of bodies, we are told, were entirely tranſformed; but, on the other hand, in ſome the change appeared to be only juſt beginning to take place, while in others the decompoſition was complete.

In

In the ſmall number that afforded no marks of it the bones only remained, and theſe exhibited the common appearance. Were theſe, the author aſks, the remains of bodies that had paſſed through this ſtate, and had afterwards been totally deſtroyed? There was nothing, he obſerves, in the ſituation of theſe laſt that could explain the difference. They were found at all depths, and cloſe to others in which the change was complete. In general, however, it ſeems, it was in the bodies at the greateſt depth that the change appeared to take place the ſooneſt; and theſe alſo ſeemed to be the laſt in which this fatty ſubſtance was deſtroyed. Our author found this fact confirmed by what he ſaw in two other burial-grounds at Paris.

"It appears, from M. Thouret's obſervations, that the ſkin is the part in which this change firſt begins to take place, and that, after this, follow the fat, the muſcles, and the viſcera. In the early ſtage of the tranſmutation the texture of the ſkin, we are told, is ſtill diſtinguiſhable, as is alſo the colour of the fat and of the muſcles; and it is not till the fibrous texture of the latter has entirely diſappeared that the change can be ſaid to be complete. When this is accompliſhed, a decompoſition begins to take place. This is firſt obſervable in the cavities of the body; and, as it advances, the bones become diſunited, the fatty ſubſtance is gradually diſſolved, and at length there remain only ſlight appearances of it adhering to the ſurface of the bones; but in this ſtate it has the conſiſtence and colour of clay, or becomes dry and friable, and of a darker colour. M. Thouret ſuppoſes this to be the remains of the colouring principle, or of the earthy principle ſtill combined with a little of the fatty ſubſtance.

"The brain, according to our author, is the part that is the laſt deſtroyed.

"As it is to the extrication of aëriform fluids from the dead body during putrefaction, and to the re-action of thoſe fluids on the body itſelf, that our author thinks we are to aſcribe the formation of this ſubſtance, ſo he obſerves that it is not till the ſurrounding earth is ſaturated with theſe fluids that the change begins to take place. This ſaturation of the earth, he thinks, is proved by its black colour. Expoſed to the air, it ſoon, he obſerves, loſes this appearance, and becomes capable of diſſolving the fatty ſubſtance in queſtion. He has found this ſubſtance only in the common pits, where the ſurrounding earth has acquired this black colour; he has never been able to diſcover any traces of it in ſingle graves; he therefore concludes that an accumulation of animal bodies in large maſſes is requiſite for its formation; and alſo that theſe maſſes muſt be ſufficiently covered with earth to prevent the evaporation of the aëriform fluids that are extricated; becauſe, in proportion as theſe eſcape, the ſaturation of the ſurrounding earth becomes leſs complete.

"But, beſides the evaporation of theſe fluids, which takes place ſooner or later, another cauſe is mentioned by our author as contributing very powerfully to the deſtruction of the bodies thus transformed; and that is, the moiſture of the ſoil, which, by reaſon of the ſoapy nature of the ſubſtance in queſtion, is found to diſſolve it very completely. The ſtate of the earth, in this reſpect, is, therefore, one of the principal circumſtances on which the duration of this ſubſtance depends. Our author accordingly obſerved, that in the pits the leaſt expoſed to the ſun, and which, from their ſituation in other reſpects, were moſt liable to moiſture, the bodies were the moſt ſpeedily decompoſed. He has even ſeen coffins in an inclined poſition, in one part of which, expoſed to the action of moiſture, the ſubſtance in queſtion was completely diſſolved, while in the dry part it had undergone no change.

"Of this curious phenomenon, which ſeems hitherto to have eſcaped obſervation, M. Thouret remarks, that it adds new facts to the hiſtory of the decompoſition of animal bodies in the earth, and may be conſidered as a particular ſpecies of mummification, which, compared with that which produces the dry and fibrous mummy, ſhews us, in this way, a new proceſs of Nature. Both theſe ſpecies of mummy, he obſerves, depend on the action of aëriform fluids. Thus the deſtruction of the body takes place if theſe evaporate; the ſpecies of mummy, which is more immediately the ſubject of this paper, is produced if theſe fluids, when diſengaged, are reflected on the ſoft parts of the body, or retained in their texture; and, on the other hand, the dry and fibrous mummy is formed whenever theſe ſame fluids are not at all, or imperfectly, diſengaged.

"On ſimilar principles, he thinks, may be explained the different circumſtances obſerved in the decompoſition of bodies in burial grounds, whether in ſeparate or in common graves; thoſe circumſtances, more eſpecially, which may be aſcribed to the nature of the ſoil. In general, he obſerves, they will depend on the facility with which it abſorbs or tranſmits the different ſpecies of air extricated from bodies by putrefaction; and hence dry ſand is, he thinks, the moſt favourable to the decompoſition of bodies. This decompoſition will alſo, he adds, be accelerated by calcareous earths, which are known to be very porous and permeable, and, for this reaſon, have been called putrid or ſeptic earths. On the other hand, compact argillaceous earths, he obſerves, are found to retard this decompoſition, as was mentioned by Meſſieurs Lemery, Geoffroy, and Hunauld, in their report to the Academy of Sciences, in 1738.

"Theſe facts, the author farther remarks, ſerve to ſhew how little foundation there is for the opinion commonly entertained relative to the converſion of the dead body into earth

earth, no ſuch appearance having been obſerved in any of the coffins that were entire. Neither, he adds, is what is uſually imagined true, that the body is, in general, deſtroyed by worms, as theſe are found only near the ſurface of the earth, or in bodies that have been expoſed to the air. His obſervations have convinced him that human bodies conſigned to the earth inſenſibly exhale and evaporate in volatile principles; and for this reaſon it is, he thinks, that the ſoil of burial-places does not perceptibly accumulate."

189. *Surgical and Phyſiological Eſſays; by* John Abernethy. *Profeſſor of Anatomy to the Corporation of Surgeons, Aſſiſtant Surgeon to* St. Bartholomew's *Hoſpital, and Lecturer in Anatomy and Surgery.*

THIS work conſiſts of an eſſay on the lumbar abſceſs, and on the compoſition and analyſis of animal matter.

The method of opening lumbar abſceſſes, by making a large inciſion, had been found to be productive of ſuch miſchievous conſequences, and frequently proved ſo ſuddenly fatal, that many ſurgeons recommended to leave them to burſt ſpontaneouſly. The opening, by this means, being ſmall, and the evacuation of the matter gradual, whenever the injury previouſly done to the conſtitution was not irretrievable, the patient was ſometimes obſerved to recover; or, if he did ſink, life was ſtill preſerved to a longer period than when the matter was more precipitately diſcharged. Other practitioners, taking the hint from this circumſtance, recommended making a ſmall opening with a flat trochar or lancet, and evacuating a portion of the matter every day, regulating the quantity by the ſtrength of the patient. But they uſually deferred the operation until the tumour was become very large and pointing, and the integuments in the depending parts thin. Our author, after explaining the nature and ſituation of lumbar abſceſſes, is of opinion, that the danger to be apprehended from them is to be eſtimated principally from their ſize, and that to obviate their attaining too great a bulk is the principal indication. Conſonant to this idea he recommends them to be opened as ſoon after they are diſcovered as is practicable with ſafety. This doctrine he defends with great ingenuity and ability, and ſhews himſelf to be perfectly converſant with the ſubject. In opening the abſceſs, great care, he ſays, is to be taken to avoid every thing that may irritate, or occaſion inflammation; and, as ſoon as the matter is evacuated, to cloſe the orifice, and, by proper compreſſes, bandages, &c. to encourage its union. At the end of twelve or fourteen days, or as ſoon as there appears to be a freſh accumulation of matter, the opening is to be renewed; by this means the diſtenſion of the upper part of the cyſt will be prevented, and the ſides will have an opportunity of collapſing and uniting. This operation muſt be repeated a third or fourth time, until the cyſt will only contain a few ounces of matter, or until, by coughing, freſh matter is no longer perceived to deſcend from that part of the cyſt that is concealed in the abdomen. What remains of the abſceſs may then be ſafely laid open, nearly its whole length, and healed by the common methods. The author illuſtrates his account by the recital of ſome caſes, in which his method has been attended with ſucceſs; and, although the number of them is not conſiderable enough to eſtabliſh a new practice, yet, in a diſeaſe of ſuch magnitude, even the ſmalleſt improvement upon the eſtabliſhed method he thought deſerved an early conſideration. We heartily join in this opinion, and recommend this eſſay to the ſerious peruſal of practitioners in ſurgery.

The experiments, which conſtitute the principal part of the ſucceeding eſſay, were undertaken, the author ſays, to enable him to give ſome account of the nature of animal matter, in a courſe of anatomical lectures, previouſly to his deſcribing its arrangement in the ſtructure of the human body. The author had imbibed an opinion, entertained by many philoſophers, that the ultimate particles of matter are the ſame; and that the various ſubſtances with which this world preſents us were only differences in the arrangement and motion of ſimilar particles. After inſtituting a variety of experiments, managed with great ingenuity, by which it appears that vegetables ſuſtained by air and water only, and animals fed upon them, yielded the ſame ſubſtances, when analyſed, as thoſe ſuſtained in the uſual way, the author is confirmed in his opinion. But, as we have allowed a conſiderable ſpace to this article already, we ſhall not enter into an examination of the experiments, but content ourſelves with recommending them to the attention of our readers.

190. *The laſt Farewel Sermon, preached at the Tabernacle near* Moorfields, April 1, 1792. By the Rev. John Berridge, M. *A. late Vicar of* Everton, Bedfordſhire; taken in Short-hand

Short-hand at the Time it was delivered, and faithfully tranſcribed. To which is added, A ſhort Account of Mr. Berridge's *Death, in a Letter from a Friend who was with him the Day he died. Alſo, a Narrative of the Reſpect ſhewed to him by his Friends in* London.

MR. B. was of Clare-hall, Cambridge, where, if we miſtake not, he took the degree of B. A. 1738, and of M. A. 1742, and was preſented by that ſociety to the ſmall vicarage of Everton. Being influenced by an enthuſiaſtic ſpirit, he tried his fortune among the Methodiſts; and to him the late Dr. Green, biſhop of Lincoln, when dean of that church, in 1761, addreſſed his firſt *Letter on the Principles and Practices of the Methodiſts* (ſee vol. XLIX. p. 236). He publiſhed a pamphlet, intituled, *The Chriſtian World unmaſked, pray come and peep*, 1773;" methodiſtical traſh; and never ſeems to have attained to the proficiency or eminence of a Weſley or a Whitfield: ſo that, however "precious his memory may be to many of God's people," in the eſtimation of the publick his farewel ſermon will be found to contain nothing beyond the common cant of the tabernacle. Mr. B. ſeems to have quitted his proper charge at Everton, and opened a meeting at Potton, where he died, after a ſhort illneſs, Jan. 22, 1793. "The pulpits of his two long-beloved chapels of Tottenham-court-road and the tabernacle near Moorfields were decently hung with black. On the Sunday after the interment two ſermons were preached at each, by Mr. Torial Joſs and Mr. Matthew Wilks, when a juſt tribute of reſpect was paid to Mr. B. by each of thoſe gentlemen."

191. *A Charge delivered to the Grand Jury at the General Quarter Seſſions of the Peace for the County of* Suffolk, *holden at* Beccles, *on* Monday, April 8, 1793. *By* Sam. Cooper, *D.D. Publiſhed at the Requeſt of the Court.*

JUST and animated, and containing many obſervations pertinent to the preſent circumſtances of Europe and this kingdom. The offences more particularly inſiſted on in this charge are, Miſpriſion of Felony, and Receipt or Buying of Stolen Goods, knowing them to have been ſtolen, and Aſſault and Battery.—Former publications of the Doctor have come under our review in vol. LIX. p. 537, LX. 828, LXI. 1212; and an extract from this Charge in the preſent month, p. 798.

192. *Imitations of original Drawings by* H. Holbein, *in his Majeſty's Collection, for the Portraits of illuſtrious Perſons of the Court of* Henry VIII. *Publiſhed by* John Chamberlain," &c.

THIS SECOND number of the admirable work, which we had occaſion to mention in vol. LXII. p. 1125, contains the ſix following portraits.

Sir *Henry Guldeford*, one of the companions of Henry's youth, and a correſpondent of Eraſmus, great ſtandard-bearer, maſter of the horſe, eſquire of the body, and one of the chamberlains of the exchequer. He was only ſon of Sir Richard G. knight of the Garter, by his firſt wife, Jane, ſiſter of Nicholas Lord Vaux, and poſſeſſed a good eſtate in Kent. His ſplendid old manſion-houſe at Hempſtead, near Cranbrook, is ſtill an intereſting object, in ſpite of many cruel attempts, made at great expence, to deſtroy its antique appearance. Holbein's fine picture after this drawing remains in perfect preſervation at Kenſington.

William Fitz William Earl of *Southampton*, ſucceeded his elder brother ſlain at Floddon, was appointed vice-admiral and ambaſſador to Paris, captain of the caſtle of Guiſnes, and treaſurer of the royal houſehold, admiral of England, Wales, Ireland, and Scotland, earl of Southampton 1533, and lord privy ſeal. He died at Newcaſtle, on his marchagainſt the Scots, and was buried at Midhurſt, in a chapel built by him, where he has a magnificent monument in the ſtyle of the times.

Jane Lady *Liſter*, ſecond wife of Sir Richard L. of Wrenthorpe, in Yorkſhire, attorney-general before 1527, chief baron of the exchequer 1536, maſter of the court of wards, and lord chief juſtice of England 1546, and probably died 1552. This lady was daughter of Sir Ralph Shirley, of Wiſtneſton, Suſſex, and widow of Sir John Dawtrey, of Petworth.

Sir *Thomas Strange*, only ſon of Sir Robert S. a younger ſon of the very antient houſe of Strange, of Hunſtanton, Norfolk, and heir to his uncle, Sir Roger. He married Anne ſecond daughter of Nicholas firſt Lord Vaux, by whom he had a numerous iſſue. He was high ſheriff of Norfolk 29 Henry VIII. and died 1545.

Edward Lord *Clinton*, only ſon of Thomas eighth baron of his family, born 1512, and, in 1544, was in the expedition into Scotland, under the Earl of Hertford, and, entering into the ſea-ſervice, was admiral in the Duke of Somerſet's expedition, and acceſſary to the victory

victory at Musselburgh. He was governor of Boulogne, and lord high admiral of England for life, in which post Mary and Elizabeth continued him, and the latter created him Earl of Lincoln. He died 1584, and is buried under a sumptuous monument in St. George's chapel at Windsor.

Lady *Elizabeth Vaux*, daughter of Sir Thomas Cheney, of Ditton in Cambridgeshire, by his second wife, born 1505. Holbein's picture after this drawing is in the royal collection at Hampton-court.

193. *Etchings of Views and Antiquities in the County of* Gloucester, *&c.*

THIS work, first reviewed vol. LXII. p. 743, is now advanced to seven numbers, containing,

N° III. South-east view of *Cirencester* church.

Portrait of Richard Duke of York, father of Edward IV. in glass there.

Entrance of the tunnel under *Superton* hill.

Tomb of Sir John and Lady *Cassy*, at *Deerhurst*.

Two views of the great chestnut-tree at *Tortworth*.

Roman pavement at *Woodchester*.

N° IV. A tomb of one of the Dennis family at *Pucklechurch*.

West view of *Southam* house.

West view of *Berkeley* church.

Great oak at *Beddington*, burnt down 1790.

South-east view of *South Cerney* church.

North-east view of *Bitton* church.

N° V. Inside view of *South Cerney* church.

Three stone stalls at *Bitton*.

North east view of *Campden* church.

Wanswell court house.

Pool house at *Wickwar*.

Tewkesbury abbey.

N° VI. Inside of *Gloucester* cathedral great cloister.

Portrait of a king in the East window of Lady chapel, Gloucester.

Rodmarton manor house.

Four Roman altars found, with two others, at King's Stanley.

South-east view of *Wapley* church.

Tomb of John Codryngton in it.

N° VII. South-east view of the tower of St. Stephen's church, *Bristol*.

South-east view of *Thornbury* castle.

North-east view of *Siddington* church, and its South door-case, and five compartments of painted glass in the windows.

North-east view of *Cheltenham* church, *Cold Aston*, *Brockhip*, *Chalfield*, *Chevington*, *Cromhall*, and *Hartcomb* churches.

Making, in the whole seven numbers, forty-one plates.

194. *A Sermon, preached at the Gravel-pit Meeting in* Hackney, April 19, 1793, *being the Day appointed for a General Fast. By* Joseph Priestley, *LL.D. F.R.S. &c.*

IN a preface of several pages the Doctor vindicates the propriety of observing days of public humiliation and prayer, appointed by the King's proclamation, considered as an advice or requisition. In cases of a merely civil nature he thinks it right to acquiesce in the decision of the majority, whatever it be, for without this the society will be dissolved. "Every attempt to suppress opinion by force is such a confession of the weakness of any cause, and of an utter inability to maintain it by reason and argument, that there is no instance in history in which it has answered, or in which it has not operated to overturn what it was intended to establish. What did any *Index Expurgatorius*, copious as it was, do for the Church of Rome? On this account I am concerned to see what looks like the commencement of an Index Expurgatorius for the Constitution of England" (p. vi). He declares that, in no instance, except arguing against the connexion between religion and civil government, has he, on this occasion, obtruded his opinion with respect to any political subject. Yet he has not concurred with the views of the governing powers of this nation in praying for the success of their arms in the present contest; because, with many others, he does not think that such success will be of any advantage to this country. But he sincerely prays that the war may terminate in the firmer establishment of the liberties and happiness of this country, and of every other country in Europe; and, whether it will be victory or defeat that will most conduce to this end, he sincerely wishes and prays for it. "I have not scrupled to intimate my apprehensions that the present war, whatever be its progress or termination, will only be the beginning of troubles in Europe; and in this I own I have greater apprehension from the success than from the defeat of the present combination against France. But I do not pretend to prophecy; and I sincerely pray that the evils which I fear are approaching may be deferred as long as possible; and that the

the wiſdom and moderation of our councils may contribute to ſo good an end. Let this country treat me as it will, *I ſhall always remember with ſatisfaction the happineſs I have enjoyed in it as more than a balance for the injuries I have received from it.* I am conſcious that I have always meant to act the part of a good citizen; whether my ſervices have been acceptable or not; and, however I may be diſpoſed of, I ſhall always be a *ſincere friend* and *well-wiſher* to my native country" (pp. viii. ix.) Is not this a change of ſentiment from thoſe expreſſed in the Doctor's laſt publication, reviewed p. 351? The reſt of the preface is taken up with a defence of himſelf againſt Mr. Burke's charge, that he has "declared hoſtility to the Conſtitution of this country," and the republication of his letter to the Morning Chronicle, reprinted in our p. 304. The text he has choſen is Pſ. xlvi. 2; whence he takes occaſion to obſerve, "In this ſituation, as creatures before their Creator, we have nothing to do with what are called *politicks*. We neither praiſe nor blame thoſe who have the conduct of public affairs for bringing us into this ſituation, or even conſider whether they have brought us into this ſituation or not. We have at this time nothing to do with the juſtice or injuſtice, according to the rules of human judgement, of the war in which we are engaged, or of any meaſures of adminiſtration. For, we are now to conſider *primary* and not *ſecondary* cauſes. We may, with our governors, call the war in which we are engaged *juſt* and *neceſſary*; or, with many others, unjuſt and unneceſſary; for, with reſpect to things of this nature, men will judge differently, according to the different views they have of things. But, with reſpect to God, whoſe providence we now acknowledge, we muſt ſuppoſe every thing to be right; that, if calamity await us, it was proper, in the general plan of things, that it ſhould befal us, and therefore that we muſt ſubmit to it as under the righteous government of God, having recourſe to ſuch methods as are neceſſary to regain his favour, by making ourſelves the proper objects of it, that, whatever it be that has been made the inſtrument of our affliction, it may be removed" (p. 3). Has not the Doctor here changed his ſentiments? for, if whatever is is right, was it not right that all his ſufferings ſhould have befallen him, and unreaſonable to complain of or reſent them, which is arraigning and affronting Providence, eſpecially as he ſays, pref. p. iv. "we all know that, *think or act as we pleaſe*, the Almighty will be directed by his own wiſdom, and not by ours?" He ſtill takes care to keep alive exertions to redreſs ourſelves (p. 23). He proceeds to offer a vindication of war, as calculated to produce many good effects, and no unſuitable means to be employed by the benevolent Ruler of the Univerſe, though generally implying the greateſt guilt in *men*. Many poſitive benefits have been indirectly derived from it. The exerciſe of the ingenuity of man, in deviſing the means of offence and defence in war, led the way to the diſcovery of the qualities of metals, improvements in mechanicks and other things, highly uſeful in times of peace; diſcoveries which it is probable that nothing but ſo ſtrong a ſtimulus as reſults from a ſtate of war could have excited man to make. A ſtate of exertion, ſuch as war makes neceſſary, is always a ſtate of great animation. Conqueſts have promoted civilization, carried learning and learned men where they would never have gone voluntarily, and thus ſpread ſcience and improvements of various kinds. Even perſecution has ſpread true religion. War is a diſcipline we ſtand in need of till the world has paſſed its preſent ſtate of childhood and youth. The preſent war has this peculiar to it — that it is a war reſpecting the *principles of government*; and, whatever be the iſſue, with reſpect to victories or defeats, it will lead to the melioration of the condition of men as members of civil ſociety. It is ſometimes called a war of *religion*, it being thought that, in the new government of France, there is to be no proper eſtabliſhment of any form of religion whatever. This, the Doctor thinks, can only mean that Chriſtianity will be ſeparated from political religion. Theſe great events, he thinks, are approaching: the fall of Antichriſt (probably the Papal power), that of the Turkiſh empire, and the return of the Jews to their own country, Judea.

Yet all our reſignation to Providence is not to lead us to ſhew a tame and blind acquieſcence in all political meaſures, nor prevent our endeavouring to do ourſelves juſtice whenever we conceive that we have received an injury, and the redreſs of it is in our power;

but by leading us to look, in the firſt place, to the primary cauſe of our ſufferings, our attention will be more calm, and our endeavours better directed with reſpect to the ſecondary cauſe of them; and we ſhall be better prepared, either to ſuffer with reſignation, or to act with vigour, as occaſion may require (pp. 23, 24). Here is the old difficulty revived, how to reconcile God's agency with man's free-will. If it be right to acquieſce under the former, the riots at London, Birmingham, or Paris, cannot be remedied; and, if whatever is is right, the Doctor in vain argues, in his preface, p. xi. that "all good is relative, and, therefore, what is the beſt for Engliſhmen, with their peculiar habits and prejudices, may not be the beſt for all nations. And the ſyſtem, that anſwers its purpoſe ſo well as that it ſhall not be worth while to riſk any material change or revolution, may yet be capable of much improvement." What is this but reaſoning in a circle, and ſhifting the ground as often as ſuits? If *politicks* are improper ſubjects for a faſt-ſermon, or day of humiliation, why did his friend Price ſtuff *his* faſt and revolution-ſermons with ſo much impertinence on that ſubject? If we are not to deprecate the calamities of *war*, at leaſt let us deplore the luxury, immorality, and abuſe of national proſperity, which the bankruptcies, ſo repeatedly following one another, ſo feelingly and loudly proclaim.

195. *An Eſſay on the true Principles of Executive Power in great States. Tranſlated from the* French *of M.* Neckar. 2 *vols.*

THIS work was written before the diſſolution of monarchy in France, and is chiefly intended to expoſe the defects of a Conſtitution which no longer exiſts. He condemns the proceedings of the French Republick; and expreſſes a high regard for the unfortunate Monarch, whom, according to Mr. Young's ideas (ſee p. 345), he was the unintentional means of bringing to the block. Though he profeſſes to treat only of the principles of the executive power in great ſtates, he extends his view through the whole ſyſtem of civil government. His fundamental poſition is, that the formation of the executive power conſtitutes the eſſential, and perhaps the ſole, difficulty of every ſyſtem of government; and he conſiders the errors of the National Aſſembly, reſpecting the executive power, as the ſource of all the evils and troubles of France. He thinks they ſhould have conſulted the model of the Engliſh Conſtitution; and, in drawing a parallel between the organization of the executive and legiſlative powers in England, and the elements of which thoſe powers were conſtituted by the National Aſſembly, he maintains the ſuperior advantage of the plan which requires two houſes of legiſlation. He pleads for the neceſſity of requiring a conſiderable ſhare of landed property as the qualification for repreſentatives; prefers the King of England's ſhare in the legiſlation to the French King's circumſcribed *veto*, and the method of regulating the calling and duration of parliament in England to the French plan of conſtituting the aſſembly, and continuing the meetings of the legiſlative body after interruption. He includes the judiciary power, the high national court, the prerogative of mercy, the formation of miniſtry, the diſtribution of offices and favours, the forms obſerved towards the monarch, the right of peace and war, interior adminiſtration, and military force, in his ſtudied panegyrick on the Engliſh Conſtitution; to which he oppoſes that which, at the time of his writing, ſubſiſted in France.

The ſecond volume compares the late Conſtitution of France with that of the United States of America, particularly with reſpect to the ſubject of executive power; and exhibits, in various points of view, its errors and defects.

He makes the following obſervations on the influence which the French Revolution, among other conſequences, is likely to have on language and taſte:

"Gentleneſs and ſuavity of manners, the inſeparable companions of indulgence and lenity, have other affinities not leſs remarkable; and, compoſed of various ingredients, are more intimately connected than we are apt to imagine with forms of language. We owe to the moſt fine and delicate impreſſions a portion of our ſentiments, and even of our ideas. Often, while the mind is occupied in reaſoning, we are carried away captive by the imagination. Placed at the exterior of our ſpiritual nature, and having the firſt communication with our ſenſes, it takes us ſo at unawares, it exerciſes over us ſo rapid an authority, that ſcarcely have we time to defend ourſelves. Thus, when the language of a nation, when its habitual expreſſions become ſtern and auſtere, the character of the people will partake of the ſame ſavage nature; and, as the lyre of Orpheus animated the rocks, and rendered them ſenſible, the language of the times, by a contrary effect, hardens our hearts and petrifies our feelings. Any one would ſuppoſe whole centuries had

elapſed

elapſed between the poliſhed age of France and the preſent period; and I find a conſiderable analogy in the faſhionable eloquence to the faſhionable politicks. It has neither meaſure nor harmony; it ſets no bounds to its liberty; it pays no attention to decorum; it aims at energy in the wrong place; its enthuſiaſm is artificial; its boldneſs the dictate of the head and not of the heart; it is agitated without action; emphatical without dignity; didactic without perſpicuity; monotonous without unity; it is extravagant in all its parts, and lifeleſs and unmeaning as a whole.

"I quit this compariſon to make another obſervation upon our new-fangled language; an obſervation which may be thought to belong only to grammarians, but which really indicates a modification of our moral character. Every day we coin new verbs, altogether barbarous, and ſubſtitute them in the ſtead of ſubſtantives. Thus we ſay, *influencer, utiliſer, exceptionner, préconiſer, fanatiſer, patriotiſer, pétitionner, votater, harmonier*, &c. This remark may be thought refined; but it indicates that we no longer feel the neceſſity of a ſweet and meaſured diction; for, it is not by verbs, whoſe ſenſe is always poſitive, but by the union of adjectives to ſubſtantives, that ideas acquire compariſon, gradation, and progreſs.

"I ſhall be aſked, how the new French Conſtitution can, not *influence* our language, but have upon it an *inſenſible influence*? I anſwer, that exaggerated ſentiments and a certain tone of ſpeaking have a very intimate connexion; that this tone of ſpeaking is connected with the deſire of captivating popular favour; that this tone of ſpeaking is connected with the multiplication of our ephemeron ſcribblers and journaliſts; that this tone of ſpeaking is connected with the growth of oratorical vanity that infects all ſorts of men: in fine, that this tone of ſpeaking has a very intimate reference to the real ſituation of the people.

"Taſte is no longer neceſſary, when deference of every ſort is baniſhed, when all diſtinctions are trampled upon, all ideas and principles confounded; when there is but one thought exiſting through a whole country, and when, by an abſurd enthuſiaſm, that thought is ſuppoſed to have univerſal application and all-ſufficiency.

"Taſte is no longer neceſſary, when the people are become the ſole maſter, and when the groſſeſt incenſe does not fail to gratify this new-made god.

"Taſte is no longer neceſſary, when the empire of opinion is under the guidance of impaſſioned writers and corrupt inſtructors, of thoſe new ſhepherds who deſire not to lead their flocks to the flowery valleys and the verdant meadows, but to precipitate them from torrents and precipices, imbuing them with the ſpirit of demons, and hurrying them along with incantations and enchantments.

"In fine, taſte is no longer neceſſary, and every day muſt pervert it more, when every one is ſmitten with the deſire of writing and ſpeaking, and, in the midſt of this univerſal rivalſhip, each endeavours to ſurpaſs his neighbour in a rugged force of expreſſion and a ſavage ſtrikingneſs of imagery."

In pointing out the conduct which, our author thinks, the National Aſſembly ought to have obſerved, he gives a ſet of practical maxims, in the room of the the retical principles which were made the baſis of the Conſtitution. As theſe may ſerve, in ſome meaſure, to exhibit M. Neckar's political principles, we ſhall copy them:

"It is, in my opinion, impracticable, in a great ſtate, to ſecure the liberty of the ſubject conſiſtently with the omiſſion of any of the following articles:

"1. That the repreſentatives of the nation ſhall have the excluſive right of making laws, ſubject to the ſanction of the prince; comprehending under the term *laws* all that relates to the ſelection and regulation of taxes.

"2. That the repreſentatives of the nation ſhall have the excluſive right of fixing the amount of the public expenditure; there being evidently included in that right the amount of the military eſtabliſhment.

"3. That all articles of receipt and expenditure ſhall be accounted for to certain commiſſioners appointed by the repreſentatives of the nation.

"4. That the taxes ſhall be annually renewed by the repreſentative authority, excepting thoſe taxes which are given as ſecurity for the payment of the intereſt of the public debt.

"5. That all arbitrary privilege, and power of diſpenſing with the laws, be proſcribed; and that every citizen ſhall have a right to bring his actions, civil or criminal, againſt every public officer of whoſe conduct he thinks he has reaſon to complain.

"6. That the military power ſhall not be brought into activity, within the kingdom, but by the previous requiſition of the civil officers.

"7. That the mutiny bill, or the law for authoriſing the diſcipline, and, of conſequence, that gives exiſtence to the army, ſhall be annually renewed.

"8. That the preſs ſhall be free, as far as is compatible with the intereſts of morality and public tranquillity.

"9. That the taxes ſhall be equally laid, and that no citizen ſhall labour under diſqualification to the exerciſe of any public office.

"10. That the miniſters and public agents of government ſhall be reſponſible.

"11. That the throne be hereditary; a condition indiſpenſible to prevent faction and to preſerve political tranquillity.

"12."

"12. That the executive power shall be given full and entire to the prince, together with every means necessary for its exercise, and for the securing public order; a provision absolutely necessary to prevent the legislative body from engrossing to itself a despotism not less dangerous than despotism in any other hands.

"To these provisions it would be necessary to add the most inviolable respect for the rights of property, did not this respect constitute one of the elements of universal morality, under whatever form of government men may be united.

"The twelve articles I have enumerated must appear, to every enlightened mind, as the fundamental basis of the civil and political liberties of a nation. They ought, therefore, to have a distinct place assigned them in the constitutional charter, and not to be confounded with those numerous regulations subject to continual discussion and alteration."

The work concludes with the following animated apostrophe to Reason:

"O Reason, heaven-born Reason, image of the Supreme Intelligence which created the world, never will I forsake thy altars; but, to continue faithful to thee, will disdain alike the hatred of some, the ingratitude of others, and the injustice of all! O Reason, whose empire is so congenial and so pleasing to souls of feeling and hearts of true elevation; Reason, celestial Reason, our guide and support in the labyrinth of life, alas! whither wilt thou fly in this season of discord and maddening fury? The oppressors will have nothing to say to thee; and thou art rejected by the oppressed. Come then, since the world abandons thee, to inhabit the retreat of the Sage; dwell there, protected by his vigilance, and honoured by the expressive silence of his worship. One day thou wilt appear again, attired in all thy antient glory, while Imposition and Deceit shall vanish into nothing. At that period, perhaps, I shall be no more; yet permit the shade of thy departed advocate to attend upon thy triumph; and, in the mean time, suffer my name, tarnished as it is with calumny, to preserve its place, humbly inscribed at the foot of thy statue!"

196. *Letter to the Earl of* Leicester, *on the recent Discovery of the* Roman *Cloaca, or Sewer, at* Leicester; *with some Thoughts on* Jewry-wall. *By* J. Throsby. Leicester, 1793. 8vo.

THIS industrious antiquary, whose Antiquities, Select Views, &c. in Leicestershire, we have had occasion to notice and commend (vol. LIX. p. 927, LXI. 157, LXII. 359), offers, in this little tract, his conjectures on the ruin *at Leicester, which has exercised the conjectures of antiquaries for above a* century, under the name of the *Jewry wall*, or *Janus temple*. From the last appellation he takes occasion to insinuate that it might be the *Janua* wall, or wall near the city-gate. His etymology is a little unfortunate; for *Janua* was never applied to a *city*-gate, but a house-*door*; and as little to the purpose as *Jani* for *thoroughfares*. Be this, however, as it may, the great sewer of the old city was laid open near it last February, and found to contain a variety of fragments of pottery, of coarser manufactory than those found in Lombard-street (*Archæologia*, VIII. 116). Mr. T. is under a second mistake about a censer, or *thuribulum* of *baked earth*; which we conceive to have been most commonly of *metal*. In short, there is nothing peculiar in these potsherds; and the coin with VRBS ROMA and the wolf is not of the Augustine age, but of the Lower Empire. All that tradition has invented of the sewer is only what it tells of every souterrain; and, if it were a sewer, it was worthy of the people who made the *Cloaca magna* in their own capitol, and not made *prior* to the time of the Romans inhabiting this country (p 28). If the *Jewry wall* was only a gate, how comes it that the wall in which it was inserted did not extend either way? Near this spot were found fragments of pillars; and in the site of the Greyfriers Roman pavements and pottery, the latter charged with hunting scenery.

197. *Verses on the beneficial Effects of Inoculation, which obtained one of the Chancellor's Prizes at the University of* Oxford *in the Year* 1772. *By the Rev.* William Lipscomb, *M. A. late of* Corpus Christi *College*, Oxford, *and Chaplain to the Right Honourable the Earl of* Darlington. *Now reprinted, by the Author's Permission, at the Request of the House-Committee of Governors of the Small-pox and Inoculating Hospital, for the Benefit of that Charity, and gratuitously recited at their Anniversary Festival, at the* London *Tavern, on* Monday, February 25, 1793, *by Mr.* John Palmer, *of the King's Theatre*, Hay-market.

WE are happy in the opportunity of commending this beautiful copy of verses, and its application to so benevolent a purpose. Mr. L's verses on the "Love of our Country, 1772," we praised in vol. LXII. p. 658. In the present he beautifully paints the progress of the fiend under whose person he represents the small-pox, beginning in Arabia, passing through Persia into Europe, and in Britain checked by the arc

of

of Inoculation, introduced from Turkey by Lady Wortley Montague. We cannot make extracts from so short a piece, from the perusal of which we are unwilling to detain the publick.

198. *The Theology of* Plato *compared with the Principles of Oriental and* Grecian *Philosophy. By* John Ogilvie, *D.D. F.R.S.* Edinb.

THE great reputation of Plato for his system of philosophy, supposed to be the most comprehensive and connected of any held forth by the wise men of antiquity, has occasioned him to be held up uniformly, by the classical writers of all nations, to the admiration of mankind. "The theological doctrines, which make a figure by far the most conspicuous in his multifarious writings, relate principally to either to God, in the characters of creator, parent, and governor, of his creatures, to the universe, and to man the inhabitant, who is best known to us as being his workmanship; to evil, as originating in causes that are consistent with the divine perfections and providence; and, finally, to the pre-existent state of man, the immortality of the soul, and the nature of that reward or punishment of which it will finally participate. On points, that rise out of these principal subjects, Plato maintains peculiar opinions, which it will be proper to illustrate in a summary of his theology; and the detail will be closed most naturally by an account of the powerful influence of his arguments on the lives and characters of illustrious men, particularly in the last scene of life, and by observations that arise from the subject." The first section treats of the doctrines of Plato the antient, and particularly concerning the divine nature, perfections, and providence. Sect. II. contains the Cosmogeny of the antients, the natural character and offices of the persons of the platina triad, as being interested in the formation and government of the universe; an idea which the most antient nations held. Plato distinguishes between the paternal and filial Godhead, and the Soul or governing spirit of the world. "The doctrine of the antients in general, as well as of Plato in particular, on the well-known subject of a triad, is somewhat different from that of the Gospel, to which it has apparent similarity. The Godhead, indeed, consists, according to their united declaration, of three persons, who have distinct employments and departments. But I have endeavoured to evince, beyond question, that the appellation τὸ ΕΝ is applied, by our author, immediately to the first Person, as excluding equality or competition. He is the ΘΕΟΣ, *properly so called*, as distinguished from the ΘΕΟΣ ΔΗΜΙΟΥΡΓΟΣ, or ΨΥΧΗ τοῦ κοσμου. The sublime mystery of the Trinity, as it was revealed to the inspired writers, is, unquestionably, more consonant to the divine nature and perfections than the theory of unenlightened philosophers on a subject that exceeds comprehension. While, therefore, we receive the former with reverence and gratitude, as revealed with the best purpose, and established by the highest authority, we may perceive what emolument, in contemplating the latter, how nearly the notions which fallible men conceived of this doctrine coincided with the testimony of writers who were commissioned to promulgate it to mankind" (p. 65).

Sect. III. treats of the inhabitants of the air and elements, formation and constituent principles of man. This section is really confined to the first, who are divided into good and bad, and considered as intermediate agents between God and man; the creation and constituent principles of man compose the IVth section. Anaxagoras, who first introduced mind into the universe, is yet said to have entertained a very false and inadequate idea of the human soul, which he confounded with the animal or sensitive spirit. Pythagoras held the soul to be immortal: τὸ μεν θρεπτικον ἀθανατον. "Plato conceived that man was compounded of three parts: ΝΟΥΣ, or mind, the intelligent spirit; Ψυχη, or the sensitive soul; and Σωμα, or body, the receptacle of both. This division, which is evidently that of St. Paul (1 Thess. v. 23), is founded on observations on human nature, of which reflection will enable us to comprehend the truth and propriety" (p. 101).—"The intelligent soul of man is not derived, according to him, from the parent, but pre-existed in its animation of a corporeal form in a state of happiness with beings of a superior order: it participates of the nature of God, to whom it returns at its separation from the body, unless it be polluted with crimes, which render its purification indispensably necessary in a state of transmigration, or suffering through *all time* [χρονον τον αιωνιον] the punishment of atrocious wickedness terminating in final impenitence in a place prepared for that purpose.

Sect.

Sect. V. treats of the antients, and particularly of Plato, concerning the origin of evil and its effects. Zoroaster held two opposite beings a good and an evil one. Chrysippus solved it into Fate and Necessity. Plato ascribes it to the imperfection of man, the tendency of the parts of matter to their original innate unquiet state, of which the Creator could not deprive them, and the effect of matter on spirit. But he adds, that evil is productive of good in many cases; and that, to a good man, all evils will finally be beneficial. "Upon the whole, it is in the union of matter and spirit that we find the cause of those evils which we ascribe to human passions and propensities; and, in the tendency of the first principles to agitation and disorder, we mark the origin of those subsequent commotions to which they are subjected." Plato denominates evils of the former kind, Δεινα και αναγκεα παθηματα—terrible and necessary perturbations. The latter we have seen that he attributes sometimes to innate propensity, and sometimes to a spirit [εναντιη τω Αγαθουργω] opposite to the beneficent Maker, perhaps by a bold and significant prosopopeia" (p. 142).—"Man's body, compounded of material substances, is exposed to natural evils, which affect its inhabitant; and the soul, of which God is the immediate author, governs appetite and brutal impulse, without being able, at all times, to counteract their influence. Evil, therefore, arises necessarily from this union of matter and spirit, and from the imperfection of that being who is constituted by their union" (p. 143). The question, concerning the inequality of the present distribution of good and evil, is answered by Plato, in the story of Erenus the Armenian, who, being slain in battle, and laid on the funeral pile, twelve days after, re-animated, related the transactions of his intermediate state, in which he had seen pre-existent souls cast lots for new bodies. Thus fate and free-will are reconciled. This subject of pre-existence makes a great figure in the writings of the antients, as a Pythagorean as well as a Platonic doctrine; and both these philosophers lay it down as a fundamental principle, that all knowledge originates in the *remembrance of past transactions*: so that to learn and to remember are terms of the same import. Some have found this doctrine in Scripture in the Old Testament, Jeremiah i. 5, and the *New Testament*, John ix. 2; and also in the apocryphal Wisdom of Solomon, viii. 20.

In sect. VI. we have a view of the Platonic doctrine of Immortality, and of the nature of future reward and punishment. "Among antient writers, who are advocates for immortality, Plato is undoubtedly pre-eminent, not only as the various evidences of this truth are explained and illustrated in his other writings, but as one of his most laboured performances is wholly employed in establishing it on the foundation of argument." Of his principal observations a summary is here attempted, as containing whatever unassisted Reason cannot suggest with efficacy on the subject. In order to demonstrate a truth, in the belief of which human misery has its surest refuge, our philosopher considers successively the nature of the soul as distinct from matter, its desires and infinite capacity, its moral perfection, as constituted by its congeniality and resemblance to the divine mind. Its present situation and hope of advancement, and the unequal distribution of reward and punishment. He mentions three distinct states prepared for the departed spirit—the mansion of the Gods, Ἁδης, and Tartarus. The second of these is a sort of purgatory. Our great philosopher, having examined the nature and evinced the immortality of the soul, makes the proper use of his observations on this subject, by exhorting his disciples to consider the case of this divine intelligence, as being, in the language of the inspired writers, the one thing needful.

From this view of the theology of Plato, who seems to have attained to the utmost summit of natural reason, unaided by revelation, we Christians may learn the superior importance of that revelation which has brought life and immortality to light; or, as some explain it, placed them in the clearest light, beyond the doubts and uncertainties of the wisest philosopher of antiquity, whose best persuasions were so frequently contrasted with an IF. We learn too the weakness and folly of those who attempt, against Christianity, and, indeed, against Natural Religion, to revive the doctrines of such Platonists as Proclus*, who, as Bp. Cudworth rightly observes, was "a confounder of the Platonic theology, and a mingler of much unintelligible stuff with it" (Intellect. System, p. 306).

* See Taylor's Commentary of Proclus, 2 vols. 4to. 1789.

We

We have to regret that Dr. Ogilvie's work is not more correctly printed, both in the Engliſh and in the quotations.

199. *An Eſtimate of the Religious Character and State of* Great Britain; *being the Subſtance of a Sermon preached on* Friday, April 19, 1793, *the Day appointed for a General Faſt, at the* Lock *Chapel and* St. Mildred's *Church,* Bread-ſtreet. *By* Thomas Scott, *Chaplain of the* Lock *Hoſpital, and Afternoon-lecturer of the ſaid Church.*

MR. S, who is author of the *Character and Principles of John Thornton, Eſq.* reviewed vol. LXI. p. 249, declining the diſcuſſion of party-queſtions, takes occaſion, from his text, Iſaiah v. 4, to note, from the Old Teſtament, the rules by which the Lord deals with nations according to their conduct. Individuals will exiſt in another world, and, after death, is the judgement; ſo that no exact retribution is awarded to them in this life; for the wicked are reſerved to the day of judgement to be puniſhed: but collective bodies will have no future ſubſiſtence as ſuch, and therefore their recompence is here appointed them. He conſiders the peculiar favours by which a kind Providence has diſtinguiſhed our native land, the improvement we ought to make of them, the wild grapes which the Lord finds in this his vineyard, the conſequences that may be expected unleſs ſomething effectual be done to prevent it, to what we may attribute our preſervation hitherto, and what are the duties to which we are now called by our different ſituations in the church and community. Among national ſins he reckons the daring infidelity and damnable hereſies which prevail, the neglect of God's ordinances and day, profane ſwearing and curſing, triſling with ſolemn ſubſcriptions and engagements, covetouſneſs, fraud, lying, and oppreſſion of the poor, luxury and extravagance, venality, licentiouſneſs, and the ſad abuſe of the Goſpel by thoſe who profeſs to believe it. On theſe ſins and their conſequences, and the means of averting their dreadful effects and conſequences, he makes ſuitable reflections.

200. *Reflections upon the Commencement of a new Year. By the Rev.* James Hurdis, *M. A. Fellow of* Magdalen *College,* Oxford.

THESE Reflections, "inſcribed to the inhabitants of Burwaſh, a pleaſant village in the weald of Suſſex, in which, for ſome time, he reſided as their miniſter, as a teſtimony of his reſpect, and as a memorial of the regret which he experienced in being parted from them," beſpeak the author to be a man of Chriſtian ſenſibility. He pays a grateful tribute to the memory of his patron, the late Bp. Horne, to his own beloved ſiſter, with whom he lived ſo happily, and to an old and faithful friend, all taken from him within the courſe of the laſt year. We have had occaſion to commend his critical diſſertation on the true meaning of the word חנוכת, Gen. i. 21 (vol. LX. p. 932). He has alſo publiſhed

201. *Curſory Remarks on the Arrangement of the Plays of* Shakſpeare; *occaſioned by reading Mr* Malone's *Eſſay on the Chronological Order of theſe celebrated Pieces;*

in which he propoſes a new arrangement of ſeveral of them, his arguments for which will not bear abridgement.

His new diſpoſition is as follows:

Antony and Cleopatra.
Winter's Tale.
Cymbeline.
Coriolanus.
Timon of Athens.
Tempeſt.
Meaſure for Meaſure.
Taming of the Shrew.
Romeo and Juliet.
Midſummer Night's Dream.
Much Ado about Nothing.
Othello.
Comedy of Errors.
Love's Labour Loſt.
Two Gentlemen of Verona.
Troilus and Creſſida.
All 's Well that Ends Well.
Twelfth Night.
King John.
Richard II.
Henry IV. Parts I. and II.
Henry V.
Henry VI. Parts I. II. and III.
Richard III.
Henry VIII.
Merry Wives of Windſor.
Merchant of Venice.
As You Like It.
Macbeth.
King Lear.
Julius Cæſar.
Hamlet.

202. *A Sermon, preached in* St. Mary's *Church in the Univerſity of* Oxford, *at the Anniverſary-meeting of the Governors of the* Radcliffe *Infirmary,* June 19, 1792. *By* John Napleton, *D. D. Canon-reſidentiary of* Hereford, *Chaplain to the Lord Biſhop of* Hereford.

WE have already paid our commendations

dations to Dr. N. as a preacher, vol. LX. p. 150, and see no reason for withdrawing them from the present discourse; in which, from Job. ii. 10, he takes occasion to represent the infirmities of body and mind incident to humanity, and the motives implanted by God in the latter to pure, benevolent, and disinterested pity, the supports of the universal society of mankind, and of the excellent institution here held forth.

203. *Remarks on the Speech of M.* Dupont, *made in the National Convention of* France, *on the Subjects of Religion and public Education. By* Hannah More.

WHILE one of our *belle esprits* debases her literary talents in defence of the preposterous and shocking reformation which is pretended to have taken place in France, and is extolled by philosophers and Christian ministers, who ought to blush at the thought of it, Miss More, whose pen is ever devoted to the interests of Piety and Virtue, stands forth the champion of both against Atheism and Anarchy; and, while her writings reflect honour to herself and her country, they prove a source of liberality to the unfortunate sufferers under the new Constitution, founded on those cursed principles, the sale of one of them having produced 40l. for the relief of the poor emigrant clergy, for whose benefit it was sold, at so high a price as 2s. 6d. and who have found a shelter in this hospitable country, which took in the strangers, and relieved "a distress as pressing as it is unexampled." Miss M. applies herself to the tender feelings of her own sex, and urges the easy retrenchment of every individual, which "may furnish at least a week's subsistence to more than one person, as liberally bred, perhaps, as themselves, who, in his own country, may have often tasted how much more blessed it is to give than to receive — to a minister of God, who has been long accustomed to bestow the *necessary* he is now reduced to solicit." At the time this was written, Mr. Bowdler, who had made it his business to inform himself, by enquiring into the application of the relief already subscribed, amounting to near 30,cool. found that about 6s. a-week included the expences of each priest at Winchester. His letter on this subject to Lord Bathurst was published by the committee, and well deserves perusal. This supply having nearly *failed, and the poor emigrants in Jersey almost wanting bread, fresh exertions* were made. His Majesty was graciously pleased to give 1000l. and has recommended it to his prelates and clergy to appoint some time for preaching a general sermon for a collection at the doors of all the churches and chapels throughout the kingdom. We would hope the success wherewith it has pleased Divine Providence already to bless the arms of our Sovereign and his allies may secure a permanent provision for them, if not yet in their own country, at least in Germany and Spain, and other countries where their religion is professed. And sure the grateful resentments of these afflicted men must leave a lasting influence on their conduct, to keep them in the ways of Religion and Virtue to the latest moment of their lives.

"Let us, in this happy country, learn at least one great and important truth from the errors of this distracted people. Their conduct has awefully illustrated a position which is not the less true for having been often controverted — that no degree of wit and learning, no progress in commerce, no advances in the knowledge of Nature, or in embellishments of Art, can ever thoroughly tame that savage, the natural human heart without *religion*. The arts of social life may give a sweetness to the manners and language, and induce, in some degree, a love of justice, truth, and humanity; but attainments derived from such inferior causes are no more than the semblance and the shadow of the qualities derived from pure Christianity" (p. 32).—"It is much to be *suspected* that certain opinions in politicks have a tendency to lead to certain opinions in religion; the same restless spirit of innovation is busily operating under various, though seemingly unconnected, forms; the same impatience of restraint, the same contempt of order, peace, and subordination, which makes men bad citizens, makes them bad Christians; and to this secret, but almost infallible, connexion between religion and political sentiment does France owe her present unparalleled anarchy and impiety" (p. 36).

"All the boasted conquests of our Edwards and our Henries over the French nation do not confer such substantial glory on our own country as she derives from having RECEIVED, PROTECTED, and SUPPORTED, among multitudes of other sufferers, at a time and under circumstances so peculiarly disadvantageous to herself, THREE THOUSAND PRIESTS of a nation habitually her enemy, and of a religion intolerant and hostile to her own. This is the solid triumph of true Christianity; and it is worth remarking, that the deeds which poets and historians celebrate as rare and splendid actions, and sublime instances of greatness of soul in the heroes

heroes of the Pagan world, are but the ordinary and habitual virtues which occur in the common courſe of action among Chriſtians, quietly performed, without effort or exertion, and with a view to renown, but reſulting naturally and neceſſarily from the religion they profeſs" (p. 38).

This paragraph, which ought to be written in letters of gold, is only exceeded by the concluding one, expreſſive of the writer's good wiſhes for the return of the French to their ſenſes and their God. On the double motive of the good intentions to her own countrymen and to the emigrants, we recommend theſe Remarks to general peruſal.

204. *The Antiquaries' Muſeum; by the late* Jacob Schnebbelie. *N°s V. VI. VII. VIII.*

SINCE our notice of this elegant work, vol. LXII. p. 741, four new numbers have appeared; viz.

N° V. containing Walneſford Church and Bridge, Northamptonſhire; St. Peter, from a fine painting on glaſs, in the collection of the late David Wells, Eſq.; a Decanter ornamented by Q. Elizabeth.

N° VI. Whittington Church, in Derbyſhire (the rectory of our excellent friend and old correſpondent Dr. Pegge); figures from painted glaſs, and other antiques, from the ſame church; the Ornaments of Great Paunton Steeple, Linc.

N° VII. Hornſey Church, Middleſex; Croſs at Somerby, Lincolnſhire; the Revolution Houſe at Whittington (ſee vol. LIX. 124); and the Rectory.

N° VIII. Hoſpital of St. Croſs at Wincheſter; Paintings from Grafton Regis and Wold Churches, and a remarkable Font and Monumental Figure at Cogenhoe, Northamptonſhire.

In each number are two roundels in continuation of St. Guthlac's legend.

205. *A Treatiſe on Tropical Diſeaſes, on Military Operations, and on the Climate of the* Weſt Indies. *By* Benjamin Moſeley, *M. D. Phyſician to* Chelſea *Hoſpital, &c. &c. &c. Third Edition, with conſiderable Additions.*

WE congratulate this learned phyſician on this new edition of his work. The annals of literature afford but few inſtances of a medical work of ſuch magnitude extending ſo rapidly to a third edition; which confirms, by public opinion, the favourable report we made of the former editions *. The preſent edition being much enlarged, and enriched with new matter, we think it incumbent on us not to withhold the teſtimony of our approbation to the additions and improvements that it has received. Some of the former are particularly intereſting, and relate to the bites of mad dogs, venomous ſerpents, ſtings of ſcorpions, and that dreadful calamity, cancer. There are ſome very curious elucidations alſo reſpecting the operations of animal venom in the human frame, and on the effects of mercury externally applied to cancers. In regard to the general tendency and utility of the whole work, perhaps there never was a period of time when a publication of this ſort was more applicable, when ſo many of our brave ſailors and ſoldiers, in all parts of the globe, are daily expoſed to the perils of war, and the ravages of the dyſentery, and other diſeaſes, on which our author has ſo ably and extenſively treated. Officers in the navy and army, as well as phyſicians and ſurgeons, have here an experienced and judicious guide in every thing relating to the cloathing and ſeaſoning of men for fatigues in all inhoſpitable climates, for preſerving their health when on ſervice, and for preventing the maladies that are univerſally deſtructive to European camps and garriſons; and which our author has illuſtrated by a very correct and highly intereſting account of the miſeries ſuſtained by the Pruſſians laſt autumn, in the plains of Champagne.

We have, on a former occaſion, noticed, that Dr. Moſeley was ſurgeon-general of the iſland of Jamaica during the whole of the late war, and had the care of the camps of the militia, as well as the regulars, in that period; and as he was, beſides, at the head of the medical profeſſion there for twelve years, his doctrines, as might be expected from ſuch experience, we find, have removed many errors in the prevention and treatment of diſeaſes, which prevailed before his time; and we hope will alſo put a ſtop to the ill effects of ſome late publications, by tranſient medical people, on the diſeaſes of ſoldiers and ſeamen in that part of the world. Theſe tranſient medical writers are juſtly chaſtiſed by our author, in the preſent edition, for their crude compilations, and whom he has ſtigmatiſed by the humourous appellation of *Medical Buccaneers*.

206. *Advice to Parents, on the Management of their Children in the Natural* Small-pox, *and during Inoculation; with a few Caſes, confirming the Author's Opinion. To which are added, Some general Obſervations on the Uſe of Tea*

* *Concluded in our Mag. for April, 1792.*

Tea, and the present Regimen of Diet among the higher Ranks of Society.

THE above little pamphlet, as it is not confined to the perusal of medical gentlemen alone, bids fair to be of the most important utility to the world in general. It is addressed to every description of parents and nurses; and points out, in a most clear and intelligent manner, the proper mode of treatment in the natural small-pox and during inoculation. The author, with much truth and good sense, laments the many unfavourable circumstances which too frequently occur, in this complaint, from the bad management and inattention of parents. He says,

"It is much to be regretted that the generality of the friends of patients under inoculation will not adhere to the regimen of medicine and diet which every prudent surgeon will not neglect to enforce; and this terrible fault is almost universally incurred by the lower class of people, who foolishly allege, in vindication of their temerity, that they imagine it impossible a child should pass over a sickness without the aid of that necessary support to which they have been accustomed in perfect health; and some few fatal circumstances, happening from this so common a neglect, will not fail to bring the practice of inoculation into discredit and disgrace. I myself have been an eye-witness to the pernicious effects of beef, pork, and ale, being given to a child two years old during the eruptive fever; and could produce many other instances of a similar nature, which not only occasion a surgeon great anxiety and uneasiness, but may tend, in a material degree, to diminish the favourable opinion to which a long series of successful practice has deservedly entitled him."

In another part of this little production the author proceeds in this strain:

"It would redound much to the honour and credit of inoculation, and its practisers, could surgeons make it convenient to establish a temporary inoculating-house each in their respective districts, wherein patients might be admitted, and the care of them superintended by such nurses as the surgeon could confide in: then such ignorant and foolish parents, as were unwilling to subject their children to the necessary preparation, would be prevented practising their [illegible] pernicious custom.—From what [illegible] continue this author, "did the celebrated Sutton derive his unexampled success, but that he not his patients under his own immediate inspection? Were not the whole [illegible] under his own eye? I cannot but [illegible] my surprize that his example has not [illegible] followed; I mean, in admitting [illegible] patients into a temporary house, adapted [illegible] purpose; and I dare venture to affirm, that not two out of twenty which now fall victims to inoculation would experience the same fate, if this method was universally adopted."

The author concludes his advice on the small-pox with several cases; in which he makes it clearly appear that milk, which is allowed as part of the diet by the majority of inoculators, is in the highest degree prejudicial.

We next proceed to examine his observations on the use of tea, which he considers as the undermining of almost every female constitution. He wishes to address himself more particularly to the females, as being more peculiarly subject to those disorders which are aggravated and augmented by the use of tea.

"Their frames, both by nature and constitution, are delicate, and sicknesses are expected by them as a matter of course; and they are afflicted with many complaints, the cause and origin of which they are wholly strangers to, and which are totally concealed in the pernicious effects of this infusion. I am happy that my sentiments on this subject coincide with so respectable an authority as the Medical Spectator, who, in the 42d number of his excellent work, delivers the following aphorism: 'Many chronic and 'painful affections of the stomach will disappear upon leaving off the use of tea.' I only regret that the above author touched so lightly on this subject, which undoubtedly opens a field in which an ingenious writer might extensively range, with credit to himself and advantage to his fellow-creatures."

207. *The Policy, Benevolence, and Charity, of the Royal Humane Society. A Sermon, preached before the Governors of that Institution, in the Parish Church of* St. Botolph Aldersgate, *on* Sunday *the 29th of* March, 1795, *by the Rev.* Samuel Glasse, *D. D. F. R. S. &c. &c; and published by Request.*

THIS truly benevolent Discourse, inscribed, with great propriety, to the King, as Patron of the excellent Institution it so warmly commends, is introduced by an Address to the Reader, which breathes the sentiments of Philotophy enlightened by Christianity.

"Life," says Dr. G, "is a subject much above our apprehension. We know little more of it than that, whatever it is in itself, it is a gift of God to matter; and is a thing as distinct from that matter as the light of the sun shining upon a mass of earth is different from the earth on which it shines. In brute creatures life answers a temporary purpose, and is then withdrawn. In animals of different kinds, its powers have different degrees, from the lowest to the highest, from the life which adheres to a stone, to the Angel who stands in the presence of God.

GOD. Experience teaches us, that life is subject to many accidents, which we cannot readily understand, or accurately define. In the case of persons drowned or suffocated, the suspension of animation seems like *living without life*; for, life appearing to us always accompanied by motion, we conclude, that where there is no motion there is no life. But motion is a proof of life only to us, who know not what life is. Sleep, which is another accident of life, is very little better understood by us than suspended animation, of which, indeed, it is a species; for, nothing remains to the body in this state but its involuntary motion. And yet there is this paradox attending it: that the powers of the soul are then, in many persons, most active; its faculties ready and vigorous to a surprising degree. In some kinds of fainting-fits, when a temporary death seems to have taken place, the mind is still in possession of itself, and the organs of hearing have not lost their power, when those of speech are utterly incapable of their office. We have many accounts, too authentic to be disputed, of persons who have continued for a great length of time absolutely without food; and of others who have appeared to be destroyed by the progress of a disease, and yet have been unexpectedly revived. It was from an accident of this sort that the great Sydenham derived an observation, which has since been reduced into practice, and has tended to the preservation of thousands of lives."

In the Sermon itself, taken from a sublime passage in the lxviiith Psalm, ver. 20, after an able statement of the peculiar excellence of the Humane Society, the Doctor very properly notices

"A *peculiar* circumstance of distinction which marks *this* establishment, as different from every other—that, whereas the attention of *other* charitable institutions is confined to the lowest classes of the people, this before us extends to all orders and degrees, without discrimination; those of *every* rank and situation in life being liable to the calamities against which the wisdom and humanity of this society so carefully provide.

"With confidence we solicit your support, when we consider what is daily passing before our eyes, in the unparalleled exercise of national beneficence, of hospitality to strangers, and of Christian charity. Which of us, at a sight so pleasing, is not ready to exclaim, 'O Britons, eminently blest! blest, in particular, with a disposition to communicate, to those around you, a portion of the benefits with which you are distinguished, at this moment, beyond every other nation upon earth!'....." How shall we implore you to take warning by the miseries of others, whose country, principles of Infidelity, an avowal of Atheism, and extreme corruption of morals, *have involved in anarchy, and deluged in blood!* Think not these *observations foreign to the subject* which is immediately before us; for, ask now, and you shall find, that in that devoted country all the resources of charity are in a manner dried up; the revenues of the rich are no longer applied to the relief of the poor and needy, but employed to gratify the avarice and rapacity of the plunderer and oppressor. So much for that visionary system of *equality*, which, by reducing the great and opulent to a state of penury, leaves them no longer capable of administering to the necessities of the indigent; whereas it is certainly the interest of the poor, that the property of the rich should be secured, as being better stewards for the necessitous than even they could be for themselves. Thanks be to GOD, we have not yet learnt *their* secret of diffusing *blessings* to those around us. We amuse not our poor dependants with fictions, but we comfort them with realities; we tender them not nominal but substantial benefits; we are *as forward* as we *are able* to offer them effectual assistance in all their difficulties and adversities.

"May I be permitted to conduct you, for a few moments, to some of those bright ornaments of our nation, which will best exemplify this pleasing truth, and in many of which, the benevolence of not a few of my present hearers takes a willing, an active, and generous part?"

He then proceeds to describe, with peculiar energy, the variety of charities with which this metropolis abounds; and concludes with an animated picture of that which gave occasion to the Sermon.

INDEX INDICATORIUS.

If CAPSICUM, BUT STILL TRUTH, had condescended to advert to the DATE of the letter in p. 694, he would have seen that it was written *fifty days* before his own of July 25. We disdain the false and ungentlemanly insinuation in his note of Sept. 20; and repeat the assurance we gave him in p. 355. His letter was actually INTENDED for this month; and shall even yet appear in our next, if he will vouchsafe to apologize for his unjustifiable impetuosity.

X. asks the favour of some correspondent to inform him what gave rise to a customary fee paid by the churchwardens of many parishes in Lincolnshire to the *apparitor*, called his *headland*.

H. asks for the etymology of the word SHRUB, as signifying a certain beverage, more pleasant than wholesome.

EGLON asks who VICENTIUS de Ambra is? His head is one in a valuable collection of basso-relievos, of which Newton, Inigo Jones, Maglabecchi, &c. &c. form part.

To "A Circle of Constant Readers" our best thanks are very cordially paid.

FAUTOR ANTIQUITATIS will excuse our not admitting anonymous discoveries.

B. R.'s letter is applied to the only use for which it was fit. It was "a dear bit of ground

HORACE, Book III. Ode XVII.

Essayed in English Verse.

To Ælius Lamia.

ÆLIUS, who back to Lamus trace
The distant honours of your race,
That rear'd his Formiæ's tow'ring pride
To guard the vine-clad mountain's side,
Wide-swaying, where in angry mood
Liris oft sweeps Marica's wood—
To-morrow—or the Raven's croak
Deceives me from yon scathed oak—
Bred by the East-wind's blast, a storm
Nature's best beauties shall deform;
The sea shall swell, the billows roar,
And stranded weed upheap the shore,
While, howling deep, the grove shall mourn
Its verdant tresses rudely torn.
Be wise, my friend! and, while you may,
Pile up the fuel high to-day:
To-morrow let your slaves have rest,
And share the indulgence of a feast;
Kill the fat pig of two months old,
And the best wine your cellars hold
Draw freely forth, and feast your soul
With the full draught of Pleasure's bowl.

August 13, 1793. Junius Rusticus.

Essay towards a Poetical Version of the 13*th Chapter of St. Paul's First Epistle to the Corinthians, with exception of verses* 9—12; *the sublime digression on the different Natures of Man's present and future knowledge* *.

THO' tongues of angels and of men
Inspire my voice, and guide my pen,
If Love no cheering ray impart
To warm the life-blood of my heart,
The tinkling cymbal's idle sound
With equal praise were heard around.
Tho' prophecy's full powers be mine,
And every light of knowledge shine
To give my favour'd mind the sight
Of mysteries hid in sacred night;
Tho' Faith's high spell in my behead
Heav'd groaning mountains from their bed;
Tho' all my wealth to feed the poor
Were dealt full freely at my door;
And tho' these limbs for Jesus' name
Courted the torturer's trying flame;
If in the regions of my heart
Love's vital spirit own no part,
Vain all my boasts, vain every thought,
Still am I but a thing of nought.
Love ever acts the courteous friend,
Of meek submission knows no end,
Feels no envy, thinks no pride,
Claims no due, forgets to chide,
Takes no joy in deeds of wrong,
But shares with Truth its raptures strong;
Every patience of abuse,
Every kindness of excuse,
That lends its candid veil to shade
A brother's weak or sinning head,
These the genuine fruits of Love
Admire in thought, in action prove.
But higher still its glories rise;
Man's short-eye'd Knowledge quickly dies,
Tongues, that inform his voice, shall fail,
Nor long the Prophet's gifts prevail:
But Love, whose all-enlivening breath
Gives wings to Hope, and zeal to Faith,
Greater than both, inspires their flight
Thro' ev'ry vision of delight;
That *sense of good*, whose high behest
Unites the *blesser* and the *blest*,
Shall never die, but reign above
In endless bliss; for, GOD is Love.

August 16, 1793. Junius Rusticus.

* *See the Academic, No* VII. p. 694.

Song, by Miss Locke.

YE Fair, who now flutter in life's busy throng,
Whose spring-tide of pleasure flows gaily along,
Enjoy the glad season, exult in your youth,
Yet attend to the counsels of Prudence and Truth.

Does liberal Nature bestow her sweet dye,
Give the tresses to float, and to sparkle the eye,
Bid the air of an Hebe the fair-one adorn,
With a smile like a cherub, a blush like the morn?

Or have you not mark'd the gay rose in its bloom,
Unrival'd in freshness, in tints, and perfume?
It may flourish a day, and its triumphs are o'er,
For the next rising sun shall behold it no more.

So Beauty's sweet flower will droop, wither, and fade, maid.
If charms not more lasting adorn the fair
Would you wish o'er the hearts of mankind to preside, your guide.
Be good-humour your guest, and discretion

Thus affection, and prudence, judiciously blend, and friend;
And you'll find, in the husband, the admirer
These are charms that will please when youth's season is flown, own.
And the lovers thus gain'd are for ever your

Shun the gaze of mankind, still to modesty true,
For 'tis yours to retreat, as 'tis theirs to pursue;
Tho' prudes they despise, yet the forward they shun,
For, the conquest is scorn'd that is easily won.

Bold beauty can seldom wake love's purer fire, admire;
Men give her faint praise, but at distance
While the sweet timid maiden, unpractis'd in art,
By retiring subdues, and possesses the heart.

SONNET, by the Same.

A Pensive wanderer I delight to stray
What time pale Cynthia rules with soften'd power,

Forget-

Forget the buſy tumults of the day,
And give to ſolitude the ſilent hour.

Then if the modeſt glow-worm meets my ſight,
She, who avoids the Sun's meridian blaze,
To veil her beauties in the ſhades of night,
While native brightneſs her retreat betrays;

I think on him, who in his ſecret cell
Shrinks from the eye, and ſhuns the voice of fame,
While there delighted all the Virtues dwell,
And to the world his lone abode proclaim:
Surrounding nations his deſert approve,
And Angels waft it to the realms above.

Steeple Aſton, Auguſt 24, 1793.

To the Memory of MAJOR CHARLES VALLOTTON*, *murdered at* Wexford, *in* Ireland, July 15, 1793; *whilſt in the act of expoſtulating with a lawleſs Mob.*

COME, penſive thoughts pervade my troubled mind,
Calm the rough paſſions indignation feels;
Grief is not leſſen'd, when it is reſign'd,
And ſilently the tale of woe reveals.

For, manly ſorrow may be ſlow, be ſure,
May *beil* one moment—then through life endure;
Oh! VALLOTTON—in thee—alas!—no more
(Fall'n by the murd'rous hands of lawleſs men,)
In thee a Nation's loſs we now deplore;
Nor e'er ſhall know a ſounder heart again.
As Soldier!—he was all the brave could be;
As Man!—a victim to humanity.

A RAMBLER.

Verſes addreſſed to Sir JOHN DANVERS, *Bart.*

DANVERS, to *thee* the Muſe her off'ring brings;
Accept this tribute, from the heart that ſprings;
Offſpring of Anceſtors renown'd of old,
In Freedom's cauſe and Virtue's tenets bold!
Though ſometimes bent beneath the ſtorms of fate,
And patient ſuff'ring with a ſuff'ring ſtate;
Still trace their ſteps; thy own example join;
True worth with honor'd anceſtry combine;
Our rights unite in Order's ſacred band,
And deal forth Juſtice with impartial hand.
Such be thy praiſe. Would all diſcharge as true
The ſacred truſt, keep public weal in view,
And give due weight to magiſterial ſway,
How pleas'd might numbers hail it and obey!
Happy the Man who in this ſtate can blend,
Like *thee*, the Sage, the Patriot, and the Friend!
O would Hygeia conſtant deign to ſhed
Her choiceſt bliſsful influence o'er thy head!
Yet canſt thou boaſt, ev'n in the gloomy hour,
The fair ſupport of fav'ring Virtue's pow'r,
Each ill of life and louring frown of care
With reſignation ever prompt to bear,
As ſtill to thee if pleaſure aid deny,
The body's want thy mind's rich ſtores ſupply.
Such is the meed of worth, which, ever thine,
Shall ſtamp thy ſoul with energy divine,
Mark in thy brow what Heaven can beſt beſtow below,
"The heart's calm Sun-ſhine," trueſt bliſs
And ſhew, if deeds like thine ſhould envy raiſe,
That thoſe who envy cannot match thy praiſe.
O nobly fram'd! What need I ſpeak thee here
Of heart as *gen'rous* as of ſoul *ſincere*!
Let thy bright conduct beſt theſe truths declare,
Thy ample Charity which numbers ſhare,
Thoſe gifts which, ſtill admiring as we view,
Proclaim benevolence and judgement too,
Such as our beſt encomiums may engage,
Too ſeldom found in this degenerate age.
But Heaven to man, its goodneſs to expreſs,
With ample *pow'r* has giv'n thee *will* to bleſs.
DANVERS! who well may'ſt claim a loftier lay,
Accept what here a homely Muſe can pay;
That aſks for thee a happy lengthen'd life,
By care unclouded, and unvex'd with ſtrife,
While rolling years ſhall ſee that bliſs increaſe,
Calm, and emboſom'd in the arms of peace;
Till, full of days, departing thou ſhalt riſe,
To quit our ſphere, and ſeek thy kindred ſkies.

W. T.

Mr. URBAN, *Aug.* 5, 1791.

THE following verſe of "Chevy Chace" ſuggeſted the idea of attempting a ſupplement to that celebrated ballad.

"This vow full well the King perform'd
"After, on Humbledoun,
"In one day fifty Knights were ſlain
"With Lords of great renown."

The ſecond volume of "Guthrie's Hiſtory "of Scotland," in which that battle is deſcribed, ſupplied the incidents.

Yours, &c.

E. W.

HUMBLEDOWN HILL.

SIR Swinton was a doughty knight
As ever Scotland bred;
Than Gurdon none more brave in fight
Did ever croſs the Tweed.

But deidly feuds ſubſiſted long
Between theſe valiant twain,
They never met—but ſtraight they fought
With all their martial train.

At laſt they hied with ilk his band
To Brae of Humbledoun,
Where Douglas and his army lay
Wi' Knights of great renown.

Now baith afore the Douglas ſtood,
And glowr'd wi' hateful ſpite,
And half unſheath'd their ſhining blades,
And quak'd and burn'd to fight.

---

* He was firſt Aid de Camp to General Elliot, and received the rank of Major with applause on bringing over diſpatches with an account of *the deſtruction of the floating Batteries before Gibraltar.*

Then mighty Douglas leap'd between
To redd the foul debate,
"O Sirs!" he cries, "thruſt in your glaives
"And quell this riſing ſtate.

"For, look you! where the Engliſh lies
"On yonder tented field,
"To morrow's morn, if right I ween,
"We'll need both ſword and ſheild.

"Gin we to Scotland mean to go,
"Our road lies thro' yon hoſt;
"Firſt ſpend your fury on the foe,
"Then fight—if fight ye muſt.

He ſpake—in ſullens haith withdrew.
Now all prepare for fight,
And arms and armour clattering brake
The ſilence of the night.

In bluid red clouds the Sun aroſe,
Which ſaw that fatal day
Where bretheleſs on the green hill ſide
Fu' many a bra' Scot lay.

For fair—the Engliſh bowmen gall'd
The van—that ungear'd ſtood,
Nae thirſty ſhaft e'er reach'd the earth
Unſtain'd wi' Scottiſh bluid.

Then Sir John Swinton loudly cries
"Bra' lads! gif we muſt die,
"Follow your cheif, and ſyne our foes
"Shall bear us companie."

Theſe words when Adam Gordon heard,
He haſtens to the place,
"When our dear country claims our aid
"Let all our quarrels ceaſe.

"For, mine are gone - moſt valiant Knight!
"And now a boon I crave—
"That frae thy noble arm—the meed
"Of Knighthood I muſt have."

"And mine for aye!"—replies Sir John,
And to his breaſt him drew;
Then dubb'd him Knight, while deidly flight
Of arrows round them flew.

Then wi' their men, theſe valiant twain
Ruſh'd down the green hill's ſide,
And 'mongſt their foes, wi' mortal blows
Their hands in bluid they dy'd.

Like two huge rocks on Bramor's brow,
When lo ſlen'd fra' their bed,
That thunder down and overthrow
The pines which crown the glade.

Thus they, thro' ranks, the Earl of March
And the bold Percies fought,
And bluid and carnage mark'd their path
Where'er they ſtep'd and fought.

At length they're wi' their gallant train
By numbers compaſs'd round,
And fighting fall on heaps of ſlain,
And ſtain with gore the ground.

Thus did theſe valiant cheiftains fall
Who liv'd in mortal ſtrife,
But lock'd in one another's arms,
Dear friendſhip cloſ'd their life.

And now the Scottiſh lines were broke
Wi' rout and diſarray,
And many a man was loſt in Tyne
– That ſtrove to flee that day.

The mighty Douglas too was ta'en
For ne'er a foot he'd flee,
But firſt five greevous wounds he got
And alſo loſt an eye.

With Gordon and with Swinton fell
Sir John of Callender,
Sir Ramſay of Dalhouſie too,
And Sir Walter Sinclair.

And Roger Gordon likewiſe died,
Wi' Walter Scot ſae brave,
And many more of note beſide
Whom valour cou'd not ſave.

But paſt all count, the priſ'ners were
Wi' doughty Douglas ta'en,
Fife, Murray, Angus, Orkney Earls,
Lord Graham and Erſkine,

With eighty Knights and many more
Than can ee' now be told,
All captives led, for ranſome ſett
By Harry Hotſpur bold.

Fra' forth to Tweed, a ſwankie blade
Was then a ſight to ſee,
The co'uter left in half plough'd lidge
Lay ruſting in the lee.

God proſper Scotland, let us ſay,
And grant our wars be done,
And may we ne'er ſee ſic a day
As that of Humbledoun.

ANACREONTIC.

To M———A.

TIME alas! with rapid pace
Haſtens ſilently away;
Quickly fades the faireſt face;
Soon the fineſt forms decay.

Give me, dear girl, another kiſs;
Another bumper bring me, boy;
Since life ſo ſhort, ſo fleeting is,
Snatch we the preſent, and enjoy!

Auguſt 10, 1793. EPICURUS.

ODE *addreſſed to Mrs.* HANBURY WILLIAMS, *by* JOHN HANBURY WILLIAMS, *Eſq. of* Colebrook, Monmouthſhire.

IN yonder deep embowering ſhade,
Which Phœbus' ray repels,
Amidſt the flow'rets of the glade,
Where youthful fancy dwells:

There I'll invoke my Lyric Muſe,
To ſing * Eliza's praiſe,
A boon I'm ſure ſhe'll not refuſe,
To cheer my gladſome lays.

* Mrs. Hanbury Williams.

No

How fast doth glide the time away!
Full fourteen years are flown,
Since lov'd Eliza did repay
With Hymen's torch my boon.

Sacred Hygeia! beauteous maid,
Stretch thy unbounded power,
Nor suffer direful fate to shed
It's influence on this flower.

An Acrostic, found among the Papers of the late Mr. Edward Holdsworth, *with this direction and out-side in his own hand-writing.*

"An Acrostic, made in the Rt. Hon. the Ld. Digby's Family, on an unworthy subject."

H umble of manners, modest of demean,
O f aspect honest, sensible and plain,
L ov'd and respected most where most he's known,
D irecting others' conduct by his own;
S kilful instructor of unpolish'd youth,
W ins the affections to enforce the truth.
O bserves the genius to inform the heart, [art,
R eproves with tenderness, commends with
T hus draws the hidden seeds of virtue forth,
H olds out the hand that leads to real *worth.*

SONNET *to absent* LESBIA, *on her Birth day, August* 6, 1793.

"ABSENT or lost, still should a Friend be dear,"—
The generous passions keep one steady glow
Where'er their object lies.—Regard sincere
Spurns tropic suns, nor heeds the arctic snow:—
O'er time and space it boasts imperious sway,
And now it vows, unheard, on LESBIA's natal day.
For thee, dear Maid! the power of fancy braids
A wreath of sweets to shed the rich perfume;
For thee unveils the future's darksome shades, [bloom.
And sees in prospect pleasure's long-liv'd
And may the visions partial love creates,—
The fond delights, it, vivid, paints for you,
Receive the stamp of kind recording fates,
And more than FANCY dares to feign be true.

M.

INSCRIPTION *on a Seat in* NETHERTON VALE, *near* Hulborn Tarrant, Hants.

BY A LADY.

WITH caution, traveller, approach this glade,
By Beauty grac'd, to social converse dear,
Let no rude sounds disturb its peaceful shade,
Nor still the feather'd choirs that warble near.

Here no dank weed, no noisome reptiles seen,
But fragrant blossoms scent the evening air;
And, ever watchful o'er the varying green,
The Dryads to their favour'd haunts repair.

Then if thy breast with soft emotion glows,
If Nature's simple wild luxuriance please:
Here, freely welcome, for a while repose,
Where his fair Votaries oft enjoy the breeze.

But should thy taste, by false refinement led,
Prefer the gay Pavillion's splendid glare;
If sweet simplicity thy choice has fled,
These rural scenes, this rustic seat, forbear.

August 8. W. L. T. S.

CATULLUS.

MInister vetuli puer Falerni,
Inger mi calices amariores,
Ut lex Postumiæ jubet magistræ
Ebriosa acina ebriosioris,
At vos quo lubet hinc abite lymphæ
Vinipernicies, et ad severos
Migrate, hic merus est Thyoniamus.

IMITATION.

CHANSON BACCHIQUE.

BOY, who the rosy stream dost pass,
Fill up for me the largest glass,
The largest glass and oldest wine—
The laws of drinking give as mine.
Still must my ever-thirsty lip
From large and flowing bumpers sip:
Ye limpid streams, where'er ye flow,
Far hence to water-drinkers go;
Go to the dull and the sedate,
And fly the God whose bowers ye hate.

Written at the PETRIFYING SPRING *at* CHALFORD, Gloucestershire.

BY MR. BELOE.

NYMPH of the stream where Chalford spreads
Her beechen groves along,
Near thy fair brook a lover treads,
And offers thee his song.

Vouchsafe to hear the serious prayer,
Which now his bosom pours;
And thus avert the fiend Despair
From all his future hours.

To-morrow, Cælia, faithless maid,
Will come thy fount to see,
Oh be not of her looks afraid,
She only frowns on me.

But if, upon thy mossy banks,
She kneels thy stream to sip;
If thou wouldst have a lover's thanks
Glide swiftly from her lip.

To me she'd prove more cruel still,
To me who so adore,
If once thy chrystal wave should chill
That heart—too hard before.

HERMIT

EREMITA.

IV.

(Continued from p. 752.)

FINIERAT rapidum Solis rota fervida curſum;
Heſperus et fuſcâ veſte decorus aſceſt.
Natura ad dulces (curarum oblivia) ſomnos
Advocat, et feſſis otia grata parat—
Cum ſubito ante oculos "ſublimibus alta columnis"
Divitis egregii nobilis aula micat:
Marmor ubi Parium, rutilanſque effulget iaſpis,
Et miri artificis ſculptile vivit opus.
Splendida cœlato luceſcit porticus auro;
Mille faces referunt reſtituuntque diem.
Proceræ ingenti circumſtant ordine quercus;
Et viridi redolet ceſpite molle ſolum.
Dirigit huc greſſum felix, quicunque viator
Solis ad occaſum limina grata videt:
Dirigit, haud metuens: nam divitis incola terræ
Pandere deſeſſis tecta benigna jubet.
Omnibus eſt eadem bonitas, amor omnibus idem,
Pauper-ne, an locuples atria celſa petit.
Nec tamen hic, ſolo pulſus virtutis amore,
Hoſpitia antiquo tempore digna dabat,
Sed faſtu ductus, nimiâque cupidine laudis,
Se præconari quærit in ore virûm.
Ut primum advenunt, famulorum aurata caterva
Excipit errantes—officioſa cohors!
Veſtibulum ante ipſum dominus juvenemque ſenemque
Ad ſeſe mirâ ſedulitate vocat.
Protinus egregio celebrat convivia luxu,
Et * dubiâ cœnâ menſa onerata gemit—
Dormitum tandem miſſi, poſt vina dapeſque,
Mollibus in plumis otia lauta petunt.
Nox fugit interea, pulſatque Aurora tenebras,
Lenibus et Zephyris lympha agitata tremit—
Mobilis ingentes quercus jam ventilat aura;
Dulce ſonant volucres, concelebrantque diem.
Excutiunt ſomnos ſocii; dominoque palati
A diſceſſuris gratia multa datur.
Convocat extemplo famulos, heu! prodigus hoſpes—
Inſtaurare epulas, promere vina, jubet.
Tum ſcyphus affertur, gemmis ornatus, et auro,
Qui, dulci plenus nectare, ſuave rubet.
Nil tam jucundum lepidi finxere poëtæ
Ipſum Cœlicolis appoſuiſſe Jovem,
Nec removere pedem fas eſt cuicunque, priusquam
Libaſſet veteris pocula plena meri.
Tum feſtinantes penetralia læta relinquunt,
Nec, præter domino, cauſa doloris adeſt.
Illi gemmatum, gratis ingrata rependens,
Abſtulerat juvenis callida dextra ſcyphum.
Ac veluti ſole æſtivo ſi forte viator
Serpentis tumidi ſquamea colla videt,
Inſolito ſentit torpeſcere membra timore,
Et ſtupet, os inhians, exanimiſque metu,
Haud ſecus, ut prædam comes oſtendebat opimam,
Reſtitit exangui pallor in ore ſenis.
Ut tremit! ut pectus pertentat turbidus horror!
Ut cupit, at metuit dicere lingua, "Vale!"
Suſpirat, ſecumque diu ſubmurmurat amens,
Et ſæpe ad cœlum lumina mœſta levat—
"Ergone, ſumme Deus," (tacito ſic corde volutat,)
"Ergone tam lentè facta nefanda vides?"

G.

* *Ter. Phorm. Act.* 2 Sc. 2. IV. 25, 26.

HORACE, Ode IX. Book III. Imitated.

Horace.

BELOV'D, and pleaſing in thine eyes,
Ere jealous tumults 'gan to riſe,
Of Lydia's love poſſeſt:
Ere yet enamour'd of thy charms
My rival claſp'd thee in his arms,
I liv'd than kings more bleſt.

Lydia.

So long as Lydia's charms could fire,
Affection in thy breaſt inſpire,
Then was ſhe bleſt as fair:
Ere Chloe's fond, deluſive art,
Entrapp'd thy faithleſs, eaſy heart,
And left *me* to deſpair.

Horace.

My Chloe's ſway I gladly own,
Her mellow voice, her harp's ſoft tone,
My yielding heart muſt gain:
My life with tranſport would I give,
Should Chloe, heavenly maid, ſurvive,
My better half remain.

Lydia.

A noble youth to paſſion moves
My kindling heart, and mutual loves
Proclaim the pleaſing care:
A martyr to his ſacred truth
I'd doubly die to ſave the youth,
Would fate *his* life but ſpare.

Horace.

Enough: ſuppoſe my flame return,
Neglected love more rapturous burn,
And Chloe ſue in vain:
I Lydia to my breaſt receive,
And ſmiling Venus haſte to give
Th' indiſſoluble chain?

Lydia.

Tho' fairer than the ſtars of night
Thy rival be, or azure light,
You, fickle, raſh, untrue,
Still I'd my latter flame reſign,
Eternally to call thee mine,
To live, to die, with you.

Clericus.

MINUTES

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE NATIONAL CONVENTION OF FRANCE, *(continued from* p. 754.)

July, 1. AFTER ſome debate, the following decree was paſſed:

"The National Convention, conſidering that the number of Epiſcopal Vicars is more than requiſite, and that many pariſhes are in want of Curates, decrees, that the Biſhops ſhall make Vicars do the parochial duty."

The diminution of the number of Vicars was referred to a Committee.

July 2. On the propoſition of Lacroix, the following decree paſſed:

"The National Convention proviſionally ſuſpends the payment of all ſalaries to thoſe who live in the diſtricts in a ſtate of inſurrection againſt the National Convention, until they can prove that they are not concerned in theſe doings, or that they retract what they have done."

Barrere, in the name of the Committee of Public Safety, made a report reſpecting the troubles in Corſica. "The whole iſland, ſaid he, is in a ſtate of counter-revolution, and your Commiſſioners have been obliged to act on the defenſive in the maritime parts of the Republic, which yet remain faithful. You recollect the decree againſt Paoli: perhaps it was impolitic, and although you ſuſpended the execution of it, Paoli found means to intereſt the inhabitants in his favour, by making them believe you would give them up to the Genoeſe, whom the Corſicans dread and abhor; or that you would crown the *ci-devant* Duke of Orleans, who is equally deteſted by the Corſicans, who love liberty, although they have been led aſtray by Paoli and the prieſts. Your two Commiſſioners, Antiboul and Baux, have been ſtopped at Aix, in the name of the Federative Republic of the South. The following letter from your Commiſſioners at Baſtia, in Corſica, dated from that town, June 27, will more fully explain to you the troubles in this iſland:

"All is loſt! this Counter Revolution is completed. Paoli is named Generaliſſimo, that is to ſay, ſovereign of the iſland. The clergy have been re-inſtated; the emigrants have re-entered. Paoli, under the maſk of religion, has cauſed himſelf to be elected Preſident of the Conſulta (an extraordinary Convocation of all the deputies of Corſica). The inhabitants have been led aſtray, reſpecting the ſituation of France, and the intentions of the Convention. The inſurgents are armed to the number of 1000, or 1200, and maintain themſelves at the expence of the Republic. They have ſeized on the ſtores and treaſure, and thoſe who ſhew attachment to the French Republic are ſhot. The towns in the intereſt of the Republic are declared rebels, and are kept in awe by ſtrong garriſons placed in them. Paoli has *publiſhed a writing againſt the Convention, whom he calls the agents of the Genoeſe. St. Florient, Baſtia, and Calvi*, are ſtill in the Republican intereſt, and well garriſoned with Republican troops.

"The Conſulta opened on the 26th of May: Paoli was declared Preſident, Leonardo Vice-Preſident, and Pozo di Borgi Secretary.

"Paoli has publiſhed a pretended letter from Marſeilles, which, among other things, aſſerts, that all the Communes of France have declared themſelves in inſurrection againſt the capital.

(Signed) DALCHER, Commiſſioner."

Barrere.—Your Committee has charged me to preſent you the project of a decree, which ought to be carried into immediate execution. Your Committee has thought fit to caſhier this Conſulta of Corſica, whoſe power would ſoon vie with your own. We have annulled all its acts, as being high treaſon againſt the ſovereignty of the people. You muſt ſend ſuccours to thoſe towns in Corſica which remain faithful to the Republic. Your Committee has likewiſe thought fit that you ſhould enlighten the people by ſending Commiſſioners among them; for, according to every report, they are not inimical to the Republic, but only miſled by the rich. Every thing gives us reaſon to hope, that within one month all will be right, and that we ſhall be able to ſtrike ſome deciſive blow againſt the Counter Revolutioniſts.

Barrere then preſented a decree conformable to the above principles.—Decreed.

(To be continued.)

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

St. Peterſburg, July 1. THE exchange of Ambaſſadors between her Imperial Majeſty of all the Ruſſias and the Ottoman Porte took place on the 4th ult. with the utmoſt pomp and ceremonious ſplendour, on the river Dnieſter, near Dubaſari. On the part of Ruſſia, Lieutenant-general Golenitſcheff-Kutuſow, and, on the part of the Ottoman Porte, Raſſiſh Muſtapha, Pacha Begler bey of Romelia, met as Ambaſſadors Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary from their reſpective Courts, and agreed on the ceremonials of the ſolemn exchange. This was conſummated with all the grandeur of Eaſtern pageantry. A gun being fired by the Ruſſians, by way of ſignal, and anſwered by the Turks, on the 4th ult. at eleven o'clock in the morning the proceſſions moved forward on both ſides. As ſoon as the Turkiſh Ambaſſador appeared in ſight, the Ruſſians ſaluted him with ten guns; after which the Ambaſſadors changed ſides, and were ſeated in chairs of State: they complimented each other by interpreters; after which, another ſalute of 20 guns enſued, and our Ambaſſador approached the Turkiſh ſhore, while the Turkiſh Plenipotentiary landed on the Ruſſian bank of the river, and was conducted

to Dubeſari. Here he received a guard of honour, and was informed by Count Beſborodko, that her Imperial Majeſty, out of reſpect to the Sultan and his repreſentative, had taken care that he ſhould be conducted to St. Peterſburg with all the honours due to his ſtation. The Turkiſh Ambaſſador anſwered, he was quite devoted to the Empreſs, and would proceed on his journey whenever the ſuite aſſigned to him ſhould deem it convenient. Our Ambaſſador was received by the Pacha of Bender, and conducted to his palace, amidſt the loudeſt ſhouts of applauſe on the part of the Turkiſh garriſon, who were under arms, and ſaluted him with a treble diſcharge of muſquetry. Being arrived at the palace, he was ſeated in a chair of ſtate, complimented, refreſhed with ſhervet and confectionary, beſprinkled with odoriferous waters, and perfumed with inceaſe; after which, he continued his journey, eſcorted by the Pacha and the Turkiſh troops and officers, to Conſtantinople.

Corſica. Since the decree of the National Convention, declaring General Paoli and the whole iſland (except thoſe places which remain in the hands of the French troops) rebels, the Corſicans are more determined to take up arms againſt the French than ever. Paoli, in order to proceed in a legal manner, has opened a general Conſulta at Corte, not only to notify to the whole nation that they may freely adopt the party they like beſt, but to ſummon the legal Biſhops, that he may not hereafter be accuſed, if neceſſity ſhould oblige him to uſe ſtricter meaſures; in the mean time, he has cauſed the nation to take poſſeſſion of the effects of the fugitives who follow the orders of the Convention. The French troops in Calvi are almoſt all ill, inſomuch that, beſides the hoſpitals in the place, other large buildings are prepared for the reception of the invalids. It is not unlikely that the country people may take advantage of this, and attack the place.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

From the London Gazette Extraordinary, Thurſday, September 12.

Extract of a Letter from Sir James Murray, *Adjutant-General to the Forces under the Command of His Royal Highneſs the Duke of* York, *to Mr. Secretary* Dundas.

SIR, *Furnes, Sept. 9, 1793.*

IT is with extreme ſorrow that I have to acquaint you with the unfortunate event of an attack which the French army made upon that of Field Marſhal Freytag upon the 8th inſt. The latter was poſted, as I have had the honour of informing you, at Hondſchoote, the right upon the canal, the left extending towards Keyrel.

The enemy had made an attack the *preceding evening, in which they had been repulſed; but upon that day attacking upon every point, notwithſtanding* the greateſt exertions of bravery in the troops, and of ability in General Walmoden, who then commanded them, they ſucceeded in forcing the centre of his line. He retired behind the ſmall canal which runs from Bulſam to Steenkirk. The loſs has been very ſevere. His Royal Highneſs has not as yet received any return, nor have any farther particulars been tranſmitted. Many gallant officers have fallen. The whole loſs in the different actions is ſuppoſed to be near 1500 in killed, wounded, and miſſing; that of the enemy has been unqueſtionably greater. Three pieces of cannon, and between two and three hundred priſoners, have been taken. I underſtand that the Hanoverians have loſt the ſame number of cannon. Upon the 7th his Royal Highneſs ſent two battalions of Heſſians to General Walmoden's ſupport; but, finding that aid to be ineffectual, he was reduced to the neceſſity of collecting his whole force, by abandoning the poſition he had taken near Dudkirk. Thirty-two of the heavy guns, and part of the ſtores provided for the ſiege, were left behind, there being no means of carrying them off. The army marched laſt night, and encamped this morning near Adinkerque. It appears that the enemy had collected force for this enterprize from every quarter of the country, from the armies of the Rhine and the Moſelle, and particularly that which had occupied the Camp de Céſar. They were commanded by General Houchard, who is ſaid by the priſoners (though with what degree of truth cannot be aſcertained) to have been mortally wounded at Rexpoede. In the retreat upon the night of the 8th, his Royal Highneſs Prince Adolphus and the Field-marſhal were, for a ſhort time, in the poſſeſſion of the enemy. A patrole of cavalry, which ought to have been in their front, having taken another road, they went into the village of Rexpoede, through which one of the columns was to paſs, but which was then occupied by the enemy. His Royal Highneſs was ſlightly wounded with a ſword upon the head and arm; but I have the ſatisfaction to ſay, that no bad conſequences are to be apprehended. The Field-marſhal was wounded in the head, and, I am happy to add, only in the ſame degree. He has, however, been unable, ſince that time, to take the command of the army. Captain Ouſlar, one of his Royal Highneſs's Aides-de-Camp, was killed; and another, Captain Wangenheim, very ſeverely wounded. From this ſituation his Royal Highneſs and the Field-Marſhal were relieved by the intrepidity and preſence of mind of General Walmoden, who, upon diſcovering the enemy were in poſſeſſion of Rexpoede, had immediately collected a body of troops, attacked it without heſitation, and defeated them with great ſlaughter. I muſt repeat that nothing could exceed the ſteadineſs and good behaviour of the troops in theſe repeated engagements. Lieut. Gen.

Sir

Sir William Erſkine commanded the rear guard, and much is due to his conduct and military ſkill. The enemy made a ſortie on the night, and another on the evening of the 8th; in both of which they were repulſed without much loſs on our ſide. I have the honour to be, &c.

JAMES MURRAY, Adjutant-General.

P.S. The cavalry, from the nature of the country, have been very little engaged.

Right Hon. Henry Dundas, &c.

From the London Gazette Extraordinary, September 13.

BY advices from Vice Admiral Lord Hood, Commander in Chief of his Majeſty's ſhips and veſſels employed in the Mediterranean, received this evening, dated Victory, off the iſlands of Hieres, the 25th of Auguſt, it appears that an intercourſe had taken place between his Lordſhip and Commiſſioners from Toulon and Marſeilles; that Lord Hood had publiſhed a preliminary Declaration and Proclamation, and received a paper in anſwer, of which copies are ſubjoined. And by ſubſequent accounts from Captain Nelſon, Commander of his Majeſty's ſhip Agamemnon, dated Auguſt 31ſt, off Onegalia, to Mr. Trevor, his Majeſty's Miniſter at the Court of Turin, it appears that a treaty relative to Toulon was brought to a concluſion; and that on the 28th Lord Hood's fleet landed 1500 men, and took poſſeſſion of the batteries at the mouth of the harbour. The French fleet hawled into the inner road; and on the 29th the Britiſh fleet and the fleet of Spain, which joined on the ſame day, anchored in the outer road of Toulon. It is added that Marſeilles has been taken by the Republican troops under Gen. Carteau.

PRELIMINARY DECLARATION.

IF a candid and explicit declaration in favour of Monarchy is made at Toulon and Marſeilles, and the ſtandard of Royalty hoiſted, the ſhips in the harbour diſmantled, and the port and forts proviſionally at my diſpoſition, ſo as to allow of the egreſs and regreſs with ſafety, the people of Provence ſhall have all the aſſiſtance and ſupport His Britannic Majeſty's fleet under my command can give; and not an atom of private property of any individual ſhall be touched, but protected; having no other view than that of reſtoring peace to a great nation upon juſt, liberal, and honourable, terms; this muſt be the ground-work of the treaty. And whenever peace takes place, which I hope and truſt will be ſoon, the port, with all the ſhips in the harbour, and forts of Toulon, ſhall be reſtored to France, with the ſtores of every kind, agreeable to the ſchedule that may be delivered.

Given on-board His Britannic Majeſty's *ſhip Victory, off Toulon, this 23d of Auguſt, 1793.* (*Signed*) HOOD.

PROCLAMATION, *by the Right Hon.* Samuel *Lord* Hood, *Vice Admiral of the Red, and Commander in Chief of his Britannic Majeſty's Squadron in the Mediterranean, &c. &c.*

To the Inhabitants in the Towns and Provinces in the South of France.

DURING four years you have been involved in a Revolution which has plunged you in anarchy, and rendered you a prey to factious leaders; after having deſtroyed your government, trampled under foot the laws, aſſaſſinated the virtuous, and authorized the commiſſion of crimes, they have endeavoured to propagate throughout Europe their deſtructive ſyſtem of every ſocial order. They have conſtantly held forth to you the idea of liberty, while they have been robbing you of it. Every where they have preached reſpect to perſons and property, and every where in their name it has been violated; they have amuſed you with the ſovereignty of the people, which they have conſtantly uſurped; they have declaimed againſt the abuſes of royalty, in order to eſtabliſh their tyranny upon the fragments of a throne ſtill reeking with the blood of your legitimate Sovereign. Frenchmen! you groan under the preſſure of want, and the privation of all ſpecie; your commerce and your induſtry are annihilated, your agriculture is checked, and the want of proviſions threatens you with a horrible famine. Behold, then, the faithful picture of your wretched condition; a ſituation ſo dreadful ſenſibly afflicts the coaleſced powers; they ſee no other remedy but the re-eſtabliſhment of the French monarchy. It is for this, and the acts of aggreſſion committed by the Executive Power of France, that we have armed in conjunction with the other coaleſced powers. After mature reflection upon theſe leading objects, I come to offer you the force with which I am intruſted by my Sovereign, in order to ſpare the farther effuſion of human blood, to cruſh with promptitude the factious, to re-eſtabliſh a regular government in France, and thereby maintain peace and tranquillity in Europe. Decide, therefore, definitively, and with preciſion. Truſt your hopes to the generoſity of a *loyal* and *free* nation. In its name I have juſt given an unequivocal teſtimony to the well-diſpoſed inhabitants of Marſeilles, by granting to the Commiſſioners ſent on-board the fleet under my command a paſſport for procuring a quantity of grain, of which this great town now ſtands ſo much in need. Be explicit, and I fly to your ſuccour, in order to break the chain which ſurrounds you, and to be the inſtrument of making many years of happineſs ſucceed four years of miſery and anarchy, in which your deluded country has been involved.

Given on board His Britannic Majeſty's ſhip Victory, off Toulon, the 23d day of Auguſt, 1793. (Signed) HOOD.

By command of the Admiral,
(Signed) J. M'ARTHUR.

DECI

DECLARATION *made to Admiral Lord* Hood.

The General Committee of the Sections of Toulon, having read the Proclamation of Admiral Lord Hood, Commander in Chief of his Britannic Majesty's ſquadron, together with his Preliminary Declaration; and after having communicated theſe two papers to all the citizens of the town of Toulon, united in Sections; conſidering that France is torn by anarchy, and that it is impoſſible to exiſt longer a prey to the factions with which the country is agitated, without its total deſtruction; conſidering that the Southern Departments, after having made long efforts to reſiſt the oppreſſion of a party of factious men, who have conſpired to ruin them, find themſelves drained and deprived of all reſources to annihilate this coalition of the evil-diſpoſed: conſidering, in ſhort, that, determined not to ſubmit to the tyranny of a Convention that has ſworn to ruin the nation, the people of Toulon, and thoſe of Marſeilles, would have recourſe to the generoſity of a loyal people, who have manifeſted the deſire of protecting the true Frenchmen againſt the anarchiſts who wiſh to ruin them;

Declare to Admiral Hood,

I. That the unanimous wiſh of the inhabitants of Toulon is, to reject a Conſtitution which does not promote their happineſs; to adopt a monarchic government, ſuch as it was originally by the Conſtituent Aſſembly of 1789; and, in conſequence, they have proclaimed Louis XVII. ſon of Louis XVI. King; and have ſworn to acknowledge him, and no longer ſuffer the deſpotiſm of the tyrants which at this time govern France.

II. That the White Flag ſhall be hoiſted the inſtant the Engliſh ſquadron anchors in the road of Toulon, and it will there meet the moſt friendly reception.

III. That the ſhips of war now in the road will be diſarmed according to Admiral Hood's wiſhes.

IV. That the citadel and the forts of the coaſt ſhall be proviſionally at the diſpoſal of the ſaid Admiral; but, for the better eſtabliſhing the union which ought to exiſt between the two people, it is requeſted that the garriſon ſhall be compoſed of an equal number of French and Engliſh, and that nevertheleſs the command ſhall devolve to the Engliſh.

V. The people of Toulon truſt the Engliſh nation will furniſh ſpeedily a force ſufficient to aſſiſt in repelling the attacks with which they are at this moment threatened by the army of Italy, which marches towards Toulon, and by that of General Carteau, who directs his forces againſt Marſeilles.

VI That the people of Toulon, full of confidence in the generous offers of Admiral Hood, truſt that all thoſe who hold civil and military employments ſhall be continued in their places, and ſhall not be annoyed in the r reſpective occupations.

VII. That the ſubſiſtence and ſuccours of every kind, of which Toulon ſtands ſo much in need, will be aſſured to the inhabitants by the combined fleet of the Powers coaleſced.

VIII. That, when peace will have been re-eſtabliſhed in France, the ſhips and forts which will be put into the hands of the Engliſh ſhall be reſtored to the French nation, in the ſame ſtate they were in when the inventory was delivered.

It is according to this declaration, if approved by Admiral Hood, that the Toulonese will regard themſelves, with good heart and will, as belonging to the Engliſh and the other Powers coaleſced, and by whoſe ſuccour will be brought about that peace after which they have panted ſo long.

(Signed) Beaudeal, *Preſident*; Reboul, *Vice-Preſident*; Reynaud, *Secretary*; La Poype Vertrieux; Deydier Cadel; Andraw; Vialis; Barthelemy, *Commiſſary of the Department*; Poſſele Fournier; Grival; Ete Devant; Antoine Gabert; Porte; Joffre, *Commiſſary of the Municipality*; L. Cadiere, *Commiſſary of the Municipality*; G. Garibow; Boullement; Ferrand; Chauſſegros, *Commandant of Arms*; Burgues; Richaud, *Preſident of the Municipality*; Bertrand; Sicard.

From the London Gazette of September 14.

Extract of a Letter from the Earl of Elgin, *Envoy Extraordinary at* Bruſſels, *to the Right Hon. Lord* Grenville, *dated Bermerain, Sept.* 11, 1793.

My Lord,

I Have the ſatisfaction of informing your Lordſhip, that this morning La Queſnoy has ſurrendered to the troops of his Imperial Majeſty. At midnight the town ceaſed firing, and an officer came out with the terms on which the garriſon propoſed to capitulate. Theſe terms were rejected, in ſo far as they deviated from the point which General Clairfayt had reſolved to inſiſt upon, namely, that the garriſon ſhould be priſoners of war. This condition, though combated, did not appear unexpected; and the officer, on quitting General Clairfayt, gave aſſurances that the ſtipulations he had conſented to would be accepted. At the moment of diſpatching my meſſenger, the capitulation is not actually ſigned: but as Prince Cobourg, General Clairfayt, and Count Mercy, have ſeverally confirmed to me the ſurrender, and authoriſed me to communicate it to your Lordſhip, I hope my doing ſo will not appear haſty.

The garriſon is to march out on the 13th inſtant.

From the London Gazette Extraordinary, Monday, September 16.

Admiralty-Office, Sept. 15.

LORD Hugh Conway, Captain of his Majeſty's ſhip the Leviathan, arrived here this day with a diſpatch from Vice Admiral Lord Hood,

Hood, Commander in Chief of his Majeſty's ſhips and veſſels in the Mediterranean, to Philip Stephens, Eſq. of which the following is a copy.

Victory, in the Outer Road of Toulon, Aug. 29.

Sir, In my letter of the 25th (of which I herewith ſend a duplicate, and alſo of its incloſures), I had the honour to acquaint you, for the information of the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, of the ſituation of things at Toulon and Marſeilles; ſince that, ſeveral meſſages have paſſed between me and the Sections of Toulon; and, having aſſurances that they had proclaimed Louis XVII. King, and had ſworn to acknowledge him, and no longer ſuffer the deſpotiſm of the tyrants which at this time govern France, and that they would be zealous in their endeavours to reſtore peace to their diſtracted and calamitous country, I came to the reſolution of landing 1500 men, and take poſſeſſion of the forts which command the ſhips in the road. St. Julien, a turbulent hot-headed democrat (to whom the ſeamen had given the command of the fleet in the room of Trogoſſe), had the command of the forts on the left of the harbour, and declared reſiſtance. In all enterpriſes of war, danger, more or leſs, is to be expected, and muſt be ſubmitted to; but, impreſſed with the great importance of taking poſſeſſion of Toulon, the great fort of Malgue, and others on the main, in ſhortening the war, I fully relied, that, in caſe my endeavours ſhould not ſucceed, I ſhould be juſtified in running ſome riſque, being conſcious I acted to the beſt of my judgement, as a faithful ſervant to my King and country; therefore, at midnight on the 27th, I made the neceſſary arrangements for putting the troops on ſhore, as near as poſſible to the great fort, without their being moleſted by theſe batteries in the hands of St. Julien, under the immediate protection of the Meleager and Tartar, ſupported by the Egmont, Robuſt, Courageux, and Coloſſus, which were all in the fort by noon on the 28th. And I authorized Capt. Elphinſtone to land and enter, at the head of the troops, the fort of Malgue, and to take upon him the charge and command as Governor; and directed Capt. Dickſon, on his anchoring, to ſend a flag, with peremptory notice to St. Julien, that ſuch ſhips as did not immediately proceed into the inner harbour, and put their powder on ſhore, ſhould be treated as enemies. All but ſeven, whoſe crews ran off with St. Julien, removed in the courſe of the day. It is impoſſible for me to expreſs my obligation to Don Langara, adequate to my feelings of it, for the ſingular honours of his implicit confidence in, and good opinion of, me, in the promptitude his Excellency manifeſted to comply with the wiſhes contained in my ſecond letter; as his Excellency was not content with ſending Admiral Gravina, but came with his whole ſquadron except four, which he left to bring a body of troops from the army at Roſellon, and made his appearance from the deck of the Victory as the troops from his ſquadron under my command were in the act of landing. Admiral Gravina came on board; and, upon my explaining to him the neceſſity of as many Spaniſh troops being put on ſhore immediately as could be ſpared, he told me he was authorized by his Admiral to pay attention to any requeſt I ſhould make, and undertook to prepare 1000 at leaſt, to be landed this morning, under the protection of the four ſhips I had ordered to anchor, and were all in the fort before twelve o'clock.

I herewith tranſmit a copy of Don Langara's letter, in anſwer to mine of the 25th.

The corps of Cartau has been at Marſeilles, and committed all manner of enormities, and is now on its march to Toulon, expecting to join the army near at hand from Italy. The former conſiſts of 10,000 men; the number of the latter is not aſcertained; but, be it more or leſs, I truſt the whole will make no impreſſion even upon the town of Toulon; upon the fort of Malgue, I am pretty confident, they cannot do it. Information has juſt been ſent me that Cartau has planned to ſend away from Marſeilles all the money, as well as merchandize, in the town; the former is ſaid to conſiſt of four millions of livres; but I have planned to prevent him, by having ſent off to Marſeilles two ſhips of the line, with orders not to ſuffer any veſſel to ſail; and I am now ſending two frigates, which I could not ſpare before. After having taken poſſeſſion of Toulon and the forts, I judged it expedient to iſſue another Proclamation, which Capt. Elphinſtone tells me has had a very happy effect; a copy of which I alſo incloſe. The knowledge of this event to the King and his Majeſty's Miniſters appears to me of that magnitude, that I think it expedient to adopt two modes of conveyance, one by the way of Barcelona, and the other by Genoa.

Lord Hugh Conway has the charge of one diſpatch, and the Hon. Capt. Waldegrave the other; who will be able to inform his Majeſty's Miniſters at thoſe places they may paſs of the Allied Powers.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) HOOD.

PROCLAMATION *by the Right Hon.* Samuel *Lord* Hood, *Vice Admiral of the Red, and Commander in Chief of his Britannic Majeſty's Squadron in the Mediterranean, &c.*

Whereas the Sections of Toulon have, by their Commiſſioners to me, made a ſolemn declaration in favour of Monarchy, have proclaimed Louis XVII. ſon of the late Louis XVI. their lawful King, and have ſworn to acknowledge him, and no longer ſuffer the deſpotiſm

deſpotiſm of the tyrants, which at this time govern France, but will do their utmoſt to eſtabliſh Monarchy, as accepted by their late Sovereign in 1789, and reſtore peace to their diſtracted and calamitous country:

I do hereby repeat, what I have already declared to the people of the South of France, that I take poſſeſſion of Toulon, and hold it in truſt only for Louis XVII. until peace ſhall be re-eſtabliſhed in France, which I hope and truſt will be ſoon.

Given on board his Britannic Majeſty's ſhip Victory, off Toulon, the 28th of Auguſt, 1793. (Signed) HOOD.

By command of the Admiral,
(Signed) Jno. M'Arthur, Sec.

Moſt Excellent Lord,

I have received your Excellency's much-eſteemed letter, with the intelligence therein mentioned, and incloſing a copy of your Proclamation. In conſequence, I cannot reſiſt taking the greateſt intereſt in the common cauſe; and, conſidering the effects that might reſult from my not taking advantage of ſo favourable an opportunity, I have determined to proceed immediately, in view of your ſquadron; and, at the ſame time, I diſpatched an expreſs to the Commander in Chief of the army in Roſellon, deſiring that he would embark in four ſhips, which I left for that purpoſe, two or three thouſand of the beſt troops, to be employed as your Excellency wiſhes in the operations you have pointed out.

May God preſerve you a thouſand years,
Moſt Excellent Lord,
I kiſs your Lordſhip's hands,
Your moſt obedient, and faithful humble ſervant,

(Signed) JUAN DE LANGARA ET HUARTE.

On board of the Mexicano, off the coaſt of Roſellon, the 26th of Aug. 1793.

Admiral Lord Hood.

Diſpatch from Col. Sir James Murray, *Adjutant-general to the Forces under the Command of his Royal Highneſs the Duke of* York, *to the Right Hon.* Henry Dundas.

SIR, *Dixmude, Sept.* 14, 1793.

I take the opportunity of Capt. Robinſon, of the Briſtant frigate, going to England, to inform you, that the Dutch poſts upon the Lys were forced by the enemy upon the 12th. In conſequence of this the troops of the Republic have abandoned Menin, and have fallen back upon Bruges and Ghent. His Royal Highneſs means to march this day to Thouroute.

Accounts were received this morning that an engagement had taken place at Villers en Couchée, near Queſnoy, in which the French were defeated, with the loſs of 3000 men and 11 pieces of cannon.

I have the honour to be, &c.
JA. MURRAY.

From the London Gazette of September 21.

Extract of a Letter from the Earl of Elgin to the Hon. Lord Grenville.

St. Amand, Sept. 16. I have the honour of incloſing to your Lordſhip the report of the re-capture of Menin, as ſent in by Gen. Beaulieu to Prince Cobourg.

Sept. 15. This morning the French, to the number of 12 or 14,000 men, advanced from Wevelghem to Biſſegem, where they attacked the advanced poſts on the left of Gen. Beaulieu's army. The attack was briſk, and would have completely ſucceeded on the ſide of the French, if Gen. Beaulieu had not ſent ſpeedy and ſucceſſive re-inforcements to the poſt of Biſſegem. The French had then recourſe to their numerous artillery, in order to diſlodge the Auſtrians from their poſition behind Landerberg; and they would have been ſucceſsful there, if they had not ſuddenly found their left turned by a body of Auſtrian infantry, headed by Capt. Malkſham, of the regiment of Beaulieu, who attacked them with cannon on the left flank, and alſo in the rear. This movement of the Auſtrians on the left flank of the French had ſuch an effect upon the latter, that they began to give way. Gen. Beaulieu then, availing himſelf of this circumſtance, charged them in front, and put them totally to flight. They retreated towards Menin. General Beaulieu, having collected his cavalry, which had routed the French, waited for reports from his right, in order to be aſſured that he might purſue the enemy without interruption. The reports arrived about one o'clock P. M. In conſequence, Gen. Beaulieu, without a moment's heſitation, marched towards Menin; the rather, as he had learnt that Gen. Ehrbarch, with four battalions, and eight ſquadrons, was on his march from Rouſſaer. In the purſuit, Gen. Beaulieu's advanced guard had ſeveral ſkirmiſhes, in which it had conſtantly the advantage, repulſing the enemy quite to the gates of Menin. At four in the afternoon Gen. Beaulieu arrived, with his whole corps, under the walls of that town, and attacked the French with cannon; at the ſame time he aſſaulted the ramparts near the gate of Rouſſear, when the French, without any further reſiſtance, totally abandoned the place, and paſſed the Lys with precipitation, leaving at the bridge only a weak rear-guard, which was entirely killed at ten by the Auſtrian troops, who entered at the gate of Courtray. In this interview Gen. Ehrbarch arrived with his corps, and immediately paſſed the Lys. Two Engliſh ſquadrons joined the Auſtrian huſſars in the purſuit of the French, who retreated towards Roncq. In this action we loſt above 100 men, killed or wounded. The loſs of the French is between 4 or 500 men. We are not able at preſent to compute the number of priſoners. At the departure of the

the meſſenger, who brought this agreeable intelligence, about 150 were arrived at the ſquare of Menin, together with two pieces of cannon, and eighteen ammunition-waggons.

Whitehall, Sept. 21. The following diſpatch from Col. Sir James Murray, Adjutant General to the forces under the command of the duke of York, was this day received at the office of the Right. Hon. Henry Dundas.

SIR, *Menin, Sept.* 12.

I had the honour of informing you, that, upon the retreat of the Dutch troops from Menin, his Royal Highneſs intended to march upon Thourouſe, in order to oppoſe the further progreſs of the enemy, and to act in conjunction with Gen. Beaulieu, who commanded a corps of Auſtrians near Courtray.

This march was executed upon the 14th. Lieut. Gen. Ehrbarch, with two battalions of Auſtrians, and two of Heſſian infantry, and four ſquadrons of Britiſh cavalry, under the command of Maj. Gen. Harcourt, was ordered to advance the ſame day to Rouſelaire. Upon the 15th the main body of the army advanced to Rouſelaire, and Lieut. Gen. Ehrbach's corps to Ledeghem, it being his Royal Highneſs's intention to attack the enemy, and force them to repaſs the Lys. Information was received at Rouſelaire, of the Prince of Cobourg's being in march towards Liſle with a large body of troops, which his Serene Highneſs had put in motion, as ſoon as he had learnt that Menin was evacuated.

During the march of the army, the enemy had attacked Gen. Beaulieu's advanced poſts; eight battalions were ſent to his ſupport; but the enemy had been repulſed before the the arrival.

This appears to have been only intended to cover their retreat, as they had begun to evacuate Menin early in the morning. In the courſe of the day they entirely abandoned that important poſt, which was taken poſſeſſion of in the evening by Lieut. Gen. Ehrbarch. Yeſterday the army marched again: a camp was taken near Menin, and the advanced poſts marched on to Werwick, which the enemy had likewiſe abandoned, ſo that by theſe movements Auſtrian Flanders had been protected, and this part of it recovered. I have the honour to be, &c.

JA. MURRAY.

A Letter has this day been received from Vice Admiral Lord Hood, Commander in Chief of his Majeſty's ſhips in the Mediterranean, to Mr. Stephens, dated on board the Victory, in the outer road of Toulon, the 1ſt inſt. of which the following is an extract.

Yeſterday afternoon a part of Carteaux's army, conſiſting of 250 men, approached near Toulon. Capt. *Elphinſtone, whom I had appointed Governor of the great fort of* Malgue and its dependencies, marched out, at the head of 600 troops, and put it to the rout, took four pieces of cannon, their ammunition, &c.

Herewith I have the honour to ſend you Governor Elphinſtone's letter; and moſt exceedingly lament the loſs of a very excellent officer, Major Douglas, whom I had appointed Fort Major, and whoſe zeal for going out with the troops could not be reſtrained. The ball entered his breaſt, and was extracted at the ſhoulder blade. He died laſt night.

Upon the troops leaving the fort, the appointed ſignal was made for a number of ſeamen that were kept ready, and 400 were on ſhore immediately, to put the fort out of danger.

Rear Admiral Goodall has taken upon him the charge and command of Governor of Toulon; and Rear Admiral Gravina that of Commandant of the troops.

The ſignal is, this moment, for the convoy's being in ſight, with a conſiderable body of Spaniſh troops, from the army in Rouſillon.

My Lord, *Toulon, Aug.* 31.

In conſequence of the information I had the honour to ſend your Lordſhip yeſterday forenoon, and the repeated applications which I had received from the Committee of War and Safety, I thought proper to ſend out a parole towards Ollouiles, to reconnoitre the enemy, and to examine their force; at the ſame time I ordered 300 Britiſh, and the ſame number of Spaniſh troops, to be under arms, and I directed the Committee of War to furniſh a proportion of their beſt troops, and ſix pieces of cannon, with ammunition and waggons, to be in readineſs. About three o'clock the parole returned with ſome peaſants, who had been wounded by the enemy's dragoons, who informed me that certain troops of Carteaux were poſted at Senary and l'Ollouiles, about five miles from hence, to the amount of 600 men, with ten pieces of cannon, and a few cavalry. I inſtantly marched out with the Britiſh and Spaniſh troops, taking the road to Ollouiles, having four guides along with me (belonging to that place), and having left directions that the French troops, with the cannon, &c. ſhould inſtantly follow. On the road I met wounded peaſants, who informed me that the whole force was now poſted in Ollouiles. When we approached within half a mile of that place, I obſerved a party of the enemy endeavouring to gain an eminence on our right. I detached Capt. Haddon and Wemyſs, of the 11th regiment of foot, to prevent this, and to advance with their parties, keeping poſſeſſion of the high grounds, and ſent Lieut. Knight, with a party of the ſame regiment, on the like ſervice, to the left, both of which duties were admirably executed. I then advanced, with the Aid du-

Camp.

Camp, to reconnoitre the enemy's ſituation, and found they were poſted in the village of l'Ollioules, upon the ſide of a ſteep hill, a deep ravine in their front, with a ſtone bridge over it, defended with two pieces of cannon, and the windows filled with muſquetry. About two hundred yards further up the hill, at a ruinous caſtle, there were two more pieces of cannon, and the walls of the vineyards lined with muſquetry. It was now half paſt ſix in the evening, without any appearance of the French troops or the cannon from Toulon; it became therefore neceſſary, either to attack immediately or retire: I preferred the former, and ordered the flanking party to keep up an inceſſant firing upon the cannon at the bridge. I then ordered the column, under cover of a ſtone wall, cautiouſly to advance within two hundred yards, and then, being open to the fire of the enemy, to ruſh forward, which was executed under a very ſevere fire; when the enemy inſtantly abandoned their poſts on all quarters, leaving us in poſſeſſion of their cannon, horſes, and ammunition, two ſtand of colours, drums, &c. They were purſued up a very ſteep hill to the further end of the village. It was now become nearly dark, and the ammunition was expended, which induced me to order the troops to occupy the eminence, as we were in an unknown country, and abandoned by the guides, who fled upon the firſt fire. After halting for an hour, I led the troops back to Toulon, with the priſoners and cannon taken from the enemy, and on the road we met the French troops and the cannon, which ought to have left Toulon with us, but which unfortunately had been delayed. From the information that we received in the village, and from the priſoners, we found that we had beaten the *Elite* of Carteaux's army, conſiſting of between ſeven and eight hundred men, and ſome cavalry, which had been ſent from Marſeilles, for the purpoſe of overawing Toloun, and that they expected to have been joined the next day by 400 men and 8 pieces of cannon. In this little affair, it becomes my duty to inform your Lordſhip, that the conduct of the troops, thoſe of his Majeſty as well as thoſe of the King of Spain, was highly meritorious. Captain Monerief, of the 11th, Commandant of the Britiſh troops, headed the column with a degree of intrepidity worthy of imitation; and Don Monteiro, Commandant of the Spaniſh troops, conducted himſelf with equal valour. But the credit of the day was chiefly derived from the great exertion and gallant behaviour of Captain Douglas, Town Major of Tourlon; and it is with grief I add, that he was mortally wounded, and is ſince dead: in *my mind*, the King's ſervice has ſuſtained a *great loſs. The conduct of Enſign Forſter, of the 30th regiment, my Aid-du-Camp, was ſuch as to give me the fulleſt ſatisfaction*, and hope will render him an object of attention.

I have the honour to be, my Lord,
Your Lordſhip's moſt obedient humble ſervant,
G. K. ELPHINSTONE.

Right Hon. Lord Hood, Vice Admiral of the Red, &c. &c.

SCOTLAND.

Edinburgh, Auguſt 7. This day came on, at Holyrood Houſe, the election of a Peer to repreſent the Scotch Peerage in Parliament. After the uſual preliminary buſineſs, the Earl of *Lauderdale* informed the Meeting, that the Marquis of Tweeddale declined ſtanding a candidate. His Lordſhip then, in an animated ſpeech, reprobated the late Reſolutions in the Houſe of Peers, allowing Britiſh Peers, created ſince the Union, to vote at Elections. He ſaid, it was a notorious infringement of their privileges, and it was the duty of the Lord Regiſter's deputies to refuſe their votes. The reſolutions of the Houſe of of Lords were not printed; they were not matter of record; they could not found an action in any of the Courts in Weſtminſter-Hall. All their authority was newſpaper information, which he cautioned them not to truſt to; for, he was perſuaded, nothing ſhort of an order of the Houſe of Peers could authoriſe them to receive the vote of any noble Lord ſtanding in that ſituation. His Lordſhip concluded with giving in a proteſt againſt the meaſure, which he inſiſted ſhould be inſerted in the journals

He was anſwered by the Earl of *Morton*, who ſaid the proceedings of the Houſe of Lords were certainly matter of record; they gave a title to Britiſh Peers to vote, and he ſhould undoubtedly exerciſe his right.

Before calling the Roll, the Earl of Lauderdale wiſhed to know from Mr. Home whether he intended to take the votes of Britiſh Peers; and, being anſwered in the affirmative, his Lordſhip ſaid, he would make the conduct of the Deputies of the Lord Regiſter the ſubject of enquiry in another place. The election then took place, and Lord Somerville was choſen by a very great majority, there being only ſigned liſts from the Earl of Breadalbane and the Earl of Hyndford for the Marquis of Tweeddale.

COUNTRY NEWS.

(Continued from p. 762, of our laſt.)

Margate, Auguſt 7. In the evening, there happened the moſt violent gale of wind ever remembered in this place. The ſhutters of one of the ſhops near the Parade were blown into the middle of the ſtreet, ſeveral people were thrown off their legs: the ſwifts of a windmill near Weſtbrook were torn off; a ſtack of hay was blown down near the ſame place; one of the bathing machines that ſtood near the Rope-ground was blown over, as was a waggon loaded with wheat; the awning over one of the bathing-houſes was entire

entirely torn off. It was succeeded by tremendous thunder, lightning, and rain.

Harwich. The same storm reached this place, and the inhabitants experienced the most awful scene they ever witnessed. About seven o'clock, the sky to the south-west was covered with black clouds, and the rain descended in large drops, the wind at this time being S.S.E. blowing strong. Soon after, the rain increased, and the whole horizon appeared to open with tremendous peals of thunder and violent flashes of lightning, which continued for some time; at the close of which, an electrical fluid, or ball of fire, seemed to burst, which tore down one side of a chimney belonging to the house of Mr. Philip Pennings, made its passage through the roof, and passed some closets adjoining to the chimney. Providentially no other accident happened. Every room was filled with smoke of a sulphureous smell; 2 or 3 vessels were foundered on the sands.

At *Brighton*, between 6 and 7, the atmosphere became suddenly and uncommonly dark, and a most tremendous storm of thunder and lightning succeeded, accompanied with torrents of rain: during the storm, which lasted rather more than half an hour, the tide, which was coming in, suddenly went back above 100 yards, and in a few minutes returned again; it ebbed and flowed in that manner six or seven times in the space of half an hour: the oldest inhabitants declare they never saw any thing like it before.

At *Thornton*, in *Leicestershire*, there fell the most violent storm of rain and hail ever remembered in that neighbourhood. It rained at first for a few minutes, attended with small hail; but the rain poured down like water-spouts. After ceasing for a moment, a most tremendous hail-storm succeeded, such as the oldest inhabitant had never before witnessed: it lasted about a quarter of an hour, and the stones, or rather pieces of ice, were of a most extraordinary size, measuring round from 4¼ to 6½ inches; some of them were quite round, as if turned with a lathe; some triangular, with sharp edges; others of an oblong form. All the gardens in the place are laid waste, and the windows facing the south and south-west are completely destroyed. This dreadful storm also destroyed a great part of the wheat and barley which were growing in the open field called Church-field, and in the adjoining field called the Staunton-field: the bean crop has suffered nearly the same fate, besides the crops in the different inclosures. Upon a moderate computation, the loss to the sufferers will be 500l. and upwards. At Kirkby some damage was also done; the storm extended itself in breadth about three quarters of a mile, and from Thornton took its course towards Merry-Leys, Staunton, and Sheepshead.

At *Newport*, a young man, 17 years of age: nephew of Mr. Prowse, was struck dead in his uncle's house by the lightning; the house was at the same time much damaged, and the windows were nearly all shattered to pieces.

At *Portsmouth*, and in the neighbourhood, the storm was also severely felt. Several wherries were overset, but providentially no lives lost. The West wall of the Jews burying-ground was blown down; an ox, the property of Mr. Way, was killed; a tree on the ramparts was much damaged.

At *Wickham*, the house of A. Atherley, Esq. was entered by the lightning; and a bed and some other articles were set fire to, and consumed.

Windsor, Aug. 16. Her Majesty, in honour of his Royal Highness the Duke of York's birth-day, and in order to celebrate it in the manner that she knew would have been most acceptable to the feelings of his Royal Highness, had he himself been present, ordered an entertainment to be prepared for the soldiers of the regiment (a part of the Buffs) now doing duty in Windsor Castle.

A range of tables was erected in the Little Park, for the accommodation not only of the soldiers, but of all their wives and children. At half past one, the regiment in battalion, with colours flying, drums beating, &c. marched into the park; the wives and children of the non-commissioned officers and privates followed in procession. These, with their husbands and fathers, soon after sat down to a plentiful repast. Their Majesties, with four of the Princesses, attended by Lord and Lady Courtown, Lord and Lady Cathcart, Lord and Lady Stopford, Lady Bulkeley, Ladies Grenville and Howe, Miss Egerton, Col. Garth, and Major Price, honoured the upper end of the table with their presence, to view the festive scene. During the hearty dinner, the band played, "God save the King." After it was over, several loyal toasts were drunk with repeated cheers, and the whole concluded with high decorum.

At eight o'clock in the evening, their Majesties, with four of the Princesses, honoured Lady Courtown with their presence at her apartments in the Round Tower, where she gave a grand entertainment in honour of his Royal Highness the Duke of York's birth-day. From the West window of the Round Tower the letters *D. Y.* were suspended in variegated lamps, and the stair-case was hung with the same in festoons. At eleven the Royal party sat down to supper, and retired at twelve. The whole town of Windsor was brilliantly illuminated. The theatre had a transparent painting of the Duke of York; the inscription, "Long live England's glory!"

Liverpool. It is computed that one tenth of the inhabitants of this place are Welsh, supposing the town to contain 60,000, as

great part of whom have not a competent knowledge of the Engliſh language to be benefited by their attendance at the Eſtabliſhed Church: it has therefore been propoſed by the Cymrydorion Society to apply to the biſhop for the uſe of one of the churches, for performance of Divine ſervice in the Welſh language, until, by a ſubſcription, which is ſet on foot, and laudably ſupported, a church can be built for this purpoſe.

Birmingham. Sept. 9. The firſt ſtone of a General Infirmary was laid at *Sheffield*, amidſt the acclamations of full 20,000 people. R. Swallow, Eſq. deputed by Mrs. Fell (the benevolent lady who has given 1000l. to the inſtitution) to lay the ſtone, was accompanied in proceſſion to the ſpot by the Maſter Cutler and Company, the Lodges of Freemaſons, and all the clubs of the town, with their flags, muſic, &c. and as ſoon as the ſtone was depoſited, a ſuitable prayer was offered up by the Rev. Mr. Wilkinſon, the reſpectable Vicar of the place. A grand entertainment at the Angel Inn concluded the buſineſs of the day. The architect of the building is Mr. John Rawſtorne."

Sept. 27. A melancholy accident happened at *Laughton* in Leiceſterſhire. Several labouring men were employed in digging gravel from a deep pit, and having imprudently undermined a large bed of clay, the whole, to the amount of fifty loads, ſuddenly gave way, and fell upon three of them, of the name of Stafford; two unhappily were cruſhed to death, and the other had his leg broke. It was ſeveral hours before the unfortunate men could be dug out, when they exhibited a moſt ſhocking ſpectacle.

Midhurſt, Sept. 25. This morning about one o'clock, a fire broke out at *Cowdray*, the ſeat of the Right Hon. Lord Viſc. Montagu, near this place, which in a ſhort time deſtroyed that antient and noble ſtructure, with all the capital paintings, furniture, &c. a collection which no traveller of taſte ever neglected to view, or returned from ungratified. The flames were ſo rapid that it was impoſſible to ſave any thing of value.

A new light-houſe, with reflectors, has been erected on *Cumbrae* iſland in Scotland, which will be lighted, for the firſt time, on the 1ſt of October. The truſtees have given notice, that the old lighthouſe will be continued till it is known how far this experiment with the new one ſucceeds.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Saturday, Sept. 21.

A perſon paſſing an apparently empty houſe in Hatton Garden was alarmed by the cries of ſome one within, which were repeated in a moſt piteous ſtrain. He knocked at the door, but could not obtain admittance, *yet ſtill heard the lamentations of a man within the houſe, which* determined him to *break open the door*: he obtained aſſiſtance, and accompliſhed his purpoſe; when all the doors and windows of the houſe were found faſt ſhut; but, upon entering a ſcullery beyond a back kitchen, they found a young man, ſtretched at full length upon a thick board, to which he was ſecured by ropes round his body, arms, and legs; and the board faſtened by a chain to a copper that ſtood cloſe by. The face of the young man was covered with a white woollen night-cap, through which two ſmall holes were made, that he might ſee out of; cloſe to him were five bottles of water and a proportionate quantity of ham and bread, which were placed on each ſide of him, ſo that he could reach it. A green baize and a rug were found near him.

It appears that the young man is a clerk in an eminent banking-houſe in the city, and that he went to the above houſe to preſent a bill for payment. The windows of the houſe were then open, and it had all the appearance of being inhabited; he knocked at the door, which was opened to him, and he was deſired to walk in; he had no ſooner entered the paſſage than the ſtreet door was ſhut, and ſeveral men ruſhed upon him, who inſtantly drew a cap over his face, over which they threw a green baize, and above that a rug; they then ordered him not to cry out, threatening that if he made the leaſt noiſe they would murder him. In this ſituation they carried him into the place in which he was found in ſo deplorable a ſtate, where, after having taken from him his pocket-book, containing property to a conſiderable amount, they faſtened him down, and left him as has been deſcribed. It is unneceſſary to adduce any reaſons to prove that this extraordinary robbery was a concerted plan.

Wedneſday 25.

A Court of Common Council aſſembled at Guildhall; when, being informed that the Lord Mayor had been ſuddenly taken ſo ill that he could not attend in perſon, but had appointed Sir W. Plomer to be his Locum tenens;—it was reſolved, out of compliment to his Lordſhip, to adjourn the Court.

Friday 27.

A Commiſſion paſſed the Great Seal, appointing Lord Hood, Sir Gilbert Eliott, and Major O'Hara, Commiſſioners for the Port of Toulon, to ſuperintend and manage the affairs and concerns of all thoſe places and diſtricts of which the Engliſh ſhall be in poſſeſſion; and to treat with all perſons who ſhall adopt the Monarchical Government in that Country, and put themſelves under the protection of the Engliſh purſuant to the Declaration made by the Toulonese, in acknowledging Louis XVII. as their lawful King, under the Conſtitution of 1789.

Monday 30.

By a gentleman arrived from Oſtend, we learn that the Duke of Brunſwick continues very ſucceſsful in defeating the French.

P. 576, col. 2, title lines 24 and 25; and read "May 29. Rev. Thomas Bedford, prebendary of St. Paul's, and rector of Hawnes and Wilsted, in Bedfordshire."

P. 577, col. 2, read "In Fenchurch-buildings, Mr. Monkhouse Davidson, &c. His other niece was married."

In the next article, for *Edmonton* read *Tottenham*.

P. 656. Mr. Pitts died on the 4th, not the 6th of July. A correspondent adds, "he was truly just, honest, and charitable, and a father to the distressed, who are truly sensible of their loss, and with their tears embalmed his remains, which were carried to the grave by eight of his poor parishioners, whom he had named in his will, and ordered half a guinea to be paid to each. He has also left 30l. to purchase cloaths for the most deserving objects in his parish, at the discretion of the church-wardens. His valuable library has been sold to Messrs. White, of Fleet-street, except a few select articles bequeathed to particular friends.

P. 772. Mrs. Green, of Lichfield, whose death so speedily followed that of her much-respected husband, was his second wife. She was Theodosia Webb, of Croxall, co. Derby; and by her Mr. G. had his only son, Thomas, now lieutenant and surgeon to the Stafford militia.

P. 773. The justly-celebrated Mr. Lee (who died Aug. 5, after a tedious illness) had the honour of being promoted to the offices of solicitor-general and attorney-general to the King under the administration of the Marquis of Rockingham and the Duke of Portland. Of his distinguished professional abilities it is unnecessary to speak; they deservedly gained him a most extensive practice. To an accurate and profound knowledge of the laws of his country he added a more splendid accomplishment, an uniform integrity of conduct, which peculiarly marked his character. Blessed with a memory uncommonly tenacious, he had diligently cultivated the ornamental parts of general literature. In his manners he was mild and gentle; in his disposition he was open and ingenuous; in all his demeanour humble and affable, and in the relative duties of society truly amiable. He has left a widow and a daughter to lament his loss; and several relations at Leeds in Yorkshire.

Births.

Aug. 21. AT Berlin, the Duchess of Courland, a princess.

25. At Dublin-castle, her Excellency the Countess of Westmorland, a daughter.

27. At the rectory-house at Hanwell, co. Middlesex, the Lady of the Rev. George-Henry Glasse, a son.

29. At his house in Great Cumberland-street, Portman-square, *the Lady* of James *Musgrave, esq. a daughter.*

Lately, at Drumsheugh, Mrs. Johnston, widow of Major James J. in the service of the East India Company, a daughter.

Mrs. Ross, of Rosse, a daughter.

At Fourakr, co. Stafford, the Lady of Edmund Cradock-Hartopp, esq. a daughter.

At Swinburn-castle, the Lady of Thomas Riddell, esq. a son and heir.

The Lady of Robert Taylor, esq. of Ember-court, Surrey, a son and heir.

At Kew, the Lady of Baron Von Inneplits, knight of Malta, &c. &c. a son.

The Lady of John Trant, esq. of Spetisbury, Dorset, a son.

At Beckenham, in Kent, Lady Auckland, a daughter.

At Berwick-house, the seat of her father, Thomas Jelf Powys, esq. Viscountess Fielding, a daughter.

Mrs. Hunt, wife of Mr. H. wine-merch. Pall-mall, a daughter.

At his house in Berners-street, the Lady of Martin Whish, esq. a daughter.

In New Cavendish-street, the Lady of the Rev. Sir Wm. Clerk, bart. a son.

At Hanworth-park, co. Middlesex, Lady viscountess Chetwind, sister of Lady Clerk, a daughter.

In Ely-place, the Lady of Wm. Heron, esq. a son.

At Wimbledon, the Lady of Michael Bray, esq. a son.

At Liverpool, Mrs. Lake, wife of Mr. Wm. Charles L. merchant, a daughter.

In Trinity-place, the Lady of Rob. Johnston, esq. three daughters; one since dead.

Sept. 2. The Lady of William-Earl Welby, esq. of Crailton-house, co. Nottingham, a daughter.

3. At Brockhampton, co. Hereford, the Lady of John Barneby, esq. a daughter.

4. The Lady of John Wingfield, esq. of Tickencote, a daughter.

8. At his house in Charles-str. Berkeley-square, the Lady of Geo. Pocock, esq. a son.

9. At his house in Harley-street, the Lady of Wm. Young, esq. a daughter.

23. At Teigh, Lady Sherard, a daughter.

Marriages.

Aug. 1. MR. Jas. Hoyte, of Charing-cross, to Miss Osborn, only daughter of Mr. O. of Adam-street, Adelphi.

3. Mr. Hen. Nantes, of Old Broad-street, merchant, to Miss Voguell, of Battersea.

Mr. Franklin, of the theatre at Stamford, to Miss Forster, daughter of the late Mr. F. attorney there.

5. At Bath, Rev. John Phillipps, of Eaton, co. Hereford, to Miss Anne Pye, daugh. of Charles P. esq. of Wadley, Berks.

6. Capt. Sebright, of the 1st regiment of guards, eldest son of Sir John S. bart. to Miss Crosse, only daughter of the late Rich. C. esq. of Harling, Norfolk.

George Hammond, esq. late of Jamaica, to Miss Berthon, of East-street, Queen-sq.

8. Mr. Charles Stable, ironmonger, of High-Street

High-ſtreet, near Oxford-ſtreet, to Miſs Hannah Shuttlewood, of Cullum-ſtreet.

Rev. John Arnold Bromfield, fellow of New-college, Oxford, and ſon of the late Reb. B. eſq. M. D. to Miſs Anne Gott, dau. of Sir H. T. G. of Newland, Bucks.

At Lamberhurſt, Kent, John Auſtin, eſq. of the 36th regiment, to Miſs Harriet Huſſey, daughter of the late Thomas H. eſq. of Aſhford, in the ſame county.

Mr. George Capes, attorney, of Gainſborough, to Miſs Oxley, of Bawtry.

Mr. John Clarke, of Stuſton, Suffolk, to Miſs Charlotte Gloed, of Dickleburgh-hall, co. Norfolk.

Rev. Mr. Johnſon, diſſenting-miniſter at Wakefield, to Miſs Milnes.

13. Mr. Robert Harriſon, merchant, of Tydd St. Giles, co. Cambridge, to Miſs Sarah Everſon, of Holbeach.

Rev. John Temple, of South Lynn, rector of Bagthorpe, co. Norfolk, to Miſs Lilliſtone, of Beccles, co. Suffolk.

14. Mr. Thomas Oliver, of Wilderneſs-row, Goſwell-ſtreet, to Miſs Mary-Anne Pearce, of Finch-lane.

15. Rev. Charles Sutton, fellow of St. John's-college, Cambridge, and miniſter of St. George's, Tombland, Norwich, to Mrs. Medows, of Barham, Suffolk.

At Wolverhampton, Thomas Bainbrigge Herrick, eſq. of Gray's-inn, to Miſs Perry, only daughter of James P. eſq. of Eardſley-park, co. Hereford.

20. At Harrowgate, Mr. Wm. King, linen-draper, to Miſs Eliz. Maſon, both of Lond.

At Marpool, near Exmouth, Sir Henry Coſby, to Miſs Eliot, dau. of Sam. E. eſq. of Antigua, and ſiſter of Lady Le Deſpencer.

22. Mr. Wm. Powis, of Wych-ſtreet, to Miſs Anne Horlick, of Great Queen-ſtreet.

Mr. J. T. James, of Queen-ſtreet, Cheapſide, to Miſs Owen, of Gower-ſtreet.

23. At Haverfordweſt, John Grant, eſq. nephew of Mr. G. banker, Old Bond-ſtreet, to Miſs Childs, daughter of James C. eſq. of Begelly, co. Pembroke, niece to Ld. Milford.

26 Cha. Wale, eſq. of Shelford, co. Camb. to Miſs Louiſa Sherrard, of Huntingdon.

At Whiſſendine, co. Rutland, Benj. Baker, eſq. an officer in the 35th reg. of foot, to Miſs Tathwell, only dau. of late Dr. T. of Stamford.

Mr. Smith, ſurgeon, of Alfreton, to Miſs Cheſlyn, of Diſeworth, co. Leiceſter.

27. Edward Moore Digby, eſq. to Miſs Gardiner, of Sleaford, co. Lincoln.

29. The Earl of Pomfret, to Miſs Brown, of Pall-mall.

31. Mr. Bell, to Miſs Walker, milliner, daughter of the late Rev. Mr. W. of Deeping St. James, co. Lincoln.

John F. H. Rawlins, eſq. only ſon of John R. eſq. of Stoke Courcy, co. Somerſet, to Miſs Lemaitre, daughter of the late Hon. S. C. L. *and of the preſent Baroneſs* Nolken.

Lately, at Port Royal, in Jamaica, Lieut. *Alex. Bocher, of the Proſerpine* frigate, to Miſs Frances Scott, daughter of the late Rev. John S. of that place.

Capt. John Le Coutour, a jurat of the iſland of Jerſey, to Miſs Dumareſq, daugh. of John D. eſq. of that iſland.

At Waughton-houſe (the ſeat of the Hon. Charles Hope), Charles Hope, eſq. advocate, to Lady Charlotte Hope, daughter of the late and ſiſter of the preſent Earl of Hopetoun.

At Edinburgh, Major Dirom, of Muireſk, to Miſs Paſley, of Mount Annan.

At Storrington, Alexander Mark Conſtant de Faville, chevalier de St. Lazare, a French officer, to Miſs Anna-Auguſta Smith, ſecond daughter of Mrs. Charlotte S. the celebrated noveliſt and poeteſs.

At Aberdeen, Rev. Kenneth Bayne, of the Gaelic chapel, Greenock, to Miſs Margaret Hay, daugh. of the late Dr. James H.

At Carpow, John Drummond, eſq. of Gairdrum, to Miſs Paterſon, daughter of the late Dr. P. of Carpow.

At Drummore, Alex. Brodie, eſq M. P. for Elgin, &c. to Miſs Wemyſs, eldeſt daugh. of the late Hon. James W.

At Edinburgh, Dr. Wm. Farquharſon, to Miſs Campbell, daughter of the Rev. Wm. C. miniſter in Lilliesleaf.

At Culter, Mr. John Lockhart, miniſter of Cambuſnethan, to Miſs Eliz. Gibſon, yon. daughter of the late Mr. John G. one of the miniſters of St. Cuthbert's.

At Coſſington, co. Leiceſter, Mr. William Hyde, brother of Saville John H. eſq. of Quorndon, to Miſs D. Goude, daughter of Mr. G. an eminent grazier.

At Dunſtable, Mr. Francis Goode, jun. late of Coſſington, co. Leiceſter, to Miſs Holland, of Loughborough.

At Seaton, Rev. James Hook, of Bere, to Miſs Whitty, daughter of the late Mr. W. proprietor of the Axminſter carpet-manuf.

At Shrewſbury, Henry Scott, eſq. to Miſs Mary Scott, 2d daughter of Mr. John S.

At Liverpool, Mr. Heſleden, of Spoke, to Miſs Hardman, dau. of Mr. Rd. H. merch.

Rev. Mr. Wrigleſworth, B. A. of Catherine hall, to Miſs Appleyard, of Cambridge.

Wm. Chaplin, eſq. of Nedging, to Miſs Watſon, of Seamer-hall.

Mr. Wm. Robinſon, jun. of Wintringham, to Miſs Anne Robinſon, of Appleby.

Mr. Richard Patrick, farmer, of Emneth, to Miſs Banks, of Lynn.

Edward Long, eſq. of Worceſter, to Miſs Jane Sockett, of Southampton row, Lond.

John Roberts, eſq. of Winnobank, near Sheffield, to Miſs Park, of Rotherham.

Rev. George Moore, prebendary of Lincoln, and rector of Chalfont St. Giles, co. Bucks, to Miſs Jackſon, only daughter of Wm. J. eſq. of Penryn.

John Pinkerton, eſq. of St. Pancras, near London, to Miſs Burgeſs, of Odiham, Hants.

Mr. Joſ. Jackſon, of Gracechurch-ſtreet, to Miſs Witherby, daughter of Mr. Deputy W. of Birchin-lane.

Rev.

Benj. Hanſhaw, eſq. of Moor-hall, Eſſex, to Miſs Cliſton, of Sawbridgeworth, Herts.

At Ramſgate, Mr. Rich. Turner, of Cornhill, to Miſs Potts, of Hackney.

By ſpecial licence, Richard Green, eſq. of New-inn, to Miſs Barwell, of Kenſington.

Francis J'Anſon, eſq. of Old Swan-lane, to Miſs Fuller, of Shoreham.

Mr. Swynſon Jervis, merchant, of Baſing-lane, to Miſs Anderſon, of Gracechurch-ſtr.

At Tregony, co. Cornwall, Rev. Francis Hearle, vicar of Gorran, to Miſs Betſy Hannah.

Mr. Leggatt, of Guildford, to Miſs Anne Godfrey, of Ockham, Surrey.

Mr. Richard Brewin, of Elsby, to Miſs Mary Pochin, of Wigſton, co. Leiceſter.

At Pangbourn, Iſaac Schombery, eſq. captain in the royal navy, to Miſs Amelia Broderick, of Kilkenny.

—— Eſſex, eſq. of Dover, to Miſs Mary-Anne Andrew, of Falmouth.

Mr. James Sherwin, of the Temple, to Miſs Monk, of Pentonville.

At Falmouth, L. Elliott, eſq. to Miſs Ruſſell.

Dr. Putland, of the Lying-in hoſpital at Dublin, to Miſs Ellis.

Wm. Caſaubon Purdon, eſq. of Tinerani, co. Clare, to Miſs Head, of Derry.

George Clarke, eſq. of Hyde-hall, in Cheſhire, to Miſs Rochford, of Barkham, Bucks.

Mr. James Bury, of the Stock-exchange, to Miſs Maſon, of Walton upon Thames.

Rev. Martin Coulcher, of Acton, to Miſs Bedel, only daughter of the late Mr. B. clerk of the Vintners company.

Walter Powell, jun. eſq. banker, of Lombard-ſtreet, to Miſs Clarke, of Lambeth.

Sept. 2. At Barrowden, co. Rutland, Mr. Giles Pope, ſurgeon of the royal navy, to Miſs Michael, daugh. of the late Hen. M. eſq.

3. At Alfreton, co. Suffolk, Mr. Brewſter, of Newgate-ſtreet, to Miſs Smythies, dau. of Rev. Humphry S. rector of Alfreton.

By ſpecial licence, at Lady Eliz. Gavin's, in Welbeck-ſtreet, John Earl of Breadalbane, to Miſs Gavin, eldeſt daughter of the late David G. eſq. of Langton.

Rob. Brown, eſq. of Norwich, late of Rotterdam, to Miſs Ives, of Bungay, only daugh. of the late Tho. I. eſq. merch. of Norwich.

Mr. Earl, attorney, of Rugby, to Miſs Martha Lee, of Kenilworth.

4. At Sunbury, Rev. Alex. Longmore, LL.B. vicar of Great Baddow, Eſſex, to Miſs Skinner, of Richmond, Surrey.

Mr. James, attorney, of Henley-in-Arden, to Miſs Tarleton, of Bottely.

5. Wm. Goſling, eſq. banker, in Fleet-ſtr. to Miſs Cunliffe, dau. of late Sir Ellis C. bart.

Oſgood Gee, eſq. of New Bond-ſtreet, to Miſs Raymond, of Saffron Walden.

Hon. Henry Bromley, only ſon of Lord Montfurd, to Miſs Eliza Watts, of Iſlington.

Thomas Graham, eſq. of Fowey, a lieutenant in the Royal Cornwall *militia*, to Miſs *Lyne, daughter of Dr. L. of Trelevny.*

6. Mr. Thomas Patrick, of Newgate-ſtr. to Miſs Mary Brind, of Foſter-lane.

7. Mr. Philip White, of Greek-ſtreet, to Miſs Davis, of Chandos-ſtreet.

Mr. Scott, oilman, to Miſs Eliz. Smith, both of St. Martin's-le-Grand.

Paul Benfield, eſq. M.P. for Shaftesbury, to Miſs Swinburne, of Hamſterley, Durham.

Mr. David Jardine, merchant, to Miſs Hilley, both of Plymouth.

10. Mr. E. S. Godfrey, attorney, of Newark, to Miſs E. Bullivant, of Oakham.

11. Samuel Mills, eſq. of Mansfields, to Miſs Wilſon, of Highbury-place, Iſlington.

At Pinhoe, near Exeter, Rev. John Arundell, to Miſs Maria-Anne Sanders, only dau. of Daniel S. eſq.

12. Rev. George Dupuis, rector of Wendlebury, Oxf. to Miſs Stevens, of Brentford.

John Wood, eſq. attorney, of Melton, Suffolk, to Miſs Mary-Anne Baker, of Ipſwich.

13. John Frost, eſq. of Tooley-ſtreet, to Miſs Jane-Eliza Robinſon, of Swallow-ſtr.

H. C. Woolrych, eſq. of the Tower, to Miſs Bentley, of Red-lion-ſquare.

14. Mr. Alderman Stephens, of Salisbury, to Mrs. Jukes, of that city.

16. At Seamer, Sir Rob. Lawley, bart. of Canwell, co. Stafford, to Miſs Maria Dunſon.

17. Rev. Jonath. Lipyeatt, rector of Wath, co. York, to Miſs Gibſon, daughter of Rev. Edmund G. vicar of Biſhop's Stortford, and chancellor of the dioceſe of Briſtol.

18. James Haldane, eſq. in the Eaſt India Company's ſervice, to Miſs Jonſs, daugh. of Alex. J. eſq. fort-major of Stirling-caſtle.

19. Mr. Gilpin, to Miſs Holland, daugh. of Mr. H. of the Strand.

21. At Edinburgh, Wm. Tennent, eſq. of Poole, to Miſs Janet Dunbar, daugh. of the late Sir James D bart. of Mochrum.

23. Mr. John Davis, of Brightheimſtone, to Miſs Belton, of Manchester-ſtreet.

Mr. Jeremiah Norton, wholeſale linen-draper, of Lawrence-lane, Cheapſide, to Miſs Anne Harris, of Maidſtone.

24. Mr. Richard Denyer, of Eſher, to Miſs E. Gavill, of Ockham, Surrey.

26. Rev. Charles Edridge, to Miſs Cadell, of Great Ruſſel-ſtreet, Bloomſbury.

DEATHS.

March 11. AT Kentiſh-town, of pulmonary conſumption, Mr. Wm. Prior, of Little Ruſſel-ſtreet, Bloomſbury.

May .. In Great-Mary-la-Bonne-ſtreet, Portland-place, in her 74th year, Mrs. Eliz. Hitch, ſpinſter. She was the only child of Mrs. H. who kept a lodging-houſe at the Weſt end of the town, and had the good fortune to pleaſe an old gentleman who was a lodger. At his death he left her his whole fortune, the bulk of which ſhe has left to the two daughters of her old friend and apothecary, the late Mr. Burges.

June .. At Carliſle, Lieut. Wm. Perkins, of the royal navy.

19. At Duſſeldorf, of a fever, aged 34, William Xavier Janſen, M. D.

26. At

26. At the White Hart inn, Bagſhot, Surrey, Mrs. Barnet, of Holles-ſtreet, Cavendiſh-ſquare, lately arrived from the Weſt Indies, where ſhe had large property. She was travelling, with her family of ſeven children, to Southampton, in her way to the Iſle of Wight, where ſhe intended to paſs the ſummer. Her eldeſt daughter and the gentleman to whom ſhe was on the point of being married, attended her moſt affectionately during her ſhort illneſs of three days.

July ... At Kingſton, Jamaica, William Forteſcue Harris, eſq. principal clerk of the revenue department in the receiver-general's office, and major of the Port-royal regiment of foot-militia.

20. Mrs. Tritton, mother of Mr. Tritton, banker, Lombard-ſtreet, one of the daughters of the late Mr. Hinton Brown, and ſiſter to the wife of Mr. Collinſon, his late partner.

24. At Exeter, in his 56th year, Mr. James Dare, brother of the late Gideon D. eſq. of Richmond. He was ſeized, from the extreme heat of the weather, with ſix others, on the 21ſt inſtant, and were all carried off in a few days. He was brought up a hot-preſſer; and when Mr. Baring, M. P. of Mount Radford, near Exeter, gave up buſineſs, his looms were bought by Mr. Dare, who carried on the buſineſs with much ſucceſs till his death.

27. At her houſe at Southgate, after a long illneſs, which terminated in an inflammation in her bowels, Mrs. Jackſon, ſiſter to Mrs. Taſh, and to the late Mrs. Harding, of Edmonton, whoſe daughter is her heir.

At her houſe in St. Mary-Axe, Mrs. Roſs, a widow lady.

30. At Canterbury, aged 84, Mrs. Mary Hardreſs, only ſurviving daughter and heir of John H. eſq. M. P. for Canterbury in the reigns of Queen Anne and George I; a major in the army, and governor of Sandown-caſtle in Kent.

Aug. 1. Killed in an engagement with the l'Ambuſcade French frigate, George-William-Auguſtus Courtenay, eſq. captain of the Boſton Engliſh frigate. He was nephew to the Earl of Bute, and a relation to Lord Viſcount Courtenay; and was as much eſteemed for his worth in private life as for his gallantry and good conduct in the ſervice of his country. He firſt diſtinguiſhed himſelf in the year 1778, as midſhipman of the Fox, under the command of the Hon. Capt. Windſor, at which time he was only 15 years of age; next, as lieutenant of a fire ſhip, under the command of the Hon. Capt. Seymour Finch, at St. Euſtatius, when the ſignal was made for all boats, manned and armed, to attack a letter of marque, of 30 guns, coming into the road; though, on diſcovering the force of the enemy, Lord Rodney (then Sir *George*) made the ſignal to recal the boats, *yet he perſiſted and attacked, in a jolly-boat; upon which the other boats that were returned puſhed on to his aſſiſtance*, when he gallantly was the firſt to board and ſtrike her colours. On this occaſion he recieved a muſket-ball through his knee; and Lord Rodney was ſo much pleaſed with his intrepidity and reſolution, that he took him into his own ſhip, the Formidable, in which he ſerved as firſt lieutenant, with his uſual activity and bravery, on the memorable 12th of April, 1782; for which he was rewarded at the time with the rank of maſter and commander, and, ſeven days after, with that of poſt-captain. He returned from the Weſt Indies with the duplicates of Lord Rodney's diſpatches of that glorious day; and was very active in the Eurydice (the ſhip he then commanded) in the Channel, until ordered to the Weſt Indies, whither he went juſt at the concluſion of the war. During the peace he ſerved in the Pearl, in the Mediterranean; and, on the return of Admiral Peyton from that ſtation, was left with the charge of the ſquadron till the arrival of the admiral's ſucceſſor; during which period he nobly ſupported the honour of the Britiſh flag in a diſpute with one of the Spaniſh viceroys. Soon after the return of the Pearl from that ſtation, the preſent war broke out; when he was immediately appointed to the Boſton, in which ſhip he ſailed from Plymouth on the 20th of April laſt, for Newfoundland, having under his charge a convoy of 100 ſail. His orders, as ſenior captain on this ſtation, were, to diſpoſe of the cruizers as he might deem moſt advantageous for the protection of the trade, until the arrival of the admiral; which he complied with at the expence of his valuable life; for, on the 24th of July, hearing of the enemy being on the coaſt, he went himſelf in queſt of them, and, on the 1ſt of Auguſt, after an action of two hours with a ſhip of ſuperior force, his career of glory was terminated by a cannon-ball paſſing through his breaſt, which alſo killed Lieut. Butler of the marines. They were both ſo much beloved by the ſhip's company, that this fatal ſhot had nearly occaſioned the loſs of the ſhip; however, they recovered the ſhock, and the ſhip was ſaved. The naval ſervice has ſuffered an almoſt irreparable loſs in the death of Capt. Courtenay, who was a brave ſeaman and a popular officer. Lieut. Butler was alſo a promiſing young gentleman, and deſervedly beloved by his brother officers, and the men under his command, who happened, upon this occaſion, to be principally raw lads from Mancheſter, and who are reported to have behaved moſt nobly throughout the whole action, probably as ſevere a one as ever was fought.

2. At Canterbury, aged 67, Mrs. Elizabeth Tucker, ſiſter of the late Rev. John T. ſecond maſter of the King's ſchool there.

6. At his houſe in Kentiſh-town, Mr. John Clark, who, being the eldeſt officer under the magiſtrates, was, for many years, the conductor of (now) Mr. Addington's office in Bow-ſtreet. Mr. C died a ſtrong

ſtrong man, at the age of 62, from a ſlight cold he caught three days before, which he did not at firſt much regard. He was born and brought up in the manufacturing line, at Birmingham, which place he left near 40 years ago. From his inſtruction in Bow-ſtreet, and his intimate and penetrating knowledge in metallurgy, he had for ſome years been indulged with a penſion from the Mint of 100l.

9. At her houſe in Lichfield, ſincerely regretted by a wide circle of friends, aged 76, Mrs. Cobb.

At Oberdorff, of an apoplexy, while upon a viſit to the Elector of Treves, Rupert II. prince-abbot of Kempton; which dignity he had enjoyed only ſince 1785.

16. At Deal, Mr. James Cannon, grazier.

At Lerwick, in Shetland, in his 82d year, Mr. James Craigie; a man of the moſt amiable and benevolent diſpoſition.

20. In the poor-houſe of All Saints, Newcaſtle upon Tyne, aged 103, Marg. Pearſon.

21. Miſs Louiſa Milles, daughter of Jeremiah M. eſq. of Piſhobury.

At Lainſton-houſe, near Winchester, Lady Jane Mathew, wife of Gen. M. daughter of Peregrine ſecond Duke, and ſiſter of Brownlow fifth and preſent Duke of Ancaſter. She was married to the General in 1743, and has left ſeveral children. Her remains were interred in the family-vault in the pariſh-church of Edenham, co. Lincoln.

At Dublin, in the 62d year of his age, Arthur-James Plunket ſeventh Earl of Fingal. He was a Catholic peer of the kingdom of Ireland. The ſingular benevolence and urbanity of manners that diſtinguiſhed this truly reſpectable and venerable nobleman while living, render his death univerſally regretted. His late oppoſition to the firſt addreſs drawn up by the Catholic Committee redounded much to his honour. He objected to it on the principle of its being too bold, and not ſufficiently humble; and, in ſpite of his adverſaries, who would needs have what they termed a ſpirited one, preſented another, which paſſed *nem. con.* He is ſucceeded in his eſtates and title by his eldeſt ſon and nameſake, Lord Killeen, now on his travels abroad. His late Lordſhip's third ſon, the Hon. Wm. Plunkett, was captain in the regiment of, and aid-de-camp to, the late gallant Gen. D'Alton. (See Archdall's Peerage of Ireland, Vl. 188).

22. At Bromley-houſe, in Kent, after an illneſs of only two days, the Right Rev. John Thomas, D.D. biſhop of Rocheſter, dean of Weſtminſter, dean of the order of the Bath, and a vice-preſident of the Weſtminſter infirmary. He was for ſeveral years vicar of St. Bride, Fleet-ſtreet; and ſucceeded Biſhop Pearce in the deanry of Weſtminſter 1768, and in the ſee of Rocheſter in 1774. He married, 1. the relict of Sir —— Blackburn; 2. *the relict of* Sir Joſeph *Yates, bart. one of the judges of* the King's Bench. He has left by will, among other benefactions, 1000l. 3 per cents. to Chriſt-church, in the univerſity of Oxford, and another 1000l. in the ſame funds to Queen's-college, in that univerſity: the intereſt to be annually diſtributed in exhibitions to undergraduate members of thoſe ſocieties. His remains were depoſited in a vault at Bletchingley, in Surrey, next to thoſe of his firſt wife. The pulpits at Weſtminſter abbey and Rocheſter cathedral were hung in mourning on the occaſion. He was ambitious of having a monument erected to his memory in Weſtminſter-abbey, and purchaſed a piece of ground of the Dean and Chapter for that purpoſe. A monumental tablet will be erected for him, with a baſt at the top, after the plan of his predeceſſor's. A ſpace appears to have been left for the purpoſe, near the centre of the Weſt aile. The deſign will doubtleſs, if not magnificent, at leaſt be expected of Attic elegance, as his widow poſſeſſes an excellent taſte for the fine arts, and has copied ſome of Sir Joſhua Reynolds's pictures, in needle-work, with ſuch imitative ſkill as, at a trifling diſtance, to deceive the connoiſſeur. We do not recollect that the features of Bp. Thomas were ever modeled, and therefore ſuppoſe that a maſk will either be caſt from the carpſe, or the likeneſs taken from a portrait of him which was painted by the late Preſident. From a correſpondent we have received the inſcription already printed in this month, p. 780.

At his houſe in Howland-ſtreet, Tottenham-court-road, Rev. Dr. Whitfield.

At the Veterinary-college, Camden road, St. Pancras, Charles Vian de Sain Bel, formerly profeſſor of the Veterinary-ſchool at Lyons, and demonſtrator of comparative anatomy at Montpelier, late profeſſor of the Veterinary-college here.

At Byletts, co. Hereford, in his 80th year, Rev. Henry Evans, M. A. *vicar of* Barling, in Eſſex, *ſenior* prieſt of the chapel-royal at St. James's, and many years an acting juſtice for the county of Hereford.

23. At Stockworth, co. Nottingham, aged 97, the widow Brooks.

24. Unhappily ſlain in an attack upon the French out-poſts between the canal of Furnes and the ſea, Col. Eld, of the Coldſtream regiment of foot-guards, and Lieutenant-general Count Edward D'Alton, in the Auſtrian ſervice.—The former (a brave and experienced officer) went to Holland with the firſt detachment of guards that left this country, but was in town again, for a few days, about ſix weeks ſince, and was preſented to his Majeſty upon receiving a commiſſion in the light infantry brigade. He was born in America, but received his education in England. His fortune deſcended to him from his uncle, the late Mr. Eld, who was well known in this country.—Gen. D'Alton was a brave Iriſhman, but not of the ſame family with Gen. Richard D'Alton, who was ſo great a favourite

favourite of the Emperor Joseph, and who was reported to have been poisoned during his administration of the Pope Loyo, on account of his unpopular conduct among the Brabantine intriguers. Edward was a branch of the respectable family of the D'Altons of Grinnan town, co. Tipperary, in Ireland, and was married, some years back, to the daughter of Col. M'Carthy, of Spring-house, in the same county, by whom he has left a son, now about 19 years of age, who made the last campaign with his father, under the Duke of Brunswick, then in no higher rank than that of cadet, but, probably, since promoted. Countess D'Alton is a lady well known in the *beau monde*; and, in consequence of some supposed agreement, has not been upon very intimate terms with the late Count for some time past. His death now terminates the whole of the generals of that name. Major-general James D'Alton, brother to the abovementioned Richard D'Alton, who had retired upon a pension to Brussels some years since, fled thence upon Dumourier's entering the country, and was, it is said, afterwards shipwrecked upon the coast of Kilkenny, on his passage to Ireland. General Edward D'Alton has left a brother in Dublin, a clergyman of the Church of Rome, to whom the bulk of his fortune descends.—Colonel Eld was interred, on the 26th, with great military pomp, the Duke of York, the light infantry of the guards, and most of the officers, attending. Gen. D. was buried with the like ceremony by the Austrians.

25. In Colebrook-row, Islington, Mr. Joseph *Brunt*, formerly an eminent cheesemonger, but had retired some years.

In Hampton-court-palace, where she had had apartments for some years past, Lady Schaub, relict of Sir Luke S.

Mr. Wm. Newsham, watch-maker, of Clerkenwell-close.

At Aylsham, aged 24, Wm. Gray, B.A.

At Lutterworth, co. Leicester, after a long illness, Mrs. Walker, wife of Mr. W.

Rev. David Jenks, M.A. rector of North Church and Little Gaddesden, Herts.

At his house in Canterbury, James Six, esq. F.R.S. a gentleman well known to the lovers of science for his ingenious and successful pursuits in astronomy and natural philosophy; and whose natural genius and various abilities distinguished him, from the *many*, among those who were intimate with him, though his modesty kept him from that distinction his merit deserved. He was one of the French refugee families who settled at Canterbury in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, on account of the persecution of the Protestants in France, and established the silk-trade there. Mr. S. was brought up to that business, but, on its decline, retired, early in life, on a handsome competency, to pursue his love of science, and with care to educate his *son and daughter*. He was an eminent astronomer, having frequently made very accurate discoveries in that sublime study, which he communicated by occasionally corresponding with other astronomers all over Europe. He presented to the Royal Society an improved thermometer of his invention, described in their Transactions, vol. LXXII.; and an account of some experiments to investigate the variation of local heat, inserted in vol. LXXIV. of the same work. These communications procured him the honour of admission into that learned body. He also made some useful experiments in electricity; and, having very good and expensive electrical machines, which he perfectly understood, he was ever ready to assist with his practical skill whenever the medical opinion deemed that electrifying could be beneficial. He was also well known as a florist, and could, with peculiar beauty, taste, and precision, paint the flowers he had reared, as well as use the pencil elegantly on other subjects, for amusement. His mind thus replete with variety of knowledge, he filled up the measure of his time, without having much to bestow, on general society, though his disposition was cheerful, communicative, and philanthropic in the highest degree, which was evinced by his indefatigable attention to a Sunday-school, *principally* instituted, and zealously patronized, by him; which more especially he laboured to improve, and to which he dedicated his leisure hours more steadily, as a pious work to engage his thoughts at a period when the severe stroke of losing his only and very valuable and accomplished son oppressed his heart with the deepest sorrow.—James Six, jun. M.A. of Trinity-college, Cambridge, had travelled with the son of Sir J. Stanley, and was justly and highly esteemed by that family. He travelled a second time, and died, early in life, of a fever, at Rome, Dec. 24 1786; where he was buried with peculiar honours, notwithstanding the general strictness of the Romish Church (see our vol. LVI. pp. 72, 90). His character being universally respected, a monument was erected there by Sir John Stanley, unknown to the parents of young Mr. Six, who have placed an elegant one in Westgate church, Canterbury; to which also Mr. Six, with another gentleman, have given an organ, which accompanied the voices of the little choristers, who were fostered by his care, encouraged in piety and industry by his precepts, and indulged by his benevolence in whatever contributed to their well-doing in their humble station. By them and many more he will long be sincerely lamented, for he was a good man, an useful member of society, and a good Christian. He has left a disconsolate widow, and an only daughter, truly worthy of such a father's fond affection, and married to Mr. May, an opulent brewer at Maidstone.

At the same place, aged 65, Mr. Jn. Gifford, a man of eccentric character. He was formerly

formerly a ſchoolmaſter at Ramſgate; but of late years had ſupported himſelf by writing for attorneys, and keeping a regiſter-office at Canterbury.

26. Suddenly, after eating a hearty breakfaſt, Mr. Thomas Orniow Smith, corn and malt-factor, Bread-ſtreet hill, Cheapſide.

Mr. Valentine, maltſter, of Leiceſter.

27. At the Hotwells, Bath, the Rev. John Collinſon, F.A.S. vicar of Long Aſhton, and curate of Whitchurch, co. Somerſet, vicar of Clanfield, co. Oxford, and author of the Hiſtory and Antiquities of Somerſetſhire, laſt publiſhed; of which ſee our preſent volume, pp 148, 237.

At Stapleford, co. Leiceſter, Mr. Kitchen, ſteward to the Earl of Harborough.

28. Mr. Davis, many years the proprietor of Ragnigge wells.

In a fit of apoplexy, while at dinner, Jas. Jackſon, eſq. of the New-road, St. George's, Middleſex, nephew to ſir Jn. Henniker, bart.

At his houſe at Margate, Mr. Tho. King, mercer, of King-ſtreet, Covent-garden. He is ſuppoſed to have died worth 70,000l. ſterling. At the death of the late king he cleared 20,000l by a monopoly of black ſilks, &c.

Aged 77, Wm. Holmes, eſq. mayor of Thetford, in Norfolk.

Mr. Jn. Webſter, diſtiller, of Old Fiſh-ſtr.

At Paris, Gen. Adam-Philip Cuſtine, late commander of the French republican army of the North and the Ardennes. He was condemned to die on the 27th, and the ſentence was put in execution the next morning. At the aweful moment he ſhewed neither the calm reſignation of conſcious innocence, nor the indignant firmneſs that men of proud ſpirit, who want that conſolation, ſubſtitute for it. He kiſſed the crucifix, embraced his confeſſor, heſitated, uſed every artifice to gain a few minutes longer time, and at laſt was taken to the guillotine by force.

Aged 38 years, Peter Charles Francis Pigeon, curate of St. Peter du Regard, in the diocefe of Bayeux, one of the Priests lately belonging to the king's houſe at Wincheſter, found murdered in a ditch adjoining to a place called Oram's arbour, near the ſaid city of Wincheſter. M. Pigeon was born in Lower Normandy, of honeſt and virtuous parents, and of a decent fortune. His inclinations early led him to embrace the eccleſiaſtical ſtate, from which neither the ſolicitations of his friends nor the proſpect of a more ample fortune on the death of his elder brother, could withdraw him. Several of his ſchoolfellows and maſters, who are now reſident in the king's houſe at Wincheſter, bear the moſt ample teſtimony to his aſſiduity, regularity, piety, and the ſweetneſs of his diſpoſition, during the whole courſe of his education. This ſweetneſs of temper, in particular, was ſo remarkable, and ſo clearly depicted on his countenance, as to *have gained him the* eſteem and affection of ſuch of the inhabitants of Wincheſter, as by any means had become acquainted with him. He was ſeven years employed in quality of vicar, or, as we ſhould call it, curate, of a large pariſh in the diocefe of Seez, where his virtues and talents had ample ſcope for exertion. His practice was to riſe at five o'clock every morning, and to ſpend the whole time till noon, the uſual time of dining for perſons in his ſtation, in prayer and ſtudy. The reſt of the day, till evening, he devoted to viſiting the ſick, and other exterior duties of his function. In 1789, the fatal year of the French Revolution, M. Pigeon was promoted to a curacy, or rather a rectory, in the diocefe of Bayeux, called the pariſh of St. Peter du Regard near the town of Condé ſur Noireau. It was not difficult for him to gain the good-will and the protection of his pariſhioners; but a Jacobin club in the above-mentioned town ſeemed to have no other ſubject to deliberate upon than the various ways of harraſſing and perſecuting M. Pigeon and certain other prieſts in the neighbourhood, who had from motives of conſcience refuſed the famous civic oath. It would be tedious to relate the many cruelties which were at different times exerciſed upon him, and the imminent danger of loſing his life to which he was expoſed, by the blows that were inflicted upon him, by his being thrown into water, and being obliged to wander in woods and other ſolitary places, without any food, or place to lay his head, in order to avoid the above-mentioned treatment. We may form ſome judgement of the ſpirit of his perſecutors from the following circumſtance. Being diſappointed on a particular occaſion in the ſearch they were making after M. Pigeon, with the view of amuſing themſelves with his ſufferings, they made themſelves friends by ſeizing his mother, a reſpectable lady of 74 years of age, and his two ſiſters, whom they placed upon aſſes with their faces turned backwards, obliging them in deriſion to hold the tails of theſe animals. Thus they were conducted in pain and ignominy throughout the whole town of Condé, for no other alledged crime except being the neareſt relations of M. Pigeon. At length the decree for tranſporting all the eccleſiaſtics arrived; and this gentleman, with ſeveral others, after having been ſtripped of all their money, was ſhipped from Port Beſſin, and landed at Portſmouth, where he was ſhortly after received into the eſtabliſhment at Foxton, and, upon that being diſſolved in order to make room for priſoners of war, into the king's houſe at Wincheſter. Being of a ſtudious turn, he was accuſtomed, as many of his brethren alſo were, to betake himſelf to the neighbouring lanes and thickets for the ſake of greater ſolitude. With this view having about ten o'clock in the morning,

ſhip was born Aug. 17, 1723, and was elected M. P. for Norwich 1747, which he continued to repreſent until he ſucceeded to the peerage, on the death of his father, in 1756. He ſucceſſively enjoyed the honours and emoluments of comptroller of the houſehold to King George II. a lord of the bed-chamber to his preſent Majeſty, and ſenior of his moſt honourable privy-council. He was declared ambaſſador-extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Peter III. Emperor of Ruſſia; but that prince departing this life about that time, he was continued in the ſame quality to the preſent Empreſs. He was appointed lord-lieutenant and viceroy of Ireland in 1776, and continued in that ſtation till 1781. He married, firſt, Mary-Anne, daughter of Sir Thomas Drury, bart.; by which lady, who died Dec. 30, 1769, he had iſſue, 1. Henrietta, married to Lord Belmore, of the kingdom of Ireland, and ſince, being divorced, to the Earl of Antram, ſon of the Marq. of Lothian; 2. Caroline, on whom the old family ſeat and eſtate at Blickling are ſettled, married to the Hon. Mr. Harbord, eldeſt ſon of Lord Suffield; 3. Sophia, married to Viſcount Valletort, ſon of the Earl of Mount Edgecumbe. His Lordſhip married, ſecondly, Sept. 24, 1776, Caroline, daughter of Wm. Conolly, Eſq. of Stratton-hall, co. Stafford; by which lady, who ſurvives him, he had iſſue three ſons, who all died young, and Amelia-Anne, born Feb 26, 1772, now unmarried. By his death, his eldeſt half brother, Mr. Geo. Hobart, formerly a conductor of the opera-entertainments, and Mrs. Hobart, whoſe celebrity cannot be increaſed by a title, become Earl and Counteſs of Buckinghamſhire. Their income will far exceed that of the late Earl, to whoſe eſtates will now be added the collateral poſſeſſions of Mr. Hobart, generally ſuppoſed to be better than thoſe attached to the earldom. Their joint amount will probably be not leſs than 16,000l. a-year. Major Hobart, the Iriſh ſecretary, becomes Lord Hobart; and Mrs. Cumberland, Mrs. Sullivan, and Mrs. Deſborough, the daughters of Mr. Hobart, become the Ladies Albina Cumberland, Henrietta Sullivan, and Charlotte Deſborough.—Private ſociety has ſeldom experienced a greater loſs than it has ſuffered by the death of this amiable Nobleman. Placed in a moſt arduous ſituation, at the critical period of 1779-80, his adminiſtration forms an important epoch in the Hiſtory and Conſtitution of Ireland: where few, in any, of his predeceſſors conducted themſelves with more propriety, or encountered greater difficulties. Conciliatory manners, elegant national hoſpitality, without intemperance or profuſion; generoſity, founded on its true baſis, juſtice and œconomy, were the fair characteriſticks of Lord Buckinghamſhire's adminiſtration; and he poſſeſſed, in an eminent degree, the qualities of a man of rank and faſhion,—politeneſs with eaſe, and dignity without pride.

4. Rev. Arthur Dawes, rector of St. Michael, Cornhill. While ſitting in a carriage with his wife, at Egham races, he ſuddenly complained of illneſs and dimneſs of ſight, and deſired to get out and take a walk, and, while the ſervant was aſſiſting him, expired.

At his lodgings in Deptford, the native of Otaheite, Lately arrived in the Providence.—He was ſubject to pulmonary affections, had been frequently ill during the voyage, and twice recovered from imminent danger by the unremitting attentions of his friends, who were ever ready to contribute whatever had a tendency to promote his health and comfort, particularly his patron, Capt. Bligh. This unfortunate young man was ſeized, ſhortly after his arrival, with inteſtinal complaints, and became much better, when a violent recurrence of his ſymptoms, on the morning of the 3th ult. tended to accelerate his diſſolution. His native ſuavity of manners had endeared him to all who knew him, and his death is ſincerely lamented by every individual engaged in the expedition, in whoſe memory he will long exiſt.

Mrs. Wootton, wife of Mr. Richard W. of Oxford, mercer.

Mr. Thomas Mobbs, hatter and hoſier, of Oxford-ſtreet.

At Winkhill manor houſe, in the pariſh of Heckington, aged 80, Jn. Chriſtopher, gent.

At Newmarket, aged 92, Mrs. Anna Burdett, a maiden lady of good family, and formerly of Hinckley, co. Leiceſter.

5. At her houſe in John ſtreet, Berkeley-ſquare, in her 80th year, Lady Anne Finch, ſiſter to the late and aunt to the preſent Earl of Aylesford.

Mrs. Mackenzie, wife of Lieut.-colonel M. of Exeter.

At her lodgings in Exmouth, Mrs. Richardſon, wife of Wm. Richardſon, Eſq. M. P. for the county of Armagh, in Ireland; very deſervedly lamented by all her connexions.

At Vienna, in his 75th year, Count de Haitzfeld Gleichen, knight of the order of the Golden Fleece, privy counſellor to his Imperial Majeſty, and firſt miniſter of ſtate directing the affairs of the home department.

At Staindrop, in the county of Durham, in the 85th year of his age, the Rev. Peter Fither, who had been miniſter and vicar of that parish upwards of 50 years. He was rector of Cockfield in the ſame county, and of Woodham Walter in Eſſex; a man no leſs venerable for his virtues than his years; who, without any extraordinary brilliancy of intellect, had plain good natural parts, which he had diligently cultivated. In divinity his reading was conſtant, almoſt to the laſt moment of his life. He was rich in the knowledge of the Scriptures, and happy in his manner of expounding; a neat compoſer, a grave and dignified preacher; but he was chiefly diſtinguiſhed by the more rare and valuable qualities of the heart, by his unaffected piety and unbounded benevo-

lence,

lence. Mildneſs and condeſcenſion, humility and gentleneſs, beamed from his countenance, and influenced all his demeanour, rendering him very amiable in common life, and much regarded by all who knew him. Of the ſick he was a diligent and conſcientious viſitor; to the poor and needy a liberal benefactor. By his pariſhioners, among whom he had been abundant in labours more than half a century, he was greatly beloved; and, no doubt, the, "*Good old Parſon*," as they uſed affectionately and reverently to ſtyle him, will long live in their remembrance.

"He was ſimple, grave, ſincere,
In doctrine uncorrupt, in language plain,
And plain in manner, decent, ſolemn, chaſte,
And natural in geſture. Much impreſs'd
Himſelf, as conſcious of his awful charge,
And anxious mainly that the flock he fed
Might feel it too. Affectionate in look,
And tender in addreſs, as well became
A meſſenger of grace to guilty men"

Cowper's Taſk.

6. Aged 56, Mr. Ely, head-clerk to the Lord Chamberlain. He put a period to his exiſtence by ſhooting himſelf through the head. His remains were interred, on the 19th, at Wirkſ, in Derbyſhire, where he had an eſtate, and where his brother reſides.

At Fairfield-head, near Longnor, in Staffordſhire, at the great age of 114, William Billings, a ſoldier. He travelled through this extenſive length of time without experiencing a fit of ſickneſs, and at laſt expired without a groan. Gen. Cadogan, who died a few years ſince, was one of the laſt of Queen Anne's officers that ſurvived the great Marlborough, and Billings the laſt private in England that ſerved under that great commander. His life and death were equally extraordinary: he was born under a hedge, in the year 1679, not an hundred yards from the cottage where where he died.

7. Killed in a ſally made by the French from Dunkirk, Col. Moncrieff, a brave and experienced officer of the corps of engineers. The batteries which he directed againſt Valenciennes were found, after the ſurrender of the place, to have done the moſt damage of any that played upon it. The mortal wound was inflicted by a grape ſhot, of a large ſize, which carried away part of the bone behind the ear, fractured the ſkull above it, and immediately deprived him of his ſenſes. He was the eldeſt ſon of James M. eſq. of the county of Fife, who, upon the produce of a ſmall eſtate, ſupported, with the greateſt integrity and the moſt independent ſpirit, a numerous family. The talents of young Moncrieff obtained him a recommendation from Sir Harry Erſkine, the father of the preſent Sir J. Erſkine St. Clair, to the military academy at Woolwich, where he received his education, and whence he was regularly introduced to the corps of engineers. *His firſt opportunity of diſtinguiſh*ing himſelf was at the ſiege of Savannah, and he uſed it well; for, by his advice, the ſurrender of the place to the French was poſtponed, and finally prevented. By this and other ſervices he obtained, in the moſt honourable way, a conſiderable property, which was inveſted partly in Weſt India plantations and partly in Scotland, where he purchaſed the eſtate of Airdrie of Sir John Anſtruther. He was not married; ſo that his five ſiſters, of whom two are marri'd and one is a widow, will probably have his property diſperſed among them. His body was carried to Oſtend, and buried on the 10th, with military pomp, the Prince and General Ainſlie, with all the officers there, attending. Capt. Moncrieff, of whom Sir Keith Elphinſtone makes ſuch honourable mention in the affair at Toulon, is nephew to the deceaſed.

Suddenly, much reſpected, aged 81, Thos. Stockwell, eſq. many years major in the Weſtminſter regiment of militia, and one of the deputy-lieutenants for the county of Middleſex.

At his ſeat, Ealing-grove, co. Middleſex, James Baillie, eſq. M. P. for Horſham, Suſſex, and agent for the iſland of Grenada. He was a merchant at Euſtatia, when that iſland was taken in the late war; and, during ſome agency buſineſs, which ſucceeded, he began the accumulation of his immenſe capital, the greater part of which is inveſted in eſtates in Grenada. His manſion at Ealing was purchaſed of the Duke of Argyle, who had it of the Duke of Marlborough.

At Iſlington, Mr. Richard Shrimpton, late of the South ſea-houſe.

At Netton, co. Cheſter, after a long and painful illneſs, and in the prime of life, Mrs. Ward, wife of Rev. Tho. W. M.A. prebendary of Cheſter, and vicar of Neſton.

8. At Eaſt Sheen, Surrey, in his 78th year, John Kittermaſter, eſq. deputy of Billingſgate ward, and many years an eminent fiſhmonger there.

At Greetham, Rutland, aged 81, Mrs. Blake.

9. At Brook-green, Hammerſmith, whither he had lately retired from buſineſs, Wm. Beresford, eſq. Late a woollen-draper in Drury-lane.

At Southampton, Rev. Mr. Rooke, rector of All Saints, and vicar of St. Michael, both in that town.

At his ſeat at Chaddeſden, near Derby, in a fit of apoplexy, aged 63, Sir Robert Mead Wilmot, bart. who lived but three days after being a very active ſteward of the Derby muſical feſtival. He was the only ſon of Sir Edward Wilmot, bart. M. D. Cantab phyſician to Queen Caroline, George the Second, and his preſent Majeſty, created a baronet 1759, by Sarah daughter of Dr. Mead; and married Mary, ſole heireſs of Wm. Wolley, eſq. by Mary his wife, daughter and co-heir of William Roberts, of Harbledown, Kent, eſq. by whom he had two ſons and three daughters; Mary; Robert (who ſucceeds to the

the title), born July 5, 1765; Edward-Sacheverell; Harriet-Iſidney; and Charlotte-Sarah.

10. In the county-gaol of Cheſhire, where he had been impriſoned upwards of 20 years, for a debt not originally 20l. aged 74, Mr. Joſ. Allen, better known by the title of *my lord*.

In an advanced age, Wm. Middleton, eſq. one of the aldermen of Glouceſter.

Rev R. J. C. Rouſby, rector of Croom, in the Weſt riding of Yorkſhire.

11. At his Lordſhip's houſe in Palace-row, Dublin, in his 17th year, the Hon. Jas. Caulfield, ſecond ſon of the Earl of Charlemont.

At Kew, Mrs Dunſtall, widow of Rob. Dunſtall, eſq.

At his apartments in Devonſhire-ſtr. Portland-place, aged 25, Mr. Frederick Baillie, 2d ſon of Wm. Baillie, eſq. of the Stamp office.

At Southampton, Mr. John Ruſhworth, brother of Edw. Ruſhworth, eſq. of Aſton-houſe, in the iſle of Wight, late M P. for Newport.

Wm. Coates, eſq. of Dockerary-ſquare, near Shields.

At Tunbridge Wells, Richard Ladbroke, eſq. of Tadworth Court in the county of Surry, and only ſurviving ſon of the late Richard Ladbroke, eſq. of Frenches in the ſame county. His remains were interred in the family vault at Ryegate, on Friday, the 20th inſt. attended by a vaſt concourſe of people, who teſtified the loſs of ſo good a neighbour, and reſpectable a character. He was much reſpected, and his loſs is ſincerely regretted by all who knew him. Having fulfilled the duties of a moſt affectionate ſon and a loving brother; his friends were always received by him with that kindneſs and attention which ſhewed him to be the gentleman and the true friend. His perſonal property, which is very conſiderable, as well as his eſtates, he has bequeathed nearly equally between his mother and four ſiſters, and, after their deaths, he has made Oſbert Denton, eſq. ſon of Oſbert Denton, eſq. of Lynn, in the county of Norfolk, his heir; who is to take the name and arms of Denton, his eldeſt ſiſter, Elizabeth, having married the ſaid Mr. Denton; his other ſiſter, Mary, married the Rev. Rich. Weller, D D of Claydon in the ſaid county of Surry; Ann and Hannah, his other ſiſters, are unmarried. To ſeveral of his friends he has left legacies, as marks of his affection towards them; and in gratitude for the many obligations which he had received in his youth from his guardian and uncle the late Sir Robert Ladbroke, ſometime lord mayor and many years repreſentative in parliament for the city of London, he has bequeathed to one of his executors the ſum of 500l. to be laid out in erecting a monument in Chriſt-church, Spittal-fields, in which place the ſaid Sir Robert was buried about 20 years ago.

12. In his 56th year, Mr. George Davis, *of Truman's brewhouſe*, Spitalfields.

In Somerſet-place, aged 78, John Botterell, *eſq. captain in the royal navy.*

13. Thomas Hankey, eſq. of Bedford-ſqu. ſenior partner in the houſe of Meſſ. Hankey and Co. bankers, Fenchurch-ſtreet.

On Snow-hill, Rev. Philip Batteſon, B. A. lecturer of Allhallows, Thames-ſtreet, and many years aſſiſtant-maſter of St Paul's ſchool.

In his 65th year, Mr. Stephen Stephens, of the Stamp-office.

At Baldwins, in Kent, of the gout in his ſtomach, in his 36th year, Alexander 6th Lord Saltoun. His indiſpoſition laſted but a few days, which renders the loſs of ſo valuable a character the more ſevere and affecting to his family and friends. He has left by his lady, the daughter of Simon Frazer, eſq. three ſons and two daughters; and is ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon, Alexander George Frazer, now in his 9th year.

At Iſlington, Mrs. Spackman, widow of Mr. S. who ſucceeded Mr. Paul Stevens, bookſeller, Stationers alley, Ludgate-ſtreet.

14. At Whittington, near Cheſterfield, aged 90, Mrs. Anne Hoole.

At Wimbledon, the Hon. Mr. L. G. Sutherland, ſecond ſon of Earl Gower, by the Counteſs of Sutherland.

At Chelſea, in his 78th year, Wm. Hale, eſq. of King's Walden, Herts.

Dr Benjamin Cooke, of Dorſet-court, Parliament-ſtreet, Weſtminſter, organiſt, lay-vicar, maſter of the choriſters of St. Peter, Weſtminſter, and organiſt to the pariſh-church of St. Martin in the Fields. His remains were depoſited on the Weſt ſide of the cloiſters, near the new monument erecting to the memory of Mr. Woollett, the engraver.

Aged 90, Mrs. Ratcliffe, mother of Mr. R. an eminent farmer, of North Luffenham.

15. Abraham Saunders, eſq. ſenior alderman of Glouceſter.

At Colcheſter, Mrs. Simmonds, relict of Rev. Mr. S. rector of Rengave, Eſſex.

At his father's houſe in Adwalton, Rev. Thomas Whitelegg, B A. of Penſtone.

Aged 74, Rev. Thomas Roger Du Queſne, prebendary of Ely, rector of Honingham and Eaſt Tuddenham annexed, and of Ofmondeſton, alias Scole, all in Norfolk. He had reſided at Eaſt Tuddenham upwards of forty years; during which period he not only ſerved the two firſt mentioned churches himſelf, but viſited the ſick, comforted the afflicted, and relieved the neceſſitous.

16. Aged 54, Rev. Charles Gogill, vicar of Ranworth with Upton.

Mr. Jeſſe Ward, a conſiderable farmer at Merſey-iſland.

At Margate, Mr. Samuel Dyſon, of Frederick's-place, Old Jewry; a merchant of much reſpectability, and in private life univerſally eſteemed.

Suddenly, after long confinement, at Bromley, Middlx. Mrs. Hodgſon, wife of G. H. eſq.

At Scottard, co. Norfolk, aged 46, Mrs. Anne Coake, relict of the late Benjamin C. As a wife, mother, and friend, few ſurpaſſed her. The poor have loſt a conſtant benefactor;

factor; for poverty and ſickneſs always found her ready to relieve their diſtreſs.

17. Henry Lambe, eſq. of Arcleigh, late captain in the Eaſt Eſſex regiment of militia; and, on the day following, Mrs. L. his mother.

18. In his 68th year, Mr. James King, weaver, Moorfields.

In Piccadilly, John Benefold, eſq.; who, after being for 20 years in chancery, had the happineſs to obtain, and for ſome years to enjoy, an independent fortune. He was the pariſh-clerk of St. James, Weſtminſter.

In New North ſtreet, Red-lion-ſquare, aged 74, John Barnfather, eſq. a principal acting magiſtrate at the late Rotation-office in Lichfield-ſtreet.

19. At Enfield, aged 75, after lingering near three years of a paralytic ſtroke, which terminated in a mortification, Mr William Squire, formerly an upholſterer in Budge-row, afterwards a ſtationer and paper-merchant in the Poultry. He married a daughter of Carington Bowles, eſq. the printſeller, in St. Paul's church-yard, who died in 1779, and by whom he had two ſons, of whom one ſurvives him.

20. At Upper Tooting, Surrey, in his 83d year, Richard Harriſon, eſq.

21. At her houſe in Rathbone-place, aged 86, Mrs. Maſeres, mother of Francis M. eſq. curſitor baron of the Exchequer.

††† Promotions, &c. &c. *in our next.*

PRICES OF WHEAT, from the Returns ending September 14, 1793.

INLAND COUNTIES.

Diſtricts.	s.	d.	Diſtricts.	s.	d.
Middleſex	46	0	Salop	52	10
Surrey	46	10	Hereford	49	4
Hertford	45	4	Worceſter	50	6
Bedford	46	2	Warwick	53	0
Huntingdon	46	0	Wilts	42	10
Northampton	46	10	Berks	45	4
Rutland	48	0	Oxford	44	4
Leiceſter	52	4	Bucks	45	2
Nottingham	55	10	Brecon	56	0
Derby	56	4	Montgomery	54	2
Stafford	53	4	Radnor	53	7

Total Average of England and Wales.
Per quarter, 2l. 9s. 2d. being 1s. 5d. leſs than our laſt report, p. 775.

MARITIME COUNTIES.

Diſtricts.		s.	d.	Dis.		s.	d.
1	Eſſex	45	0	8	Flint	59	8
	Kent	44	4		Denbigh	52	11
	Suſſex	42	8		Angleſea	48	0
2	Suffolk	43	7		Carnarvon	53	4
	Cambridge	43	11		Merioneth	55	11
3	Norfolk	42	4	9	Cardigan	54	4
4	Lincoln	47	4		Pembroke	44	5
	York	44	0		Carmarth.	51	10
5	Durham	52	1		Glamorg.	54	5
	Northumb.	45	2	10	Glouceſter	48	11
6	Cumberl.	51	6		Somerſet	49	8
	Weſtmorl.	55	1		Monmout.	51	10
7	Lancaſhire	52	10	11	Devon	50	8
	Cheſhire	52	3		Cornwall	53	2
				12	Dorſet	45	7
					Hants	43	4

OATMEAL, per Boll of 140lbs. Avoirdupois, 2l. 1s. 5d.

AVERAGE PRICE, by which EXPORTATION and BOUNTY are to be regulated.

Diſtricts	l.	s.	d.	Diſtricts	l.	s.	d.	Diſtricts	l.	s.	d.	Diſtricts	l.	s.	d.
1 —	2	3	9	4 —	2	5	3	7 —	2	12	7	10 —	2	9	9
2 —	2	3	9	5 —	2	8	7	8 —	2	12	10	11 —	2	11	11
3 —	2	2	4	6 —	2	12	11	9 —	2	11	7	12 —	2	4	4

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

Sept. HAY-MARKET.

2. The Mountaineers—Comus.
3. The Chapter of Accidents—Peeping Tom
4. The Mountaineers—Village Lawyer.
5. Ditto—The Son-in-Law.
6. Ditto—Who's the Dupe?
7. The Battle of Hexham—Village Lawyer.
9. The Mountaineers—Peeping Tom.
10. The London-Hermit—The Son in-Law.
11. The Mountaineers—Agreeable Surpriſe.
12. A Quarter of an Hour before Dinner—The London Hermit—Peeping Tom.
13. The Mountaineers—The Son-in-Law.
14. Ditto—The Village Lawyer.
16. The Mountaineers—Who's the Dupe?
21. Piety in Pattens—The London Hermit—The Firſt Floor.
24. King Henry the Fifth—All the World's a Stage.
26. The Mountaineers—The Humouriſt.
28. A Quarter of an Hour before Dinner—London Hermit—Who's the Dupe?
30. Richard the Third—The Prize.

Sept. COVENT-GARDEN.

16. Wild Oats—Hartford Bridge [Thumb.
17. Rule a Wife and Have a Wife—Tom
18. Much Ado about Nothing—Sprigs of Laurel
20. The Suſpicious Huſband—Robin Hood.
23. Othello—The Midnight Wanderers.
25. The Caſtle of Andaluſia—The Iriſhman in London.
27. The Beaux Stratagem—The Farmer.
30. Macbeth—Sprigs of Laurel.

BILL of MORTALITY, from Sept. 3 to Sept. 24, 1793.

Chriſtened.			Buried.		
Males 685	} 1304		Males 843	} 1646	
Females 619			Females 803		
Whereof have died under two years old		609			

Between				
	2 and 5	189	50 and 60	93
	5 and 10	86	60 and 70	94
	10 and 20	55	70 and 80	64
	20 and 30	96	80 and 90	26
	30 and 40	167	90 and 100	
	40 and 50	145		

Peck Loaf 2s. 6d.

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN SEPTEMBER, 1793.

Comm. Excheq. Bills.

Days	Bank Stock.	3perCt. reduc.	3 per Ct. Confols.	4perCt. Confol.	5 perCt Ann.	Long Ann.	Short 1778-9	India Stock.	India Bonds.	S. Sea Stock.	Old Ann.	New An.	New Navy	Excheq Bills.	3 perCt Scrip.	De. 31, 1793.	Mar. 31 1794.	June 30 1794	Eng. Lott. Tickets	Irish Lott. Tickets 15l. 6
27	175	77	73⅝ a 75⅝	93	107¼	22¼		208					10 dif.	1s. dif.	78½	2s. dif	6s. dif	14s dif.	14 1 0	5 11 0
28	174	77⅝	75⅝ a 76	92⅞	107¼	22¼	10¼		75. pr.				9⅞	1s pre.	77⅞	2	6	15	14 0 6	5 11
29	174¼		75¼ a 76	93⅛	107¼	22¼		208	7				9⅝		77⅝		6			
30	175		76 a ¾	93⅞	107⅛	22⅛	10⅜	208½	7		76¾		9¾		78¼	2	5	15	14 0 6	
31			75⅞ a 76⅛	93⅜	107¼	22¼		208¼	8				9½	Par.				15	14 0 6	
1	Sunday																			
2																				6
3	174½		75⅝ a ⅞	93⅛	107½	22¼	10½	208¼					9¼	2 pre	78⅞		5	15	14 0 6	5 10 6
4	173¾		74¾ a 75⅝	92½	106¾	22⅛	10¾	206	10		76		8⅞	2	77⅜	1	5	15	14 0 6	5 9
5	174		77⅜ a 75	92⅜	106	21¾		206	9			7⅜	10	Par.	76¾	1	5	16	13 18 6	
6	172⅝		74⅛ a ⅝	92⅜	106¾	22	10¼	206	8	80⅜	75⅜		10		76¼	1	5	17	13 19 6	5 10 0
7	172		74¼ a ⅝	92¾	106½	22	10⅜	206	7				10	1 pre.	76½				3 19 6	
8	Sunday																			
9	172¾		74⅛ a ⅜	92⅜	106⅝		10⅛	206	9				10		76⅞				13 19 6	
10	173	75½	74⅛ a ⅞	92⅞	106⅜			205½	9	80¾			10	1	76⅜		5			
11	173⅛		74¼ a ⅝		106¼				9				10⅛		76⅝	1	5		13 19 6	
12	171¾		73¾ a 74		106			204¾	9				10⅜		76		5	16	3 13 6	
13	172¾		73⅝ a 74⅛		106⅛			205½	11	79			10⅝		76⅛	1	5	16	13 18 6	5 10 0
14	173¾		74¼ a 75¼		106½								9	1	77⅛		5	16		
15	Sunday																			
16	172½		74⅛ a 75		106¾				11				9		76¾				13 18 6	5 9 6
17	171⅝		74 a ¼		106			204¼	15				9¼	1	76⅞			15	13 18 6	5 10 0
18	171⅛		73¾ a 74⅛		105⅞				15				10	Par.	76	1	5	16	13 18 6	5 10 0
19	172		73⅛ a 74½		106			203½	17				10		76½	1	5	15	14 0 6	5 10 0
20	172		74⅛ a ½		106			203¼	16				9¾		76⅛				14 1 0	5 10 0
21																				
22	Sunday																			
23																				
24	171¾		74⅜ a ½		106			203½	15		75		9⅜	1 dif.	76½			15	14 2 6	5 10 0
25	172		74⅜ a ½		106⅛			203¼	14				9⅛	Par.	76⅝				4 4 0	5 10 6
26	171½		74¼ a ½		106¼			203	11				9¼		76¼	1		15	14 4 0	5 11 6

N. B. In the 3 per Cent. Confols. the highest and lowest Price of each Day is given; in the other Stocks the highest Price only.

THOMAS WILKIE, Stock-Broker, No. 71, St Paul's Church-yard.

The *Gentleman's Magazine*;

LOND. GAZETTE
GENERAL EVEN.
Lloyd's Evening
St. James's Chron.
Whitehall Even.
London Chron.
London Evening.
L. Packet—Star
English Chron.
Evening Mail
Middlesex Journ.
Hue and Cry.
Daily Advertiser
Public Advertiser
Gazetteer, Ledger
Morning Herald
Morning Chron.
World.—Briton.
Orack—Times
Morn. Post—Sun
13 Weekly Papers
Bath 2, Bristol 4
Birmingham 2
Blackburn
Bucks—Bury
CAMBRIDGE 2
Canterbury 3
Chelmsford
Chester

Coventry
Cumberland
Derby, Exeter
Gloucester
Hereford, Hull
Ipswich
IRELAND
Leeds 2
LEICESTER 2
Lewes
Liverpool 3
Maidstone
Manchester 2
Newcastle 3
Northampton
Norwich 2
Nottingham
OXFORD
Reading
Salisbury 2
SCOTLAND
Sheffield 2
Sherborne 2
Shrewsbury
Stamford 2
Winchester
Whitehaven
Worcester
YORK 3

For OCTOBER, 1793.

CONTAINING

Meteorolog. Diaries for Sept. and Oct. 1793 874
Letter from Miss Seward, on Life of Johnson 875
Enquiry after Leicestershire Monastic Registers 876
A Caution for Preservation of Children's Lives *ib.*
Duke of Richmond's Conduct at Brighton 877
Samaritan Society, a charitable Institution 879
White Swallow—Homer—The British Army 880
Westham Gate—Douglas's Nenia Britannica 881
The Chronicles of the Seasons, Summer 1793 *ib.*
Epitaph from Montserrat—Col Moncrieff 884
Rocks near Matlock—Anecdotes of Akenside 885
Shares of Lottery Tickets how far secured 886
Anecdotes of General Monk and of his Lady 887
Translation of Ververt—Remarks on Geddes 888
Curiosities at Rigbolt House, Lincolnshire 889
Captain Bullock's famous Speech at Lichfield 890
New Translation of a fine Passage from Job 891
The East India Historiographer still living 893
A modern Philosopher pourtrayed by Voltaire *ib.*
A Character of the French—Dr. Goldsmith 894
Royal Humane Society—A Tour in Scotland *ib.*
Memorial for Woollett—Stepney Antiques 896
Fine old Print—Julian Notary—Tobias Turner? 897
Biographical Account of Mr. T. Fitzherbert 898
Diversities of Sentiment, &c. in different Races 899
Appropriation of a Saxon Coin to Egbert 900
The Stepney Lady?—Watson the Sonnetteer 904
Anecdotes and Character of Dr. Walley 905
Fairy Rings—Trees near Canals—Iron Bridge 907
Collections towards the History of Liverpool 908
Bp. Chandler?—Fairlop Oak—Elenor James? 910
Miscellaneous Queries, &c.—Ledbury Church 911
The Legend of Sir Nicholas Throckmorton 912
Remarks on some of the Provençal Poets 913
A Naturalist's Stray in the sultry Days of July 914
Proceedings of the last Session of Parliament 916
REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS 921—939
INDEX INDICATORIUS—Queries answered 939
SELECT POETRY, antient and modern 940—944
National Convention in France—For. Affairs 945
Country News, and Domestic Occurrences 947
Marriages, Deaths, Preferments, &c. 955—967
Theatrical Register—Bill of Mortality, &c. 967
Daily Variations in the Prices of the Stocks 968

Embellished with beautiful Views of a remarkable GROUPE OF ROCKS near MATLOCK BATH; a curious old GATEWAY at WEST HAM; and RIGBOLT HOUSE, in LINCOLNSHIRE; and also with a SEAL, a COIN, &c. &c.

By *SYLVANUS URBAN*, Gent.

Printed by JOHN NICHOLS, at Cicero's Head, Red-Lion Passage, Fleet-street; *where all Letters to the Editor are desired to be addressed*, POST-PAID. 1793.

Days	Wind.	Barom.	Therm	State of Weather in September, 1793.
1	S moderate	29,50	58	rain without intermiſſion
2	S moderate	,38	57	white clouds, chiefly fair
3	NW moderate	,40	57	overcaſt, ſhowers
4	NW moderate	,83	55	ſhowery all day
5	NE calm	,95	55	black clouds, ſhowers
6	NW moderate	30, 3	55	clouded, ſun, ſhowers
7	SSE calm	,14	54	grey gloomy dry, rain in the evening
8	SW briſk	,14	59	rain clears up
9	NW calm	,0	58	overcaſt, rain at night
10	NW calm	,30	59	overcaſt, ſlight ſhowers
11	W calm	29,86	59	dark ſky, miſty rain
12	W calm	,70	59	dark ſky, ſun never appears
13	SE calm	,53	60	grey, a thunder ſhower P.M.
14	S calm	,53	59	watery ſky, rain
15	W calm	,34	59	rain, clears up P.M.
16	S calm	,45	56	white veil, pleaſant day
17	S calm	,76	57	dark ſky, rain P.M.
18	NE calm	,64	59	miſt, clears up, and pleaſant
19	NNE calm	30, 7	55	dark ſky, clear fine day
20	N calm	,14	54	clear expanſe, ſlight ſhowers
21	NE calm	,20	54	white veil, fair day
22	N moderate	29,98	51	overcaſt, heavy rain
23	N moderate	,58	50	blue ſky, ſhowers
24	SW calm	,79	52	ſhowers, clears up P.M.
25	NW calm	30, 8	54	clear ſky, very fine day, heavy dew
26	SSE moderate	,27	53	clear ſky, fine warm day
27	ESE briſk	,24	52	blue ſky, fine day
28	SE moderate	,9	53	gloomy, fine afternoon
29	SSE briſk	29, 67	54	blue ſky, white clouds, fine day, rain in night
30	SW briſk	,58	54	black and white clouds, fine day, rain in night

1. Barometer dropped from 50 to 33 betwixt nine and twelve P. M. Fall of rain during that time 4-10ths of an inch. When the rain ceaſed the redbreaſt ſang. Wind changed to the Eaſt, and quite calm.—7. Obſerved the clover and after-graſs better upon the road towards Manchester than at Walton.—16. Very hoary dew. Cobwebs upon the buſhes.—19. Autumnal tints upon the foliage, &c. give ſtrong marks of the ſeaſon. Leaves begin to drop.—23. Very heavy rain in the night.—25. Mowing wheat at Aintree. Mowing a crop of very ſhort beans at Halfall.—27. Reaping oats in the neighbourhood of Clitheroe, Blackburne, &c.—30. Barley and corn out of doors beyond Lancaſter. Very calm towards the latter end of the month. Bland and pleaſant.

Fall of rain this month, 2 inches 8-10ths. Evaporation, 2 inches 2-10ths.

Meteorological Table for October, 1793.

D. of Month.	Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer. 8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in Oct. 1793.
Sept.	°	°	°		
27	43	60	56	30,4	fair
28	57	62	50	,18	fair
29	52	63	50	29,78	fair
30	54	66	60	,72	fair
O. 1	60	61	56	,58	rain
2	49	60	51	,75	ſhowery
3	52	60	53	30,1	fair
4	53	67	62	,16	fair
5	62	66	60	,06	fair
6	60	66	56	,24	fair
7	51	62	55	,28	fair
8	54	62	58	,27	cloudy
9	55	62	54	,2	fair
10	51	67	56	29,96	fair
11	57	60	56	,98	cloudy

D. of Month	Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer. 8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in Oct. 1793.
Oct.	°	°	°		
12	56	67	58		fair
13	57	68	58	30,09	fair
14	58	60	49	,13	fair
15	42	58	55	,46	fair
16	55	62	56	,45	fair
17	54	60	52	,28	cloudy
18	47	60	55		cloudy
19	55	56	53	,22	cloudy
20	50	56	53	,15	fair
21	49	61	53	,15	fair
22	53	56	52	,23	cloudy
23	51	58	52	,22	fair
24	49	55	50	29,98	fair
25	50	55	58	,76	rain
26	59	60	58	,55	cloudy

THE

Gentleman's Magazine:

For OCTOBER, 1793.

BEING THE FOURTH NUMBER OF VOL. LXIII. PART II.

Mr. URBAN, *Oct.* 13.

I HAVE very recently ſeen a pamphlet, intituled, "The principal Corrections and Additions to the firſt Edition of Mr. Boſwell's Life of Dr. Johnſon." It ſurprized me to ſee my name very impolitely introduced on the firſt page. When Mr. Boſwell was collecting materials for his work, he deſired me to give him all the aſſiſtance in my power. I made every effort I could to oblige him; and, though the anecdotes he had from me were not numerous, yet I covered ſeveral ſheets of paper on the ſubject for his uſe.

From infancy I had been accuſtomed to hear my mother repeat Dr. Johnſon's "Verſes on receiving a Sprig of Myrtle from a Lady." She uniformly ſaid they were written by him when a ſchool-boy*, and addreſſed to Lucy Porter, the firſt object of his early love, and whoſe mother he afterwards married. Conſidered as a very juvenile compoſition, they are curiouſly elegant, but can add nothing to Johnſon's fame if believed to have been written in maturer life.

All Mrs. Lucy Porter's acquaintance in Lichfield, where ſhe lived during a period of forty years, knew her to be a plain honeſt character, free from vanity, falſehood, and affectation. Of Dr. Johnſon's eſteem for her his letters bear frequent teſtimony. I have repeatedly heard her ſay, that the firſt verſes ſhe ever knew that he wrote, after thoſe on the Duck, were lines addreſſed to herſelf, "when he was a Lad," on her having given him ſome myrtle. She uſed then to repeat the verſes in queſtion. The fact, therefore, that they *were* originally written for *her*, appears to me, on this concurrent teſtimony, indubitable.

It is very likely, however, that Mr. Hector might receive myrtle from a lady in Dr. Johnſon's company, and apply to him for verſes on the occaſion, and that his poetic Friend, knowing theſe juvenile ſtanzas were not in print, and very applicable, might give them to Mr. Hector, without thinking it neceſſary to declare their *previous* exiſtence. Truth was neither directly, nor materially, violated by the ſuppreſſion of that circumſtance.

Repeating them to Mrs. Piozzi, it would be naturally more agreeable to his feelings to mention them as having been given to Mr. Hector, rather than as a teſtimony of amorous affection to a Girl, whoſe *Mother* he afterwards married. This was a very ſlight untruth, indeed, compared with the unqueſtionably conſcious falſehood of his aſſertion, that "Buchanan was the only man of genius which his country, SCOTLAND! had ever produced." See Corrections and Additions, p. 29. It aſtoniſhes me, that the recorded frequency of *ſimilar* falſe aſſertions from the lip of Dr. Johnſon ſhould not convince all who read him, that his veracity was of that ſpecies which, ſtraining at *gnats*, ſwallows CAMELS.

Had I been, which I am not, capable of averring a conſcious falſehood, there could, in this inſtance, be no inducing motive of vanity or intereſt. It *muſt* be perfectly indifferent to *me* whether Johnſon's verſes on a myrtle-ſprig were addreſſed to Lucy Porter, or written for Mr. Hector. I ſpoke ſimply and ſincerely what had been told me by my Mother, and by Mrs. Lucy Porter.—When Mr. Boſwell informed the publick, in his late ſupplementary pamphlet, of Mr. Hector's declaration, he ought, in juſtice as well as in common politeneſs, ſince he mentioned my teſtimony, to have ſtated the *reaſons* I gave him for that different evidence. Mr. Urban will oblige me by giving this letter a place in his next Magazine. I remain his friend and ſervant, A. SEWARD.

Mr

* Dr. Johnſon was educated by Mrs. Seward's father, the Rev. John Hunter, maſter of the Lichfield free-ſchool.

Mr. URBAN, *Oct.* 21.

IN the courſe of my inveſtigation of the Hiſtory of Leiceſterſhire, ſo much valuable information has been deduced from the original Regiſters of Belvoir Priory and Croxton Abbey, in the poſſeſſion of the Duke of Rutland; from thoſe of Gerendon Abbey and Bredon Priory, communicated in the handſomeſt manner by the Marquis of Lanſdown and Earl Ferrers from their reſpective libraries; and from the curious "Rentale" of Leiceſter Abbey, compiled in 1477 by William Charvte, an induſtrious abbot of that houſe; that I am anxious to obtain a ſimilar degree of information from the Chartularies or Regiſters of other Religious Houſes. And it would be doing an eſſential ſervice to Literature, if Gentlemen poſſeſſed of ſuch authentic documents would have the goodneſs to communicate them, for the purpoſe of making ſuch general extracts as would tend to local illuſtration.

The Regiſter of Ouſton Abbey was in exiſtence ſo lately as 1733 (ſee p. 897); and thoſe of many other Abbeys and Priories are probably either ſacredly depoſited among the Title-deeds, or accidentally thrown aſide among the old Court-rolls, of the preſent owners.

Thoſe moſt likely to contain articles of material uſe are, the Regiſters of the famous and wealthy Abbey of Laund; the Priories of Hinckley*, Bradley, Ulveſcroft, and Kirkby Belers; the Hoſpitals of Burton Lazars†, Lutterworth, and Caſtle Donington; the Preceptories of Old Dalby, Hether, and Rodeley; and the Collegiate Churches of St. Mary de Caſtro, and St. Mary in the Newark, at Leiceſter.

If this enquiry ſhould produce the communication of any one of theſe curious regiſters, I ſhall not, Mr. Urban, have given you this trouble in vain.

Yours, &c. J. NICHOLS.

Mr. URBAN, *Oct.* 12.

AS your Magazine has long occupied a diſtinguiſhed place in the republic of letters, and as Philoſophy has been acquiring, ever ſince the illuſtrious Bacon directed men into the true path of inveſtigating Nature, that which tends to meliorate the human condition; as cutting off a large ſource of the moſt fatal calamities muſt ever gain ſpeedy admiſſion into a publication that was formed for the avowed purpoſe of being a vehicle for all the intelligence that might ariſe to the Philoſopher and Antiquary; and in this place, Mr. Urban, I cannot help paying you a compliment, exacted from my lips by the force of truth, that there has ſcarcely been an inſtance of a periodical work preſerving its celebrity with unfaded luſtre for ſuch a length of time:—I need hardly add my wiſhes for its long continuance.

As you had the goodneſs to communicate, through the channel of your juſtly eſteemed miſcellany, *Reflections on premature Death and Interment*; *Advice to Coroners*; and *An Addreſs to the Proprietors of Navigable Canals*, &c. I am induced, Mr. Urban, to ſend you the following; being perſuaded that it will have a conſiderable tendency to awaken that attention to the means of GUARDING HUMAN LIFE, which it is equally my wiſh to inculcate, as the means of reſtoring it.

An important Caution on preſerving the Lives of Children.

Two inſtances have occurred, within the laſt month, of the lives of children being endangered by falling into wells; but, on being taken out, both of them were moſt happily reſtored to life by Mr. Hart, of Lambeth, and Mr. Giles, of Hounſlow. I deem it, therefore, an eſſential part of my duty to appriſe all perſons who may have wells in their gardens, yards, or any place contiguous to their dwellings, of the abſolute neceſſity of ſecuring them by ſuitable coverings, or other proper means.

Every father of a family ought to conſider, that the neglect of this caution may be attended with the loſs of one or more of his own children; and the neglect, which cauſes the death of a fellow-creature, is a crime which falls little ſhort of murder.

As, in criminal juſtice, the prevention is much more deſirable than the puniſhment of crimes; ſo do I much more earneſtly wiſh, by repeated admonitions, to prevent the poſſibility of ſuch dreadful accidents taking place, than to reſt in that, which alone would ſeem the circle of my duty, barely exciting public attention.

* The Regiſter of Hinckley appears to have been incorporated with that of Lyra in Normandy; which, in 1643, was in the hands of Du Cheſne, hiſtoriographer to the then French King. Where it is now, amidſt the general wreck of that infatuated nation, is difficult to ſay. If it can yet, however, be recovered, it would be a moſt acceptable communication.

† *The Regiſter of Burton Lazars was, in 1640, in the Hatton Library; with a Roll, or Record, relative to Ouſton Abbey.*

tion to the means of reſtoring life.

It is therefore my ardent hope, that the public will receive this cautionary admonition with that attention it merits, and pay that obſervance to it, which the value of thoſe lives it may tend to preſerve muſt claim from every friend of humanity. W. HAWES.

Mr. URBAN, *Oct.* 14.

IT was my original intention to continue my correſpondence from Brighton till the cloſe of the campaign; but the more intereſting news from the Army, once before Dunkirk, checked the progreſs, and would have made me think every little attempt at pleaſantry very indecent; and I ſhould not now have intruded (though our continental proſpects are ſomewhat brightened), if I did not feel ſatisfaction in the tribute I offer to his Grace the Duke of Richmond, whoſe conduct on a recent affair does credit to a good heart and a ſound head.

Many ſoldiers belonging to one of the regiments took upon themſelves to inflict ſummary puniſhment upon ſome unfortunate women, and, after carrying them about in tumult, treated them with vengeance. I bluſh for my profeſſion, for I never heard of a more unſoldier-like action before—an action too diſgraceful to dwell upon. During the rage of their folly, one poor girl took refuge in a ſerjeant's tent, out of which they would have dragged her by force; but the man that had the hoſpitality to receive her had the courage to arm himſelf in her defence; and an officer very opportunely coming up, they took a ſoldier of another regiment unluckily priſoner, who was moſt imprudently at hand, though not more guilty than the reſt—in an inſtant he was reſcued, and, although afterwards confined, tried by a line court-martial, and ſentenced a ſevere puniſhment. The men ſtill threatened to releaſe him:—it was a period of conſequence, but undoubtedly the reſolution of the officers and ſtaunch ſoldiers would have eaſily prevented ſo undiſciplined a proceeding. About this time the Duke returned to camp, and every preparation was made for inflicting puniſhment, with a determination which the heinouſneſs of the offence demanded. The non-commiſſioned officers of the regiment, in the name of the reſpective companies, drew up a petition to their Commanding Officer, requeſting he would intercede with the Duke in favour of their unfortunate comrade, *who moſt humbly* acknowledged his offence; the officers were likewiſe ſtrenuous in his behalf, in conſideration of the former good character of the man, and feeling for the honour of the corps. Still the awful ſentence hovered over him, and it was ordered to be put in execution the next morning, when the piquets of the line were to form in front of the regiment to which the priſoner belonged. As I had not heard of the contrition of the offender, and the peculiar requeſts in his behalf, I was afraid, when I ſaw the Commander in Chief go upon the parade, that he meant to be too merciful; I felt for the diſcipline of the ſervice.

The picquets were compreſſed into a ſquare of ſix deep; the culprit was brought into the centre; the Duke of Richmond made a ſpeech of length to the troops, pointing out every part of their miſconduct in the moſt feeling language, which had a great effect on all preſent, particularly on the unfortunate man, whom he forgave, on condition of his immediately aſking pardon of the officer and the ſerjeant.

By ſo nicely and ſenſibly diſcriminating, that he might, from the petitions he had received, preſerve diſcipline in MERCY; let us hope, that it will not again be abuſed. *The narrowneſs of error, or Ariſtocratical greatneſs*, vaniſh, when we contemplate the nobleſt attribute in the gift of power; and the action will live, when the heart that had the generoſity to perform it is no more.

A RAMBLER.

N.B. Since writing the above, I have learnt that ſome nefarious Jacobin has ſent a parcel of pamphlets, directed to the ſerjeants who ſigned the petition, containing the reſolutions of a Highland regiment that mutinied the laſt war; conjecturing the petition was written more from diſſatisfaction than conviction. As ſoon as the non-commiſſioned officers had opened the packet, and found what the firſt book contained, they carried the whole, unread, to their officers; this honourable proceeding deſerves to be memorialed in juſtice to ſuch ineſtimable ſoldiers and ſubjects, and in confuſion to the villain or villains who were thus foiled in their deteſtable attempts—BEINGS, who, like the crocodile, are ſecret in their ways of deſtruction; but, if they dare throw aſide the lurking ſhield, it is ſuch brave fellows as thoſe they would by inſinuation corrupt, that will be the firſt to cruſh them.

Yours, &c. A RAMBLER.

Petition

Petition of the Non-commiſſioned Officers and Soldiers of the North Devon Militia to their Major, Sir Thomas Ackland, Bart. and the reſt of their Officers, to intercede with the Duke of Richmond for the pardon of Richard Harvey, a Soldier in the ſaid Regiment, ordered by the ſentence of a Line Court-Martial to receive Four Hundred Laſhes for *Unſoldier-like Behaviour and Diſobedience of Orders*;—with the Duke's Anſwer.

"We, the non-commiſſioned officers and privates of the North Devon regiment of militia, beg of your Honour, and the reſt of the Officers of the regiment, to intercede with the Duke of Richmond to pardon Richard Harvey, who has been tried, and is to be puniſhed to-morrow morning.

"We could not preſume to make this requeſt, without expreſſing, at the ſame time, our ſenſe of the juſtice of the ſentence, and our extreme ſorrow that many of us, as well as other ſoldiers of the line, were concerned in ſuch irregular behaviour. But as this is the firſt time that a line court-martial has been neceſſary, we hope that the Duke of Richmond may be induced to pardon this offence; and we promiſe, that, ſo far as depends upon us, there ſhall be no occaſion for any other."

[Signed by the ſerjeants of the different companies of the 2d Devon regiment, in behalf of their reſpective companies.]

The DUKE of RICHMOND's Anſwer.

"*Non-Commiſſion'd Officers and Privates of the North Devon Regiment,*

"I am happy to find, by the very proper petition which you have preſented to Sir Thomas Ackland, and the reſt of your officers, to intercede with me to pardon the priſoner, Richard Harvey, that you are ſenſible of the juſtice of the ſentence which the court-martial has pronounced upon him; that you are extremely ſorry that many of you, as well as other ſoldiers of the line, were concerned in ſuch irregular behaviour; and that as this is the firſt time that a line court-martial has been neceſſary, you promiſe that, as far as depends upon you, there ſhall be no occaſion for any other.

"The circumſtances of this affair, as they have been repreſented to me, are indeed ſuch as every one concerned in them ought to be heartily aſhamed of.

"An unfortunate proſtitute had, it ſeems, diſeaſed ſeveral men, and, for this offence, a number of ſoldiers of different corps choſe to take upon themſelves to puniſh her, by carrying her along the line, expoſing her to every one's view, and drumming her out of camp. One moment's reflection, had they allowed themſelves time to think, muſt, I *am ſure, have convinced them*, that ſuch a *treatment of a poor woman* was as unjuſt as *it was ungenerous.* If her crime was proſtitution, let thoſe who would ſo ſeverely puniſh that offence aſk themſelves, who are the encouragers of it?—if it was her being diſeaſed, whether ſome of themſelves may not have been the cauſe of it? But, be her offences what they may, I aſk you, is a helpleſs female a fit object for a ſoldier's vengeance? Nobler ſentiments would, I am ſure, animate your breaſts: you would diſmiſs her with compaſſion, and reſolve to avoid ſuch bad company in future. But in tumult and confuſion men get eager, they loſe their ſenſes, and forget the generoſity of their own nature. This unfortunate wretch had taken ſhelter in the firſt tent ſhe could get into. In the next was a ſoldier's wife, who had lately lain-in;—but, without allowing themſelves time to enquire into any circumſtances, this mob of ſoldiers was proceeding to pull down the firſt tent, and greatly to alarm a modeſt woman in ſuch a ſituation in the next; and, when a ſerjeant of the company to which her huſband belonged ſtood forth to protect her, they inſulted, and were proceeding to violence againſt him. They did more: they preſumed to reſiſt a commiſſioned officer, who, in the firſt inſtance, only ordered them to diſperſe; but who, upon finding them re-aſſembled, and ſhout contemptuouſly at him, very properly ſeized the priſoner, Harvey, who had been a ring-leader in theſe atrocious acts.

"But I will dwell no longer on a ſubject, for which thoſe who were concerned in this tranſaction have expreſſed contrition and ſorrow.

"Your ſolicitude for the pardon of your comrade proceeds, I know, from the moſt honourable motives: a ſenſe that many others were perhaps as much or more guilty than he, and that you conſider it a reflection upon the honour of your corps, that it ſhould be from the regiment that an example is to be made to the whole line.

"I am ſenſible that others were as guilty as Richard Harvey; and, had it not been for the right way in which they have ſeen their error, I ſhould have wiſhed that all could have been detected; and you may be aſſured that the numbers, be they ever ſo great, would not have prevented me from bringing them to puniſhment. But as it is, I wiſh not to enquire, or to know, who have been guilty of an offence, for which thoſe who have been concerned in it expreſs their ſorrow, and promiſe amendment.

"I eſteem and reſpect that proper ſpirit of a corps, which ſets pride in a good name. But remember, ſoldiers, it is not the puniſhment, but the crime, that brings on diſgrace. On the preſent occaſion, the offence certainly was not peculiar to you; and, therefore, I can eaſily underſtand that you feel mortified that the puniſhment ſhould fall on one of you—But, when many are guilty, none has reaſon to complain that any are made examples of. Richard Harvey was ſeized as one

moſt notorious, and you now ſee the endeavouring to ſtand by him, and him; as by ſuch an attempt, fruitleſs you only furniſh additional reaſons king an example of him.

hope you have ever found me, and I ou will ever find all your ſuperior ready to liſten to any reaſonable ints you may have to make, and to ſee done you on all occaſions: even when you conceive to be grievances are imaginary; a candid and fair exami- of them will in ſuch caſes, I know, pen. You need, therefore, never be f ſtating, in a proper and reſpectful r, any doubts you may entertain, or mplaints you may have to make. It when you forget the character of a , and proceed to riotous and diſorderly ner, that you can put yourſelves in ong.

our own officers, who have now, h your major, Sir Thomas Ackland, led themſelves for Richard Harvey, never have liſtened to your requeſt, the conviction you have expreſſed of inoxiouſneſs of his offence. A ſoldier ways find his officer his beſt friend. him you may look up with confidence ſtance in diſtreſs, for care in ſickneſs, d advice in difficulties, for attention families, and for protection when- ou deſerve it. But although, from g them better, you may very juſtly ore affection for the officers of your rps than for thoſe of others, be aſ- that we are all of one family, and deſirous of befriending you all: and uſt be ſenſible, that you owe equal ice to *all* officers, whether of your of any other corps.

know the good character this regi- ore in the laſt war; I ſee the anxious it has to preſerve it in this; and, al- due ſubordination muſt be maintained erity when neceſſary, nothing can e more pleaſure than to avoid puniſh-

im therefore happy that I can now ropriety, in conſideration of your pro- ition and of the recommendation of fficers, remit the puniſhment ordered hard Harvey, on his aſking pardon iately of the officer and ſerjeant whom roſely inſulted."

URBAN, *Oct.* 21.

SERVING in your laſt Maga- ne, p. 805, an analyſis of a very le charitable inſtitution in the of Suffolk, give me leave to point your notice a *newly-formed cha-* e in London. This charity is yet *its infancy. I hope to ſend you rther particulars concerning it* time enough for inſertion in your Maga- zine for November; for, I think it only needs to be known, in order to procure the formation of ſimilar charities in the country, and to obtain for itſelf adequate ſupport in town.

Its object is to ſupply hoſpital patients with thoſe neceſſaries, or to extend to them thoſe aids, which do not come within the proviſions of hoſpitals in ge- neral.

When patients are diſmiſſed *cured* from an hoſpital, they are frequently without money, and deſtitute of proper cloathing; and though, in fact, cured of their maladies, are, for the moſt part, in ſo weak a ſtate as not to be able imme- diately to betake themſelves to their daily labour. Here then this charity which, I ſpeak of, ſteps in. It takes up thoſe poor people at the gate of the hoſpital, gives them cloaths, allows them pecuni- ary aſſiſtance, or tends them till they are deemed able once more, without danger of relapſe, to earn a livelihood.

Many young females, who through ſickneſs are obliged to quit their ſervices, are of courſe expoſed to infinite miſchief at their diſcharge from an hoſpital; now, by the well-timed interference of this charity, ſuch may be preſerved from ruin.

Many poor creatures come into the hoſpitals of the metropolis from diſtant parts of the kingdom; and theſe have frequently no means of returning home when reſtored to health:—by paying for their journey into the country, and re- moving them from the temptations and corruption of London, this charity ren- ders both them and the community infi- nite ſervice.

Many diſtreſſed perſons ſeek admiſſion into an hoſpital, whoſe very complaints, of the pulmonary kind particularly, are of ſuch a nature as to incapacitate them for reception as *in* patients. Such as theſe are unable to work, have often times no place where to lay their head, and wiſh to be received into an hoſpital, were it only to die in peace. To the unfortu- nate of this deſcription this new charity extends relief. It pays for their lodgings in country-air, gives them thus a chance of recovery, or at leaſt contributes to render their laſt days in ſome degree comfortable.

The families of poor patients frequent- ly languiſh at home oppreſſed by all the evils of poverty, while the hands which maintained them are confined in an ho- ſpital. The neceſſities of ſuch families come within the plan of this charity; and

I am

I am convinced that many a poor fellow's recovery in an hoſpital is retarded by the anxiety which he undergoes for their ſubſiſtence who are dear to him at home.

The conductors of this charity take the name of the SAMARITAN SOCIETY, from the conſiderate humanity of the Good Samaritan in the parable, who not only adminiſtered to the preſent neceſſities of the wounded traveller, but provided for his future exigencies: "Take care of him; and whatſoever thou ſpendeſt more, when I come again, I will repay thee." The Society, as yet, confines its attention to the patients of the London Hoſpital. A beginning is made; and I hope it is fairly within probability to expect, that, in proceſs of time, the patients of other hoſpitals may be benefited, either by the Samaritan Society itſelf, or by other ſocieties formed upon a like excellent plan. E. R.

Mr. URBAN, *Settle, Aug.* 13.

I HAVE ſeen lately ſeveral diſſertations upon Swallows in your Magazine. I was much pleaſed this Spring in obſerving a *young White Swallow* bred in this neighbourhood, I ſaw it every day I walked out, for about a month; and, when I miſſed ſeeing it, I was, to my mortification, told, that it had taken its flight into a ſhoe-maker's ſhop in Settle, where it was caught and killed. W. C.

Mr. URBAN, *Sept.* 15.

I HAVE been extremely pleaſed to obſerve the general good reception which Mr. Cowper's tranſlation of Homer's works in blank verſe has met with. I always thought that it was only by ſuch a tranſlation that a juſt conception of the ſimple magnificence of the original could be conveyed to the Engliſh reader. But it required a perſon of very ſtrong poetical powers (ſuch as thoſe poſſeſſed by Mr. Cowper), and likewiſe of great and perſevering induſtry, to accompliſh ſuch a work. I have always been a great admirer of the original, and, from my fondneſs for it, tranſlated a few paſſages of it in the manner of Mr. Cowper, or with a view of being ſtill more literal and faithful to the ideas and expreſſions of the original, above forty years ago. Two of theſe paſſages I herewith ſend you *, as, perhaps, ſome of your readers may be amuſed with ſeeing the different ways in which the ſame original ſentiments of the venerable old bard may be expreſſed. That of the purſuit of Hector by Achilles ſeems to be done with the moſt ſucceſs. A third paſſage, more difficult to tranſlate than either of theſe, (as it deſcribes only the ſlaughter of ſome of the Trojans by Achilles, in his firſt attack of them, which contains but little poetical bravery), was publiſhed a few years ago in the 4th volume of Almon's Aſylum for Fugitive Pieces. C. H.

* *Theſe ſhall have an early place.* EDIT.

Mr. URBAN, *Oct.* 15.

I WAS much pleaſed with the remarks, p. 781, concerning the Britiſh foot-guards. I entirely agree with him, that no ſituation in our ſervice puts an officer more in the way of being actively employed in his profeſſion; and I look with aſtoniſhment at the brigade, when I ſee it under arms, perfectly diſciplined, and reflect that theſe men are ſcattered over the town of London, expoſed to every ſort of temptation, and out of reach of the inſpection of their officers.

I am very happy to ſee, by the papers, that his Majeſty has been graciouſly pleaſed to grant an allowance for the entertainment of his guard, which uſed to be ſupported at the expence of the Colonel; a very heavy tax this when we conſider the ſmallneſs of their pay.

I am ſorry it is not in my power to give as accurate a ſtatement of the officers belonging to the Coldſtream and third regiment of guards, engaged in the glorious action at Lincelles, as *Miles Emeritus* requires. I will not attempt it, for fear of miſtakes; I cannot, however, omit a tribute of regret for the loſs of Colonel Boſville of the Coldſtream, as a man and an officer he was beloved by all who knew him. Enſign Bayly of the ſame regiment, who carried the colours, being wounded in the right-hand, graſped the ſtandard with the left, and proceeded till, his ſtrength forſaking him, he dropped.

While I extol the bravery of the Guards, let the Line have the merit due to them, which at leaſt I will ſay nothing can exceed.

As a ſingle inſtance, I muſt juſt mention a ſpirited reply of an officer in the Weſt Indies laſt war, to Sir William Medows. Captain G—— of the 55th regiment, being wounded in the eye at the taking of St. Lucie, Sir William, paſſing by in the heat of action, juſt ſtopped to regret his misfortune. "Do not mind me, Sir," ſays he, "I have one eye left, with which I hope to ſee you beat the French army." Such a ſpeech, made by one in excruciating pain, deſerves to be recorded. H.

WEST-HAM ABBEY GATE.

Mr. URBAN, *Sept.* 16.

IF the incloſed drawing *(ſee plate I.)* meets with your approbation, I ſhall be glad to ſee it preſerved in your valuable treaſury of curioſities.

The vicinity of Weſt Ham to the metropolis renders the fine old gateway here repreſented an object of ſome curioſity to the inhabitants of London; and for their amuſement, as well as that of the more profeſſed Antiquary, the preſent ſketch is intended.

I will not, therefore, treſpaſs on the patience of your readers any farther than to ſay, that this gateway is now the only remnant of the famous Ciſtertian abbey called Stratford Langthorn, or at Bogh, in the pariſh of Weſt Ham, founded by King Henry II. about 1276; of which thoſe who wiſh for a more particular account will find ample ſatisfaction by conſulting the different authors referred to in Tanner's Notitia Monaſtica. T. P.

Mr. URBAN, *Sept.* 28.

IT was a remark of Dr. Johnſon, that the duty of criticiſm is, neither to depreciate nor dignify by partial repreſentations, but to hold out the light of Reaſon, whatever it may diſcover; and to promulgate the determinations of Truth, whatever ſhe ſhall dictate. The juſtneſs of this aphoriſm is univerſally received.

On the publication of the Nenia Britannica, as the author had ſpoken freely, though not unhandſomely, of modern Antiquaries, it was natural to ſuppoſe he would meet with various opinions, and encounter the occaſional attacks of thoſe who differed from him. The work became the property of the publick, and praiſe or cenſure the publick had a right to beſtow; but, in the promulgation of critique, how far the diſtates of Truth have been conſidered, the readers of this work have now an opportunity of judging.

The Critical Review for Auguſt 1793 has obſerved, that *Nenia* is a funeral ſong, and the name of the work inept to the ſubject. However dull and malignant a Reviewer may be, he ſhould not be either ignorant or unlearned.

The authority of Feſtus will prove Nenia a goddeſs, to whom a temple was dedicated, a circumſtance which certainly had eſcaped the Reviewer's reading.

"Neniæ deæ ſacellum extra portam Viminalem fuiſſe ſcribunt." [nalem

* F. Feſtus, on Nil. p. 210, printed 1699. Arnob. lib. I. apud *de Civ. Dei*, lib. V. 9.

The ſpot being here mentioned where the temple was dedicated; there is conſequently the ſame authority for Nenia Britannica as Flora Britannica*. St. Auguſtin has alſo prefixed the name of Nenia to a goddeſs: "Et deos clauſit ad NENIAM DEAM quæ in funeribus fenum cantantur." Alſo Arnobius: "In tutelâ ſunt Orbonæ orbati liberis parentes, in NENIÆ quibus extrema ſunt tempora." J. DOUGLAS.

THE CHRONICLES OF THE SEASONS. SUMMER, 1793.

"What bounteous gifts are ſhower'd on thee,
Oh! favour'd Britain, queen of iſles!
Say, doth the circling year incloſe
A realm ſo bleſt with Nature's† ſmiles?"
E. DARWE.

MOST glorious was the Summer! The ſun again ſhone on man, and on the products of his toil. Nature became revivified: ſhe had before ſeemed mouldering in obſcuration.

The beginning of the ſeaſon was ſhadowy, but dry; two circumſtances propitious to the hay; the one ſomething increaſing the crops, and the other affording opportunity to houſe them in excellent condition. The aftermath was ſoon after conſiderably ſcorched, but revived readily and luxuriantly upon the firſt ſolſtitial rain. On Friday, the 5th of July, in the moon's laſt quarter, the weather blazed out in as high a degree of celeſtial brilliancy as perhaps ever emanated in this iſland for ſo many days as thirteen together, which was the term of it, continuing to July 17th inclusive. The heat was of the *ardent* kind, and extraordinarily intemperate: the ſhipps were ſultry and dewleſs, the nocturnal heat probably preventing the condenſation of the vapour that becomes dew. Conſidering this circumſtance, it is wonderful the arboraceous and herbaceous decorations of the earth were not

* Theſe were the words of that great champion of virtue, the late Dr. Johnſon, to the author of this work, a ſhort time before his death. On a viſit to the Doctor, at his houſe in Bolt-court, after his return from Derbyſhire, to enquire after his health, the author queſtioned the Doctor on the propriety of the title for his book. "Why not, Sir," ſays he, "Nenia britannica, as well as Flora Britannica?" But, without the ſhield of this great literary character, the above authority may be deemed a ſufficient reply.

† I hope I may be excuſed here ſubſtituting *Nature* for Fortune.

more

more rivelled than they were. The heat was something alleviated by light airs; but, unluckily, they were from the East, and brought blights that injured trees considerably, although they did not greatly affect plants. Doubtless these blights had done more harm had not innumerable hosts of Hirundines employed themselves in the hours of eve in diminishing them; yet, so ungrateful is Man towards these friendly birds, that numbers were shot to feed tame foxes with! Intolerable reflexion! From the large flights of swales and house-martins, rusticks imagined in the spring that the summer would be fine, and the prognostication was verified. "The pale-faced lady of the black-eyed Night, and her curious train of spangled nymphs*", on most nights shone beautifully clear, notwithstanding "grey-robed vapours†" often threatened troublous weather. On some days the heavens were immaculately azure. This was particularly the case on the 7th of July, when not the smallest nubiferous appearance was discernible in any part of the day. That day, with the 15th and 16th instant, were the hottest of the hot thirteen. St Swithin frowned, but wept not; his eyes gleamed fire, but the sombrosity of his brow, after some grumbious utterances, wore away. The highest point I observed my Fahrenheit thermometer to reach in the shade at this hot period was 80°. To me, the heat seemed less powerful than the siccity of the air; for, the maturity of the fruits of the earth was not unusually expedited by it, whilst the effects of siccation were amazing. My portable thermometer, when raised from out of a pond, dried instantaneously without wiping; a book taken from a shelf would, in fifteen minutes, become as warped as if it had been near a fire; the chords of violins were so affected that they turned the pegs, and, when adjusted, would not produce harmony; panne s of wainscot, and mahogany furniture, cracked, and the papering of rooms began separating from the walls. All these circumstances took place in the shade. The heat, however, was intense notwithstanding. Human beings were so impatient under it, that many, rushing into waters with too much eagerness, were drowned, and others met death by drinking cold liquids, or by slipping at *improper* junctures. The birds kept silent and invisible in the coverts: we could only hear the languid twittering of the martin, and the discontented chirping of the sparrow. The poultry sought for cool retreats in vain, and the doves lay gasping on the dust. It is noticeable that, during this extreme fervour, a pretty brisk but short gale arose on most days at 4 P.M. On the 18th, the heat moderated, and, by the comparative chillness of the air, we judged there had been a storm somewhere*.

The *epanouissement* was luxuriant, vivid, and profuse, especially in the tunicated rooted plants. The noontide breezes were scented by the aromatic effluvia of the pines and cistuses, and the nocturnal zephyrs with the fragrance of limes and lilies: every corner was a bower of roses, and every hedge a screen of honeysuckles. But, woe was me! my honeysuckles became loaded with loathsome insects in the manner that Mr. White (History of Selborne, p. 300) describes his to have been in the hot summer of 1783. Another observation of that gentleman's was also corroborated, *viz.* that it is not in *every* hot summer that wasps *particularly* abound; for, in this we had not many, although hornets were numerous. Harvest-bugs were exceedingly annoyant, and the number of cabbage-butterflies caused us to become apprehensive of being preyed on by their caterpillar offspring, as we were last autumn†. It was the grandest sight human perception could enjoy, to see the richest crops of barley, wheat, and oats, conceivable, reflecting from the champain cornfields the splendour of the great luminary, whilst eddies of resplendent atoms waved in the aërial medium. For many years we have not seen a corn-harvest so abundant, so clean, and so well got in. Every sort of summer-crop, including peas and beans, were housed by the second week in September. The pease also were fine; but the beans had been blighted at the time when every stem of them was a nosegay, for they blossomed profusely. To those persons who murmured at the scarcity of choice wall-fruit, and at the non-vegetation of the turnip seed, it would have been very fair to quote the stinging words of old Hugo‡: "The heart is a small thing, but debateth great mat-

* *Quarries.* † Hole.

* See p. 588. † See vol. LXII. p. 973.

‡ De Anima.

ters. It is not ſufficient for a *kite's dinner*, yet the whole world is not ſufficient for *it*." There is ſomething ſo humiliating, and yet ſo quaintly ridiculous in this paſſage, that it inclines one to cry and laugh in the ſame breath. The heat did not ſeem to affect vegetation: the horticultural crops that were in perfection at the fervid time declined the ſooner for it, but thoſe expected to ſucceed were not hurried on; vegetation kept on in the pace proportionate to the backwardneſs of the ſpring; the fruits and flowers that uſually came forward in July lingered immature till Auguſt, and thoſe we are accuſtomed to have in Auguſt reached not maturity till September. Trees, even of the aquatic ſorts, ſhot well, and moſt new-planted ones ſucceeded; as did alſo cuttings. The leaves of all ſhrivelled more or leſs, and ſome began falling ſoon; and an alteration in the hue of diſtant woods was perceptible ſo early as the 10th of September.

"Summer's leaſe hath all too ſhort a date."
SHAKSPEARE.

After the expiration of the *extraordinary* hot fortnight, we ſaw ſymptoms of ſummer-tide declining; the mornings became rain, the heat *muggy*, and the atmoſphere occaſionally obſcured by celeſtial ſpray. On the 27th and 28th happened a diſembougation of water from above the firmament that laſted thirty-ſix hours. In the week following the morns and eves became dewy, and a thick fog occurred. At mid-day, on Auguſt the 3d, Fahrenheit's thermometer in the ſhade was at 71°; a ſmall one, in the ſun, at 93°; and a portable one, in a pond, at 62°. In the evening of that day, a ſtorm gathered, but filed off; the opening of the grand batteries of heaven being delayed till the 7th, when came the ſevereſt tempeſt we have had here ſince the 23d of December 1790. No other prognoſtication of it was perceptible in the morning but an oppreſſive fervour: at noon, the ſky lowered, and ſome ſkits of rain fell. At two P. M. a gale aroſe in the Eaſt, and a blackneſs in the Weſt. All Nature indicated a tumult of the ſkies approaching. The tribe of poplar ruſtled, the ſtriplings of the hedge-rows bowed, the herds brouſed haſtily, the ſwine haſtened home, the aquatic broods clapped their wings, St. Martin's birds (ſwales, &c.) ſkimmed the *plains*, and the wild *aſſes brayed fearfully*. Suddenly, the gale fell; an aweful ſtillneſs and a general gloom damped the hearts of men. At 3 P. M. burſts of thunder broke the ſilence, and electric flaſhes diſpelled the darkneſs. A thunder-clap that happened at a quarter paſt three was particularly appalling; according to our perceptions, it *rattled* through the *air* from Eaſt to Weſt, and ended its *aërial* courſe in a tremendous burſt; then it ſeemingly *rumbled* back from Weſt to Eaſt *beneath* the ſurface of the *earth*: the houſes, doors, and windows, ſhook, and my dinner-cloth quivered on the table; but I could not reſolve myſelf whether the vibration ariſing from the *counterpart* of the clap was terrene or aërial. Two other terrifying claps came about ſix o'clock, but were remarkable for loudneſs only. The lightning varied at different periods of the ſtorm both in form and colour: at firſt it was flame-coloured (as was the flaſh connected with the reverberated clap), afterwards pale. In form, it changed from the gleaming kind to the dancing, and from the dancing to the forked. Two ſhort ceſſations divided the ſtorm into three diviſions; of theſe, the middleſt was the ſhorteſt, and the laſt the moſt violent; yet the ſubterraneous peal (or whatever elſe the concuſſionary phænomenon was) happened in the firſt. During the firſt and ſecond the rain was gentle, but, in the laſt, violent. The ſtorm was at its greateſt heighth at 40 minutes paſt 6 P. M. when my fixed thermometer was at 62°, and my barometer at 29.9.10. Soon after ſeven P. M. it was all over, and, thank God! no harm done. This was only the ſecond ſtorm we have had this year. In order to correct myſelf of any faſtidiouſneſs on the ſcore of Fairy-rings*, I immediately (the evening being fair) on the termination of this tempeſt, and for weeks after, looked diligently for *new* circles that might have been occaſioned by the uncommon ſtrong lightning, but could not diſcover one; neither could I ſee any traces of the *old* ones till September the eleventh.

At 20 minutes paſt nine in the evening of Auguſt the 8th, was viſible, for about a minute, a brilliant meteor in the S. E. which, glancing obliquely downwards, became loſt in the line of the horizon, leaving its path for ſome time lucid. The ſtars were ſhining clear, and a briſkiſh breeze blowing

* See vol. LXI. p. 1086.

now

from the West. Fixed thermometer, 62; barometer 29,9.10. The weather now became ruffling till the middle of the month, when it waxed warm again, and, with the dews, brought up a few fine-flavoured muſhrooms. On the 30th, ſqualls and ſhowers cauſed the commencement of the *natural* leaf-fall; and on the 31ſt, we ſuſtained a pattering of atmoſpheric ſmall ſhot. The fore part of the month enſuing was partly wet, partly dry, and, in each, the weather muggily warm.

No hen chaffinches were viſible in Auguſt; the cocks flew ſingly till the end of the month, and then formed into companies. Moor-hens and dab chicks were numerous, and the latter ſtayed late in the breeding pools. About the middle of the month, ſome green woodpeckers and ſpotted ones ſojourned here in company; and the 19th day was the laſt on which I ſaw a redſtart. Partridges were plentiful in ſome places, and ſcarce in others. The claſs of birds particularly known under the ſweet denomination of Warblers were more in number than ever was before remembered; conſequently, their matins were more melodious and full than common.

A Southern Faunist.

Mr. Urban, *Monſerrat, July* 26.

AS I have been long an admirer of your uſeful and learned Miſcellany, I take the liberty of tranſmitting to you a very ſingular, and, I believe, the oldeſt inſcription upon a tombſtone in the Weſt-Indies; by inſerting which, you will oblige, Wm. McKenly.

"Sub hoc tumulo jacet
Joannes Davies,
vir integritate, induſtriâ, et benevolentiâ ſuis quam alienis chariſſimus.
Patriæ pro viribus miniſter,
nam in hâc inſulâ Monſerat pro multis annis non tantum civilia ſed etiam militaria quædam erant illi officia:
præterea fuit juſticiarius pacis,
qui poſt longum dolorem corporis tandem quietè et libenter mortem obiit,
menſe Septembris anno renovati hominis 1686.
ita ſe totum unde exut, retribuit,
et vel in morte docuit,
ſuum cuique reddere.

"Were thy perfections leſs, then might thy ſtay [yet gray:
Have ſeen more years than e'er thou liv'dſt,
But now ſleep on till Chriſt doth for thee call;
For, the true way to riſe is firſt to fall.
Meanwhile thy friends will ſtrive to be content,
And make thy life and death their monument;
Tranſcribe thy copy, ſhew themſelves both juſt
To their own promiſe, and thy ſacred duſt."

Mr. Urban, *Sept.* 26.

I HAVE in vain looked into your Indexes to find when the late gallant Col. Moncrieff (whoſe death you will have to record, and to lament, in your next number*) received that only promotion ever beſtowed on the moſt conſummate ſkill, ſucceſsfully exerted in defence of Savanna, in the American war. One of the daily papers (formerly a moſt reſpectable one, now covertly carrying on the deſigns of the Jacobins) has, in the moſt infamous manner, endeavoured to inſinuate a charge againſt him, which, it is hardly neceſſary to ſay, no one who knew the Colonel's character would give the ſmalleſt degree of credit to, but which ſets the wickedneſs of the conductor of that paper in the ſtrongeſt light; it is, that he gave evidence againſt Col. Fraſer, his ſuperior officer, in order to obtain rank by getting him removed! Of the Duke of Richmond's implacable proſecution of that excellent officer it is not neceſſary here to ſpeak. Unfortunately for his country, he was too high-ſpirited to bear the ſtigma thrown upon him. He is no more.

The loſs of Col. Moncrieff would have been ſufficient to have clouded the moſt brilliant victory. To his ſkill as an officer he added the virtues of a man; when he returned from America, he beſtowed the money, which he had nobly and hardly earned, on his father and his ſiſters.

That it ſhould be left to me, a ſtranger, to vindicate his memory; is hard; but it is not the only inſtance of his having been neglected. In LVII. 660, you have given an epitaph on General Prevoſt†, the commanding officer at Savanna when D'Eſtaign was obliged to raiſe the ſiege, written by his widow, in which ſhe does not even mention the name of the man to whoſe abilities and indefatigable exertions the General owed his ſucceſs, though ſhe was herſelf preſent in the town. He had then the rank of captain; it was ſo recently as the trial of Col. Fraſer that he obtained that of colonel; but he was deputy quarter-maſter-general. A. Z.

---

* This letter was received before the article in p. 869 was printed. Edit.

† See alſo LVII. 756, 761.

Mr.

H. Rooke del.

A Singular Groupe of Rocks near MATLOCK BATH

Mr. URBAN, *Notts, Sept.* 20.

HAVING seen in your entertaining Miscellany some picturesque views in Derbyshire by your ingenious correspondent J. P. Malcolm, I imagine the inclosed drawing of some very singular rocks near Matlock Bath *(see plate II.)* may be acceptable to many of your readers.

The traveller who wishes to explore this curious country must quit the trodden path, climb the cragged cliff, and penetrate the dark recess; he will there find ample recompence for his trouble.

The rocks here represented are upon the brow of the hill, directly behind Mason's bath, but the ground is inclosed with stone walls, which, together with the bushes and brambles that surround the rocks, make the approach rather difficult.

This curious group of rocks evidently appears to have been separated by some violent convulsion in Nature, which has also formed several chasms: the projection of the little rock over the great one is very remarkable. From this spot you command a very extensive and pleasing view, I think preferable to any in the neighbourhood of Matlock.

It may be thought extraordinary, that no path has been made from the Hall-house to this romantic spot; but, to take off this appearance of neglect in Mr. Mason, who is as attentive to the amusement as he is to the accommodation of his numerous guests, it is necessary to say, that the ground behind the house is not his property.

Yours, &c. H. ROOKE.

P.S. The inclosed seal *(plate III. fig.* 6) was found in widening the lake within the park of Welbeck, in the beginning of the year 1793. H. R.

Mr. URBAN, *Sept.* 24.

WE read, in Dr. Johnson's Lives of the Poets, the following account of Akenside:

"Being now to live by his profession, he first commenced physician at Northampton, where Dr. Stonehouse then practised with such reputation and success that a stranger was not likely to gain ground upon him. Akenside tried the contest for a while; and, having deafened the place with clamours for Liberty, removed to Hampstead."

The fact, Mr. Urban, is, that this contest for the physical business at Northampton, though unsuccessful on the part of Akenside, had for some time *been supported by him with* extraordinary violence. I am warranted, by manuscripts in my possession, when I say, that not only a fair and open struggle of medical hostilities, but every art and every exertion, personal abuse, and private insinuation, had been used, to usurp Dr. Stonehouse's professional emoluments, and oust him from his established settlement. Yet, on Akenside's removal from that place to Hampstead, the recommendatory letter, a copy of which I send you, was generously written in his favour by his worthy rival, as an introduction for him to a gentleman of consequence in the neighbourhood of his new abode. The letter does not elucidate any new anecdote in the life of the Poet; but it breathes such a candid and forgiving spirit, so honourable to the feelings of its author, that Dr. Johnson, who delighted in recording instances of charity and virtue, would, I am persuaded, had it been in his possession, have been the willing instrument of transmitting it to the publick. Will you, Mr. Urban, be his substitute for this purpose?

"DEAR SIR,

"The gentleman who presents you with this is Dr. Akenside, a brother physician, whose merit, as a man of refined sense and elegance of taste, is too well known by his writings (The Pleasures of the Imagination, &c.) to need any other testimonial; and, I dare say, from what you already know of them, you will naturally conclude, without any praise of mine, that such a man must be proportionably distinguished in his own peculiar profession.

"I take this opportunity of introducing him to the honour of your acquaintance; and make no doubt you will receive him as a gentleman, whom for his character and abilities I much esteem, and whose near neighbourhood, in any place where there had been room for us both, I should have regarded as an addition to my happiness. I am, &c."

On the subject of Akenside, let me enquire, whether any, or what, fragments of poetry were found after his decease? I have proof, though it has never been mentioned to the world, that he had made some progress in an *Epic poem*, the plan of which I know not; the title of it was TIMOLEON. This would, in my opinion, if completed, have been a greater accession to literature than *Pope's* intended BRUTUS. The bold and soaring genius, the unconfined and diffusive style, of Akenside, were surely better adapted for an *Epic poem* than the chastised judgement and monotonous melody of our great didactic

didactic and *elegiac* poet, Pope. It is perhaps worthy of remark, that two of our first-rate criticks, *Johnson* and *Warton*, have given such different opinions on the *lyrical* powers of Akenside. The author of the "Essay on the Life and Genius of Pope" speaks of the *odes* of Akenside as the works of a chaste ear and a glowing imagination; Johnson, who gives him sufficient praise for his *blank verse*, is of opinion, "that, whenever he lays his ill-fated hand upon his *harp*, his wonted powers forsake him."

But, unless I could add more to the stock of general information, perhaps I have troubled you too long.

Yours, &c. INDAGATOR.

Mr. URBAN, *Oct.* 1.

IN answer to the enquiry of your "Amicus" (vol. LXII. p. 17), upon the subject of shares of lottery-tickets, I will venture to say, though I never read a lottery act, "that the purchasers of them have *no* security but the ability and integrity of the office-keeper where they were sold, notwithstanding they are all stamped by the authority of Government; and that it is *his* business, and his alone, to pay the shares of prizes." As to "the use of Government stamping shares," I will inform your correspondent of one particular in which it is useful, namely, by preventing an office-keeper from dividing a ticket into more than four fourths, eight eighths, and sixteen sixteenths. But, were the Bank to refuse delivering the ticket to the proprietor "till he produced all the shares he had divided it into," as your correspondent supposes, a very great and serious inconvenience might thence arise to the office-keepers, as it might very possibly happen, that one or more of the fortunate shares might not be tendered to him till long after the time he had fixed for the payment of them, and he would therefore be obliged to advance the money out of his own pocket, not being able to receive it from the Bank for want of some of the shares. I admire your correspondent's loyalty in "not supposing that Government would countenance a deception;" but, not to mention the opening of offices all over England, inviting persons to register their qualifications to kill game, without enquiring whether they be possessed of any, I shall only say, that it is *a melancholy fact*, too notorious to be *refuted, that one lottery in these times does more mischief* than all the Proclamations for the suppression of irreligion and profaneness in the course of a century have done good.

You have given us a curious anecdote, LXII. 18, of a May-pole being erected in Drury-lane by a smith, who was father to the Dutchess of Albemarle. The May-pole I never remember having heard of; but I have in my possession Minutes of a Trial upon an Action of Trespass between William Sherwin, Plaintiff, and Sir Walter Clarges, Baronet, and others, Defendants, at the King's Bench Bar at Westminster, 15 Nov. 1700. The plaintiff, as heir and representative of Thomas Monk, esq. elder brother of George, Duke of Albemarle, claimed the manor of Sutton, in co. York, and other lands in Newton, Eaton Bridge, and Shipton, as heir at law to the said duke, against the defendant, devisee under the will of Duke Christopher, his only child, who died in 1688, S. P. Upon this trial some very curious particulars came out respecting the family of Anne, wife of George, created Duke of Albemarle. It appeared that she was daughter of John Clarges, a farrier, in the Savoy, and farrier to *Colonel Monk*. In 1632, she was married in the church of St. Laurence Pountney to Thomas Ratford, son of Thomas Ratford, late a farrier, servant to Prince Charles, and resident in the Mews. She had a daughter, who was born in 1634, and died in 1638. Her husband and she "lived at the Three Spanish Gipsies in the New Exchange, and sold wash-balls, powder, gloves, and such things, and she taught girls plain-work. About 1647, she, being a sempstress to *Col. Monk*, used to carry him linen." In 1648, her father and mother died. In 1649, she and her husband "fell out, and parted." But no certificate from any parish Register appears recting his burial. In 1652, she was married in the church of St. George, Southwark, to "General George Monk;" and, in the following year, was delivered of a son, Christopher (afterward the second and last Duke of Albemarle abovementioned), who "was suckled by Honour Mills, who sold apples, herbs, oisters, &c." One of the plaintiff's witnesses swore, that, "a little before the sickness, *Thomas Ratford* demanded and received of him the sum of twenty shillings; that his wife saw Ratford again after the sickness, and a second time after the Duke and Dutchess of Albemarle were dead."

dead." A woman ſwore, that ſhe ſaw him on "the day his wife (then called Dutcheſs of Albemarle) was put into her coffin, which was after the death of the Duke," her ſecond huſband, who died 3 Jan. 1669-70. And a third witneſs ſwore, that he ſaw Ratford about July 1660. In oppoſition to this evidence it was alleged, that "all along, during the lives of Duke George and Duke Chriſtopher, this matter was never queſtioned"—that the latter was univerſally received as only ſon of the former—and that "this matter had been thrice before tried at the bar of the King's Bench, and the defendant had had three verdicts." A witneſs ſwore, that he owed Ratford five or ſix pounds, which he had never demanded. And a man, who had "married a couſin of the Duke of Albemarle, *had been told by his wife*, that Ratford died *five or ſix years* before the Duke married." Lord Chief Juſtice Holt told the jury, "If you are certain that Duke Chriſtopher was born while Thomas Ratford was living, you muſt find for the plaintiff. If you believe he was born after Ratford was dead, or that nothing appears what became of him after Duke George married his wife, you muſt find for the defendant." A verdict was given for the defendant, who was only ſon to Sir Thomas Clarges, knt. brother to the illuſtrious dutcheſs in queſtion, was created a baronet October 30, 1674, and was anceſtor to the baronets of his name.

Yours, &c. E.

Mr. URBAN, *Sept.* 18.

ONE advantage which your widely-diffuſed Repoſitory holds out to the publick is, that it affords literary acquaintances an opportunity of taking each other by the button, and exchanging their opinions, from the moſt diſtant parts of the iſland, and even of the globe. I avail myſelf of this advantage in order to diſcuſs with your correſpondent *Leiceſtrenſis* (ſee p. 714) a queſtion, which appears to be of great concern to him, and which is not unintereſting to the publick.

In my opinion this gentleman calls in queſtion, upon very ſlight grounds, a fact which is admitted by the publick, and is well known to Dr. Geddes's friends, and to the Literati of Oxford in general, namely, that the late tranſlation of Greſſet's *Ververt*, and that of the *Bible*, a volume of which has juſt *appeared, are by the ſame hand.* His argument is ſimply this, that, whereas the tranſlator of the Bible is a Roman Catholic clergyman, the tranſlation of the Ververt, on the other hand, contains a pointed ſatire upon the doctrine of indulgences, praying for the dead, and other tenets of the Church of Rome; and this without any authority for ſo doing from the original poem. But, if this mode of reaſoning be admitted, it is plain we muſt equally deny that the different anſwers which have appeared to the encyclical letters of the ſuperiors of the Roman Catholic clergy, and which are all in the ſame ſtrain with the tranſlation of the Ververt; the *Norfolk Tale*, in which praying to ſaints is ridiculed, and clerical celibacy is *practically* condemned; the *Macaronic Ode*, in which the author acknowledges himſelf to have joined in the deliberations and votes of the Diſſenters; and many other works, which bear intrinſic, as well as extrinſic, evidence of the workmanſhip of the ſaid writer; are in fact to be aſcribed to the LL.D. of Aberdeen. I may add, that, though all the above-mentioned pieces have been publiſhed without a name, yet in one of them, namely, the Norfolk Tale, the author claims to himſelf the compoſition of the celebrated *Carmen Seculare*, which was publiſhed, and preſented to the French National Aſſembly, under the name of Dr. Geddes, and for which he is underſtood to have received the public mark of their thanks. Leiceſtrenſis will not fail to recollect that, in this very ode, amongſt other very ſingular ſentiments for a Roman Catholic clergyman to utter, he very humouroufly congratulates the clergy of France on the confiſcation of all eccleſiaſtical property, which had then taken place in their country. But, what puts this matter beyond all doubt, is the repeated public declaration of the Doctor himſelf, that he is no Roman Catholick; and the account which he has given of himſelf in a letter to you, Mr. Urban, vol. LIX. p. 417, in which he profeſſes himſelf to be "neither Proteſtant nor Catholick, but both between." In the mean time, I am well aſſured that he is not acknowledged as a brother by the Roman Catholicks, the heads of whom have publiſhed the ſevereſt cenſures againſt him; whilſt, if we may judge by his late reception at Oxford, he does not ſeem to meet with more countenance from the moſt reſpectable part of Proteſtants.

Should

Should Leiceſtrenſis aſk, why Dr. G. ſhould deny himſelf the honour of the ingenious compoſition under conſideration in caſe he has any title to it? I anſwer, that two ſeveral reaſons have been aſſigned for this. One is, that our tranſlator having repeatedly pledged himſelf to beſtow the greateſt and the moſt unrivalled application to the more than mortal work he has undertaken, there might be reaſon to fear, if his name were to appear to all the odes, tales, eſſays, ſpeeches, and other compoſitions of the ſame nature, in proſe and in verſe, that flow from his pen on every temporary ſubject, leſt the prejudiced or the ignorant part of the publick might imagine they could account for almoſt all the leiſure-time during which they loſe ſight of the Doctor. The other reaſon is, that probably our modern Jerom may ſuppoſe, that ſuch light compoſitions as thoſe abovementioned do not become the gravity of a tranſlator and reſtorer of the Sacred Text. Indeed, I think it very likely that the former reaſon may weigh with the Doctor. But no man of Oxford, who ſaw this merry gentleman mounted on the poles behind the Queen of the May this ſummer at Marſden fair, or who heard his ſubſequent declarations concerning his fondneſs for *innocent amuſement*, will ſuppoſe that the latter motive ever had the ſmalleſt influence over him.

I cannot diſmiſs this topick without ſaying one word upon the "Addreſs to the Publick concerning the new Tranſlation of the Bible" with which Dr. Geddes has juſt now favoured it; the profeſſed object of which is to do away thoſe prejudices againſt the author's ſuppoſed religious and political errors, which ſeem to militate againſt the general reception of his work. It is written with the uſual ſpirit of the Doctor; but, in my opinion, it betrays a want of judgement not rarely to be met with in men of quick apprehenſions. Our author may well urge that, if he were "as arch an heretick as ever dogmatized," or if his political creed were ever ſo obnoxious, he might ſtill be "capable of giving a good tranſlation of the Bible." For he ought, by this time, to know human-nature well enough to be convinced, that to attack the favourite opinions of mankind is not the way to draw money out of their pockets. *It may be that the Doctor's noble patron may be content* to deſcend from the elevated ſtation to which he was born, and to take his ſtation in ſociety according to his own individual talents and exertions; but moſt certainly the generality of our noble families will not be obliged to Dr. Geddes for teaching, that "hereditary nobility is a Gothic abſurd inſtitution," p. 18, any more than the churchmen will think themſelves indebted to him for maintaining that "church eſtabliſhments have been a continual ſource of evils both to Church and State," p. 21. On the other hand, the Doctor muſt be out of his wits to think of ſoothing the Roman Catholicks whilſt he rejects their judge of controverſies, *viz.* a living authority (p. 1), and maintains what they conſider as downright hereſy, namely, that "the Pope is not, by divine right, ſuperior to any other biſhop, nor any biſhop, by divine right, ſuperior to myſelf," he ſays, "who am only a ſimple undignified prieſt," p. 21." Nor can I think him a whit more wiſe, when, anxious for the public ſupport, he has the confidence to tell them, at the preſent hour, that their "high tide of fictitious loyalty, which bore every thing down before it, is ready to be ſwallowed up in the dark abyſs whence it iſſued," p. 17. This language is certainly ill calculated to ſerve the Doctor's deſign, except amongſt one, and that not a very biblical, claſs of modern Engliſhmen; and forces us to recollect, what we wiſh otherwiſe to forget, the glowing ſpirit, darting through the poverty and tameneſs of the verſe, with which, three years ago, our Caledonian Doctor of the Laws deſcribed the French Revolution as a ſecond golden age, and as the return of Juſtice upon earth; at the ſame time, warning all the kings and the tyrants of the univerſe to tremble at the ſight of what had been done in France, and calling upon Britons in particular to emulate the glorious example which the French had ſet them. I cannot reſiſt the temptation of quoting the verſes I refer to:

"Canto Saturni repetita regna,
Et Themia terris cano reſtitutam, et
Aurea ſæcla.

"Audeant omnes timeantque reges,
Totius terræ timeant tyrannı:
Palleat quicunque imitatur illos
Nomine quovis.

"Albion! ſed te potiore plauſu
Liberos Gallos decet æmulari.
Æmulans Gallos tibi gratularis,
Terra Britanna."

Fig. 1. RIGBOLT HOUSE, LINCOLNSHIRE.

Fig. 2. Four Panneels of the old Bedstead at Rigbolt. p. 889.

Fig. 5. p. 897.

Fig. 3. p. 889.

Fig. 4. *p. 886.*

For my part, Mr. Urban, who, like most other people, affect to be superior to vulgar prejudices, I shall enter upon the Doctor's translation without any prepossession, if he can but satisfy my mind as to one point, which, I think, is of essential consequence in a translation of the Sacred Text, namely, that he holds this text to be inspired, and that he considers *Paul of Tarsus* to be something more than *a very extraordinary man*. For, I own that the very free manner in which the Doctor is known frequently to express himself on this subject, his representing the history of the creation as the mythology of the Hebrew people, and his profession to treat the Sacred Text with as little ceremony as he would do the text of Homer, Virgil, Milton, or Shakspear, actually breeds in my mind a jealousy, which will not permit me to trust the translator any farther than I can see him. Yours, &c. J. M.

Mr. URBAN, *Lincolnshire, June* 29.

I SEND you a sketch of some carved work upon the pannels of old oak wainscot belonging formerly to a bed at *Crosby-hall*, and noticed by the editor of the new Britannia, vol. II. p. 241:

"In this house, Katharine, mother of Henry VIII. was once entertained. The bed whereon she lay was removed to a farm-house by the fen-side, called *Wrigholt* (*see plate III. fig.* 1), where Dr. Stukeley saw it. It was very old-fashioned, made of oak, with pannels of old emboss work."

What remains of this bed is yet at Wrigholt, or Rigbolt, a farm belonging to the Duke of Ancaster, situated in a very obscure place by the side of Gosberton fen. There are thirty-six pannels left of it, with carved work upon them nearly similar to the specimen here sent (*fig.* 2), which contains four. They are 18 inches by 9, except one, with the arms of *France and England quarterly*. Mrs. Cape, the present tenant, remembers it when complete (about forty years since), and describes it to have been very large, shut up on all sides with wainscot, and two holes left at the bottom end, each big enough to admit a grown person.

The old part of the house is built of stone, and some of the windows have stone mullions arched over. The walls near four feet thick. Upon the walls, in the room where I saw the bedstead, are some paintings, but so whitewashed over that it is impossible to form any idea of the subject. The people in the neighbourhood say it was once a monastery, and the old part now remaining was the chapel. In Saxton's map of this county, affixed to Holland's edition of Camden, this place is spelt *Wrightbold*.

I also send a sketch of a copper coin (*fig.* 5) of the Emperor *Diocletian*, found, with several more, near Roushy, by Sleaford. They were discovered near the surface on a dry bank by some shepherd-boys at play. It is different from any noticed in *Speed*. C.

Speech before the Right Rev. Father in God, JOHN, *Lord Bishop of* Lichfield *and* Coventry, *at his Visitation, September* 11, 1662, *by* WILLIAM BULLOCK, *Esq. and Captain of the Trained Foot of* Scarsdale, *Co.* Derby.

"Jam minus fasti excidere bella,
Jam prophanatis mole pulsa terris,
Ibo felix ex pax nitidis revisit,
Arma quadrigis."
CASIMIR, Lyric Ode 1.

The Bishop came on four bay horses.

AND if the menaces of war be ceased, why should not the danger of their return be banished too? If peace and piety be restored to our island, why should we not use our utmost endeavours to bound them within it still, even to the clipping of their wings (as it is said the Romans did by victory), to keep them from flying from us, at least by clipping the wings of those, or sending them flying out of our island, who would reingarboyle our peace, or ununiform our piety. For, most reverend Præsul, that late combustion, whereby these three kingdoms were but one great bonfire, hath yet many embers left, and there wants neither bellows nor fuel (neither *follis* nor follies); there are priests enough who are nothing but wind fit to blow up new lights, and silly people, dry as tinder, ready to catch fire, inflame, and consume the nation of a second cinder-heap. But let your ecclesiastical power, my lord of the clergy, stop their airophyse; and, if they shall still be blowing and venting wind, there will not be wanting either a civil magistrate to tie a string about the bladder's neck, or a military officer to slit the bagpipes and spoil the blast, forcing this wind another way:

——— nam quis
Temperet a risu?

Who

Who can forbear when that king-reſiſting doctrine, which firſt conventicled in corners, thus by degrees, *ſenſim non ſenſu*, aſcended the pulpit, until about five Oulſars ago, *in aperto campo*, throughout England and Scotland, diſplayed its colours in the Heſteyan enſigns and the Smectymnian paper banners, thus marching to Weſtminſter did ſit and vote in that diſgraceful parliament wherein a Pim and a Kim*, more Phaëton-like than Phœbus, nay, againſt the commands and demands of Phœbus, drove the chariot-wheels of Lords and Commons, till, by the Edgehill fire (*nam cinis æquat omnes*), we learned the leſſon to unlearn all ſtate diſtinctions between King, Lords, and Commons; and for the churches hierarchy, God being firſt diſhonoured when his biſhops were made unhonourable, next muſt enſue the putting the heads of colleges under deck, by which fact, I dare aver, they plucked out the right eye of learning in our nation; then covering up the elevated hollow with a ſheep-ſkin hypocritical plaſter of Calvin's maſtick, rheam'd on by the thumbs of the mixed aſſembly; they wiped the face of the whole academy with that diſhclout of divinity the Covenant†, which, forſooth, muſt be ſo univerſally taken, that *a Columella uſque ad Mediaſtinum*, for ſmiting the noſe of the Speaker of the Houſe of Peers *pro tempore*, it muſt gather up the ſnot of the whole kingdom, even to the kitchen-boy of a lay elder.

Thus were the people cuckolded of their allegiance by a ram-headed general, and milked of their treaſures by the public deceit of the public faith, that ſtrapping baſtard brat of the legiſlative whore, while the legitimate ſon of the king and the laws of the land muſt be found again beaten, baniſhed, and undone, arraigned and executed; and that either by public aſſizes or committees, or republic courts of juſtice, from whence neither the goods nor blood of king and nobles (I may add, and plebeian too) could eſcape the diſpoſition of the ſequeſtring ape, or the piercing knives of Haberdaſhers hall. By the firſt‡ and worſt of theſe fell that ſtately Prince, who died honourable, though upon the ignominious ſcaffold, who for perſonal ſtrength and ſymmetry, for external courteſie, and innate clemency, for the juſt offices of a huſband, father, maſter, and king, to wife, children, ſervants, and ſubjects, for his ſcience in the liberal arts, his practice of the moral virtues, for his exact obſervance of the laws of the land, and unparalleled ſeverity of himſelf, that rather would pay too little than play his conſcience. Beſides, his piety towards God, both frequent and fervent, lived and died an example ſo immutable, that, though we have a king adorned with all the pearls of price fit to bedeck a throne, yet I hope to obtain his pardon while I unfold my conſcience, which is, that, let him exerciſe all thoſe virtues to the very height of Graces, he can no otherwiſe be but King Charles the Second to ſuch a father.

And that I am as ſure as he is, I am confident not prince ever did, or ever ſhall, come near him by many furlongs; witneſs the Act of Oblivion, that ſtupendous bulk of indemnity, for the iſſuing out of which he even provoked that parliament wherein there were many ſinners for no ſmall crimes, to the penning their own pardon. For, though that prodigious ſcene was acted [the murder of my ſovereign], a deed engendering ſuch amazement that, beyond the virtue of Meduſa's head, Thunder and Lightning! the very meditation thereof charcoals my ſappy body into carcaſs, and I ſtand an aſtoniſhed ſtatue.

And, although preſently after his Majeſty appeared portrayed abroad, *clarior e tenebris*, in that moſt illuſtrious book of his ſolitudes, where his intenſe looking for Heaven aſcertains us of his crown of glory there, wherein is that wonderful prayer of mercy, repent be their impunity; when, I ſay, ſuch a legacy was bequeathed, and that to ſuch enemies, could fleſh and blood imagine that ever any men ſhould have executed the teſtator's will? But, behold, admire, and tremble, in the admiration! Our moſt gracious ſovereign, as if he had taken letters of adminiſtration from his father's hand in heaven, hath ſatisfied his father's legacy, and, over and above both, found aſſets enough of his own to pay (*id eſt*, to pardon) the injuries of his own 12 years baniſhment, wherein he had exceeded his being God's deputy, and gone beyond divine benignity (I intend

* A Kimbolton, meaning Lord Maundeville, of Kent.

† The Covenant, why diſhclout? becauſe any one that took it might wring it any way *he pleaſed, and ſqueeze out* nothing but *ſwillings.*

‡ *Court of juſtice.*

intend no blaſphemy in it), he hath (when God's juſtice will not permit God's mercy to do ſo much) pardoned unrelenting ſinners, and is foully belied if not preferred them too. And now his father rejoyceth that he enjoyed his wiſhes, here *Charles le grand* is *Charles le bon*; why, I ſay, after all theſe miſeries, nay, after all theſe mercies too, the Skewbol clergy are ſtill employed, or rather employing themſelves, ſilenced miniſters uſurping the pulpit, and unlicenced preachers ſeducing whole families upon the old ſcore too. *Quis temperet, &c.* Hence ſuch blaſpheming, calumniating, reviling, nay venting, even by tumults, of our Common Prayer Book, the Public Confeſſion wherein (like canon and muſquet-ſhot) in two well-ordered battalias, forcing even Heaven's gates with violence, and make a battery the bigger when it comes from broken hearts. Poor innocent, and therefore ſuffering, book, which muſt be burnt by the Papiſts for being Schiſmatical, and torn by the Schiſmatics for being Popiſh!

Hence ſuch belching againſt Epiſcopacy, whoſe antiquity is coeval, hath ever run parallel with the profeſſion of Chriſt, whoſe dignity all the foregoing ages, and the ſages of thoſe ages, either confirmed, accepted of, or conformed unto: yet muſt our ſottiſh Scottiſh divines make it the maſterpiece of their national religion to extirpate that government which firſt brought religion into our nation; nay, to abjure them as Anti-chriſtian who firſt introduced Chriſtianity; for, if biſhops be Antichriſtian, then Antichriſt hath ruled in God's church theſe 1600 years, which is the gamut of flat impiety tuned to the *Ela* of higheſt blaſphemy. Yet, if the government may not be changed, what ſtraining is there even to ſpewing! A moderator, a ſuperintendant, nay, an independant, rather than a biſhop; and truly, my Lord, chattering Fame (which, magpie-like, underſtands not what it prattles) made our ears to glow; that one of that conſtitution, a liſping, mutinous Ephramite, ſhould have been Tiphys of this ſea, who, in all probability, would have proved to this dioceſe, what he hath been elſewhere, Calamy—ty.

But, bleſſed be God! and our king, who have given us a ſhepherd whoſe ſheephook is a croſier, the ore of whoſe ſoul was digged *from the mine of Heaven, and, being ſmelted in the furnace* of tryal, hath run pure metal, received the ſtamp of orthodoxy, and ſo ſhall paſs ſterling to all eternity: one who hath whipt Loyola into loyalty, and kept St. Andrew's in Holborn (whilſt you could be kept in St. Andrew's in Holborn) in eccleſiaſtical obedience, and is able to preach and diſpute St. Andrew's in Scotland into conformity: one who, being a man after God's own heart, hath lived to the years wherein the man after God's own heart inſtalls perfection. And may you, my Lord, live on, Levi like, the longeſt of your brethren. You have, my Lord, if lying Fame tell any truth, for theſe 70 years breathed the public air. And though Eccleſiaſt caſtle be pulled down, and the trees pulled up, yet the ground is left, there is earth. And, being a biſhop in your own ſea too, you cannot well want water. What now remains, my Lord, is to make you completely elemented; but that poor military munuſcula, the ſoldiers, ſacrifice their Preſent*—tation of their 4th. Soldiers, give fire.

[Here they fired, and cried, God ſave the king and the biſhop!]

Mr. URBAN, *Oct.* 1.

I SEND you a new tranſlation of that part of the book of Job which gives an excellent deſcription of an Arabian war-horſe (as many are not ſatisfied with the preſent Engliſh rendering as in the Bible), which you may inſert if you think it deſerving a place in your uſeful miſcellany. D. G.

Job, xxxix, 19, &c.

"What! haſt thou given ſtrength to the horſe?
And adorned his neck with a waving mane?
What! canſt thou make him bound as a locuſt?
The vehemence of his ſnorting is terrible.
He paweth in the valley, and exulteth with vigour;
And goeth forward to meet the armed men.
He laugheth at fear, and is not diſmayed;
Neither turneth he back from the edge of the ſword.
Againſt him may ſhake the arrows,
The head of the ſpear†, and the javelin.
With agility and ſwiftneſs he ſwallows the ground;
And believeth not, that is the ſound of the trumpet.

---

* Here they preſented.

† *The head of the ſpear.* Why ſhould the expreſſion in our Bible be altered here? Our tranſlators render it "the GLITTERING *ſword*," not without reaſon; the original verb לטש ſignifies to glitter, and is applicable to any bright weapon. EDIT. Wilna

When the trumpet ſounds amain, he ſays,
ahah! ahah!
Then perceives at a diſtance the battle,
The voice of captains, and the noiſe of ſoldiers."

Notes Explanatory.

A waving mane. The word רַעְמָה here denotes the *mane* of a horſe *waving* and *ſhaking* in the wind. See Bochart, vol II. p. 112, &c. and Parkhurſt's Lexicon on the word. As the mane of a horſe adds great beauty and ſtatelineſs to him, the Greek and Latin poets take notice of it. Homer ſays, Il. vi. 509, 10,

——ὑψὲ δὲ πᾶρ' ἴχνια, ἀμφὶ δὲ χαῖται
Ὦμοι ἀίσσονται.

He holds up his head on high, and the hair flows round his ſhoulders; or, as Pope ſays, [flies.

His mane diſhevell'd o'er his ſhoulders

And Virgil, Æn xi. 496-7,

——arrectiſque fremit ceruicibus altè
Luxurians, ludumque jubæ, per colla per armos.

And, rearing up his breaſt on high, neighs with wanton pride, and his waving mane plays on his neck and ſhoulders. And in Georg. iii 80, [armo.

Denſa juba, et dextro jactata recumbit in

Thick is his mane, and waving reſts on his right ſhoulder; and alſo Æn. xi. 86.

Bound as a locuſt. See Bochart, vol. II, p. 121, concerning the bounding or leaping of the locuſt, and Mr. Scott's note on the text.

The vehemence of his ſnorting; or *the vehement loud noiſe of his ſnorting.*

Virgil ſays, Æn. vii. 281,

——Spumantes naribus igneis.

From their noſtrils ſnorting fire.

And Æn. xi. 910,

——Flatuſque audivit equorum.

And heard the ſnorting of the ſteeds.

From the edge of the ſword. מִפְּנֵי from the ſides or edges. Virgil ſays, Æn. vii. 526,

Sed ferro ancipiti decernunt,

But with two-edged ſteel they encounter.

May ſhake; or *dart*, תִּרְנָה may vibrate as an arrow or ſpear. Virgil ſays, Æn. ix. 606,

——Et ſpicula tendere cornu.

And dart the arrow from the horned bow.

And Æn. x. 552-3.

——Ille haſtam reducta.

He darting a ſpear. See alſo Æn. x. 339, 562, and 782. And Æn. x. 585,

——jaculum nam torquet in hoſtes;

For againſt his foe his javelin he hurls. So that the original word may be rendered, *ſhake, dart, or hurl*, or brandiſh.

The arrows. The Hebrew word אַשְׁפָּה denotes a quiver full of arrows.

And the javelin. The word כִּידוֹן denotes a kind of ſhort ſpear, or javelin, and not a ſhield.

With agility and ſwiftneſs. The words בְּרַעַשׁ וְרֹגֶז both ſignify motion. The firſt ſtrictly denotes a vibratory or bounding motion in a place, and the latter a ſhifting from it. See Parkhurſt's Lexicon on the word; and ſee Virgil's noble deſcription of a war-horſe when he has heard the ſound of arms, Georg. iii. 83-5;

——Tum, ſi qua ſonum procul arma dedere,
Stare loco neſcit, micat auribus, et tremit artus, [nem; &c.
Colle&tumque premens volvit ſub naribus ig-

Then, if he hear the diſtant ſound of arms, he knows not to ſtand his ground, he pricks up his ears, trembles in every joint, and, ſnorting, rolls the collected fire under his noſtrils: [thick is his mane, and, waving, reſts on his right ſhoulder; a double ſpiral bone runs down between his loins; his hoof ſcoops up the ground, and deep reſounds with its ſolid horn.]

Sic curſum in medios rapidus dedit.

Æn. x. 87. Thus with rapid ſpeed he drove into the midſt.

——tremit æquore toto
Inſultans ſonipes, & preſſis pugnat habenis,
Huc obverſus & huc; &c.

The prancing courſer neighs aloud all over the plain, and curvets on the ſtraight-borne reins, this way and that way wheeling about; Æn. xi. 599—601; and ſee alſo ver. 607, 8. 9, 10, and 13. So that the firſt of theſe words ſignifies the ſtate of a horſe when he is kept back by his rider; he prances, and rears with fury and eagerneſs to get on; and the latter, when he is permitted to go, he wheels about, ruſhes forwards, trembling with madneſs and anger.

And ſwallows the ground. The word בְּלַע ſignifies to ſwallow, ſup up, as one does meat or drink; but here it means that the horſe, in fancy, and by his celerity, ſwallows up the ground, or the ſpace between him and the enemy; and when he is come near he can hardly believe it for joy. This expreſſion contains a very bold figure; yet Thomſon, in his "Autumn," ver. 485, has applied the ſame to hunters;

——And o'er the lawn
In fancy ſwallowing the ſpace between
Pour all your ſpeed.

And Scott ſays,

The ground he ſwallows in his furious heat,
His eager heels the diſtant champaign beat.

When the trumpet ſounds. The word דַּי ſignifies enough, ſufficiency, and plenty, and is ſpoken either of quantity or capacity; it here means when the trumpet ſounds full, or loud, or long enough to give notice for the battle to begin; according to Virgil, Æn. ix. 503—4;

At tuba terribilem sonitum procul aere ca-
Increpuit. [noro

Meanwhile the trumpet sounds from afar, with its shrill-sounding brass rattled the dreadful din of war; follows loud acclaim, and Heaven echoes back the sound.

Then perceives. The word יריח signifies to inspire in smelling, breathe in, or snuff; but here it means to perceive either by the smelling, hearing, or seeing.

The voice of captains, and the noise of soldiers. The word רעם signifies the command, advice, or exhortation, of officers or commanders to their soldiers, before they begin battle, or in the beginning of it; either encouraging them to fight, or how to fight; according to Virgil, Æn. ix. 127,

Ultro animos tollit dictis;

He briskly raises their spirits with his words.

Nunc prece, nunc dictis, virtutem accendit amaris;

Now with entreaty, now with bitter expostulation, he kindles their valour. Æn. x. 368; and see lib. ix. 781, 788-9;

Talibus accensi firmantur, & agmine denso
Consistunt.

Fired by these words, they are fortified with courage, and in a close body stand firm; and the other word ותרועה denotes the shout or loud noise of an army beginning to fight. According to Virgil's account; Æn. ix. 54-5, and 566-7;

Clamore excipiunt socii, fremituque sequun-
Horrisono; [tur

With shouts his friends second the motion, and follow with dreadful blustering din.

———Undique clamor
Tollitur.

The shout from ever quarter rises.

See also Æn. xii. 266.

Mr URBAN, *Oct.* 7.

IN answer to your correspondent's enquiries, p 803, as to the appointment of Mr. Bruce as historiographer to the East India Company, I can only assure you, that Mr. Orme has not vacated the office by death; that gentleman is now living, in a very infirm state of health, at a pleasant village westward of London.

H's demand, respecting the etymology of *shrub*, p. 843, is not easily answered. There certainly is nothing *vegetable* in the composition of that delicious poison, unless the orange-juice be so called. Query, whether the word *sirop*, which is the appellation always used for the liquor in France, may not help us to the derivation? Or, if we chuse to trace it to a greater distance, may we not, very unexpectedly, find it among the *Moriscoes*? Dr. Shaw mentions a very beautiful rill in Barbary, which is received into a large bason, called SHRUB *we krub*—"DRINK and away;" there being great danger of meeting there with rogues and assassins.

"He *sleeps* like a TOP." Thus we say in familiar language of a person completely under the influence of Morpheus; and we imagine the simile taken from the momentary pause of a peg-top, or humming-top, when its rotatory motion is at the height. No such thing, Mr. Urban. The word top is Italian. *Topo*, in that language, signifies a mouse; it is the generic name, and applied indiscriminately to the common mouse, field mouse, and *dormouse*; from which the Italian proverb, *Ei dorme come un* TOPO, is derived—*Anglicè*, He sleeps like a *top*.

The following character of Arnaud, drawn by Voltaire, may perhaps serve as a commentary on the text, that there is nothing new under the sun.

"Arnaud, a controversial writer, ambitious to be the head of a party, published no less than a hundred and four volumes, of which there is hardly one that can be ranked amongst classical books. All his works were in high vogue in his own time from the reputation of the author, and that eagerness for disputes then so prevalent. People, however, grew more cool by degrees; and these books are now entirely forgotten. Of all his writings none is now regarded but those upon reasoning; such as his Treatise upon Geometry, his Rational Grammar, and his Logic; all which subjects he very much studied. No man had ever perhaps a greater turn for philosophical enquiries; but his philosophy was vitiated by that party-spirit which hurried him away, and which for sixty years involved a genius, formed to enlighten mankind, in scholastic disputes, and all those evils so strongly connected with obstinacy of opinion."

Yours, &c. E. E. A.

Mr. URBAN, *Oct.* 8.

THOUGH the following traits were applied in 1744, it is presumed they are so far really national, as to be by no means inapplicable to the present times. They first appeared in a pamphlet, published on the continent, intituled, "The remarkable Life, Death, and Character, of French Reputation;" and were thus introduced: "Causæ non causæ;" that is, the false pretences of France formerly made use of against Germany, as well as of the present unjust war carried on against the allies, represented in several devices, with their counterparts; the

the mottos principally borrowed from the verſes of Virgil.

I. Religionis amor—magis at regionis amore.
II. Imperii leges—legionibus imperitare.
III. Publica libertas—peregrini hoc nomine nobis Servitium imponunt.
IV. Patriæ tutela ſaluſque—hic labor externæ gentis.
V. Miſeris ſuccurrere—reddantur miſeri.
VI. Cunctorum jura tueri—ut cunctos perdant.
VII. Afflictis rebus addeſſe—ut nova regna parent.
VIII. Adſumus auxilio—non defenſoribus iſtis, Tempus eget.
IX. Suſpecta potentia gentis Auſtriacæ—ſed veſtra magis.
X. Sic viſum fatis—contraria fata repono.
XI. Non hæc ſine numine divum—te faciunt, Fortuna, deam!
XII. Sub clypeo—in noſtros fabricata eſt, machina muros.

Yours, &c. W. H. R.

Mr. URBAN, *Oct.* 8.

YOUR coreſpondent, J. H. p. 800, will find his quotation almoſt *verbatim* in Goldſmith's play of "The Good-natured Man." It is ſpoken by Croaker in the firſt ſcene between him and Honeywood. The words are theſe:

"Life at the greateſt and beſt is but a froward child, that muſt be humoured and coaxed a little till it falls aſleep, and then all the care is over."

The thought and expreſſion are ſo unuſually ſimilar, that I cannot but attribute them to the ſame perſon, and agree with you in thinking Dr. Goldſmith the author of the hiſtory. In Sir William Temple's "Heads deſigned for an Eſſay upon the different Conditions of Life and Fortune," is the following ſentence, which is probably the true parent of both the other paſſages:

"After all, life is but a trifle, that ſhould be played with till we loſe it, and then it is not worth regretting."

On this ſuppoſition, Sir Wm. Temple muſt be the "*noble anceſtor*" with whom Dr. Goldſmith claims relationſhip in his fictitious character of a nobleman. Of Temple's deſcendants I know no more than that he married Dorothy, daughter of Sir Peter Oſborne, Governor of Jerſey for King Charles the Firſt, by whom he had a numerous iſſue, and yet but one daughter who ſurvived him.

Yours, &c. GLEVENSIS.

Mr. URBAN, *Ilford, Oct.* 14.

A *Conſtant Reader*, p. 792, is very *right in obſerving*, that the celebrated Fairlop Oak has eſcaped the notice both of Camden and his Continuator. But he will find a very good account of it in a ſmall pocket volume, intituled, "Ambulator; or, a Tour Twenty-five Miles round London," printed for Bew in Pater-noſter Row. The edition in which it is inſerted (for, I find it is not in my old edition) is the *ſixth*, publiſhed about a month ago.

Yours, &c. H. H.

Mr. URBAN, *Sept.* 13.

WITH equal deference to the members of the Humane Society, I would preſume to add to the hint of your correſpondent Q. (p. 709) another, as to the eligibility of a more general diſtribution of their rules for producing reſuſcitation.

Not long ſince, being in a large company upon a public occaſion, in a remote part of the North of England, a perſon coming into the room ſaid a child had been drowned that day under the ſpout of a pump; and, upon enquiry, I found the immerſion had been for only a very few minutes; but too much time had then elapſed, after the body had been taken from the water, to give the leaſt proſpect of ſucceſs to the efforts I ſhould otherwiſe certainly have made towards a recovery of life, from ſuch recollection as I had of the methods preſcribed in thoſe caſes; and I found that no idea of the ſort had been entertained by any perſon in the village where the accident happened (which is a conſiderable one), and that, of the company I was in (which conſiſted chiefly of reſpectable farmers and yeomanry), very few had ever heard of the Humane Society, or of its very excellent directions which I allude to.

I am therefore diſpoſed to think, that it would not be unworthy the attention of this ROYAL SOCIETY, if they were to ſupply the miniſter of each pariſh and chapelry (at leaſt in the more remote parts of the kingdom) with one or more copies of thoſe directions, requeſting him, in the firſt place, to publiſh them in his church, and afterwards to place them ſo as to lie eaſy of acceſs in caſe of their being wanted. W. W.

TWO MONTHS TOUR IN SCOTLAND.

(Continued from p. 810.)

THE aſpiring ſummit of Beneviſh began now to attract our eyes, perpetually crowned with ſnow, and generally veiled in clouds. To-day, however,

ever, it was entirely clear; and, though ſtill at the diſtance of ſeveral miles, ſeemed, from its vaſt height (riſing nearly fifteen hundred yards in perpendicular elevation above the level of the ſea) to be already near at hand.

In advancing towards it we paſſed through a ſort of village conſiſting of a few miſerable hovels, before which a pretty large groupe of children were baſking in the ſunſhine on the ground, incruſted almoſt with diſeaſe and dirt, and nearly in a ſtate of nature; whilſt their parents, who came out to gaze, were ſcarcely cleaner or more decently apparelled: yet the poor ſouls ſtill retained a ſenſe of pleaſure; and their eyes gliſtened with it as their offspring ſcrambled for the few pieces which were thrown amongſt them. Whether the penury and wretchedneſs, which, as it were perſonified, ſat brooding here, ought to be attributed to the barrenneſs of the ſoil, the rigour of the climate, the auſterity of the land-owners, the indolence of the inhabitants, or to all theſe cauſes in conjunction, I cannot undertake to decide; but no where, ſurely, were they ever more obtruſively or affectingly apparent.

At the foot of Beneviſh we at length perceived Fort William, the laſt of the fortreſſes in theſe regions, and built, in a triangular form, upon an inlet of the Weſtern ocean as Fort George is upon an inlet of the Eaſtern.

The officers on this ſtation, who were walking, or otherwiſe amuſing themſelves, on the road towards the ſide whence we came, perceiving that travellers were approaching, advanced in a body to receive us; and, with a civility too neceſſary to us, as well as too agreeable to be withſtood, inſiſted upon entertaining us in the fort. The men were ordered out, and the band played for our amuſement; and, whilſt ſupper was preparing, we were conducted to the garden belonging to the fort, which afforded the beſt proof poſſible of what induſtry may effect even againſt circumſtances the moſt diſcouraging. That we had fared both coarſely and ſcantily for the laſt two days might give, perhaps, an additional reliſh to our entertainment here; but there was no need of contraſt to heighten the ſatisfaction which my two companions felt in meeting, each of them, with an old ſchoolfellow in a ſituation ſo unlikely and remote. Should this recital have the fortune to meet the eye, or revive the recollection, of any gentleman of that polite and hoſpitable corps, it is hoped he will be perfectly aſſured, that our afternoon and evening at Fort William were amongſt the pleaſanteſt we have ever paſſed on either ſide the Tweed.

The fort is ſomewhat more reſpectable than Fort Auguſtus, but much leſs ſo than Fort George; it ſeems, however, to be adequate to all the purpoſes for which it is kept up, having been of ſufficient ſtrength to withſtand the attacks made upon it both in the years fifteen and forty-ſix.

The vale, extending hence to Inverneſs, though ſixty miles in length, is perfectly ſtraight, whilſt three-fourths of it, at leaſt, are occupied by lochs, or rivers; it would therefore be a matter neither of

——— —— expence unſumm'd,
Nor ſcience doating, MASON.

ſhould it be thought uſeful to the country, to open an intercourſe through this channel betwixt the Eaſtern and Weſtern ſeas, ſo great a portion of the work having already been performed by Nature.

In coming hither from Loch-lochy, on whoſe beautiful border we had made a ſort of dinner on a ſmall bowl of goat's milk and three eggs, divided amongſt ourſelves and ſervants, we paſſed firſt over a mean bridge, and next a bold one of three arches, thrown acroſs the Spean by General Wade, under whoſe eye and direction the admirable roads in theſe parts were formed. After a while, the way runs along the bank of the river Lochy, the outlet of the loch abovementioned, by which it empties itſelf into that arm of the Weſtern Ocean on which Fort William is erected; on whoſe hither ſhore ſtands Inverlochy caſtle, a ruin of conſiderable extent, conſiſting of four towers, but of an appearance much leſs grand than gloomy.

A ſmall circular loch in this neighbourhood, encompaſſing a low and level iſland, confers the name of Lochaber upon all this diſtrict, which, in the eleventh century, was the domain of Banquo; of whoſe poſterity it had been foretold that they ſhould reign in Scotland. Macbeth, at the expence of every virtue, having obtained the regal power, ſought to fruſtrate this prediction by cutting off both Banquo and his only ſon. Againſt the father he ſucceeded,

ceeded, in the manner nearly that our immortal Poet repreſents; but Fleance, having eſcaped the ſnare, and flying into North Wales, found there an aſylum in the family of Griffith ap Llewellin; and, marrying with the daughter of that prince, his ſon Walter went afterwards to Scotland, where, gaining an eſtabliſhment, chiefly by his integrity of conduct, he became the founder of the family of Stuart, in which the antient prophecy was finally fulfilled, and out of which aroſe that luckleſs line of princes, who ſeem to have inherited the evil deſtiny of their forefather Banquo without the better fortunes of his ſon.

The ſcenery and circumſtances of that *chef-d'œuvre* of dramatic genius, the tragedy of Macbeth, having occaſionally been referred to, it was preſumed that this epitome of the future fates of Banquo's progeny might be gratifying to ſome readers, and, for the ſake of at leaſt its elegant and claſſical original*, be acquitted of impertinence by all.

(To be continued.)

Mr. URBAN, *Sept.* 17.

CURIOSITY led me a few days ſince to the cloiſters of Weſtminſter abbey, with a view of examining the little memorial placed there to that admirable artiſt Mr. Woollett.

It is near the door which leads from the nave of the church into the cloiſters. A good buſt, as large as the life, and like all the pictures I have ſeen of him, forms the top of the monument.

There are two inſcriptions; the one,

"WILLIAM WOOLLETT.
born Aug. XXII. MDCCXXXV.
died May XXII, MDCCLXXXV."

The other:

"The Genius of Engraving
handing down to poſterity
the works of Painting, Sculpture,
and Architecture,
whilſt Fame is diſtributing them
over the four quarters
of the globe."

The above is deſcriptive of a bas-relief where Woollett is placed at work, ſurrounded by Painting, Sculpture, &c. It muſt gratify the admirers of fine engraving that this attention has been paid to the memory of him who has afforded them ſo much delight.

In walking round the cloiſters, the following ſingular epitaph attracted my attention. I never met with it in print, though perhaps it may have been publiſhed:

"With diligence and truſt moſt exemplary
Did WILLIAM LAWRENCE ſerve a prebendary,
And for his paines now paſt, before not loſt,
Gain'd this remembrance at his maſter's coſt.
O! read thoſe lines againe, you ſeldom find
A ſervant faithful, and a maſter kind.
Short-hand he wrot, his flowre in prime did fade,
And haſty death ſhort-hand of him hath made.
Well coveth he my'ners, and well-meſvr'd land,
Thus doth he now that grovnde whereon you ſtand,
Wherein he lies ſo geometricale.
Art maketh ſome, but thvs will Natvre all.
Obiit Decembr. 28, 1621,
Ætatis ſuæ 29."

Your correſpondent P. P. p. 817, ſays, the bas-relief at Stepney "is more like the Salutation than any thing elſe." This is pretty poſitive, Mr. Urban; yet I cannot but think your Editor is nearer right in his conjecture, leaving my ſurmiſes out of the queſtion. I would aſk P. P. where the *angelic* attributes are to be found? where the wings, the light drapery, &c. &c.? Beſides, if this figure of the Virgin had; as I ſuppoſe probable, an infant on the knee, the Salutation would be rather ill-timed. Would it not have been for the credit of P. P's future obſervations if he had not ſaid, "I never heard that St. John (the Baptiſt muſt be meant here) was repreſented naked, though often in a garment of hair." Now, Mr. Urban, that this gentleman's aſſertion may not remain in full force againſt me, permit me to cite one teſtimony in ſupport of St. John (the *Baptiſt* I mean) ſometimes being repreſented naked. Guercino, whoſe authority is at leaſt *reſpectable*, has painted him ſeated on a bank in a contemplative poſture, with the little croſs in his left hand, the label held looſely acroſs his knees. He is totally naked; a mantle ſpread under him is all the drapery introduced. This inſtance is ſufficient to convince your readers, I did not advance what I could not ſupport.

P. P's "garment of hair" muſt not be miſtaken for the hair ſhirt worn by ſome pious Chriſtians to mortify the fleſh. Poor innocent St. John's was ſimply the ſkin of a camel, the ſoft hair next the body. Titian has repreſented him thus.

Indulge me a little longer, Mr. Urban, juſt to deſcribe two Salutations,

---

* *See Buchanan's Hiſt. Scot. lib. VII.*

or Annunciations, by way of ſhewing how differently the ſubject is ſometimes treated from that at Stepney.

Carlo Marati ſhews the Virgin at her meditations, a book before her; the angel points one hand to heaven, the other holds the lily.

A fine old print, now before me, with the following below it:

"Opus quod in æde Virginis Deiparæ annunciatæ collegii Romani Societatis Jesv Federicus Zuccarus S. Angeli in vado ad ripas Mitauri perfecit æneis tabellis expreſſum. Ampliſſimo Patri ac Domino D. Antonio Perronotto S.R.E. Preſb. Card. Granvelano Archiepiſcopo Mechlinienſi Neapoliſq. Proregi—Cornelio Cort ſc. 1571. Antonius Lafreri dicavit Romæ A. D. M.D.LXXI."

repreſents God the Father ſeated in glory, his right-arm extended, a globe in the left-hand; the Holy Ghoſt hovers below; a vaſt aſſemblage of angels and cherubim, ſome attentive to the Annunciation, others joining in ſongs of praiſe, ſurround the Deity, while, through an opening in the cloud, the glory of God deſcends, and lights the lower compartment of the picture, where Mary kneels before an opened book, attentively reading, the left-hand on her breaſt, the right ſpread; an angel kneeling points to the Deity, his left-hand contains a lily; behind the Virgin ſit Moſes, David, and Iſaiah; Moſes holds a tablet, on which is,

"Prophetam de gente tua, et de fratribus tuis ſicut me, ſuſcitabit tibi Dominus Deus tuus." Deuter. xviii.

David, playing on the harp, has a tablet near him inſcribed,

"De fructu ventris tui ponam ſuper ſedem tuam." Pſal. cxxxi.

Iſaiah points to the Virgin; his tablet,

"Ecce virgo concipiet et pariet filium," Iſa. vii.

On the other ſide are Solomon and two of the prophets; Solomon points to

"Veniat dilectus meus in hortum ſuum," Cant. v.

The prophets have,

"Creavit Dominus novum ſuper terram. Fœmina circundabit virum." Jer. xxxi.

Et, "Adhuc modicum, et veniet. Deſideratus omnibus gentibus." Aggai.

I have been the more particular, in diſcuſſing this print on account of its antiquity and excellence. The whole idea is rich, and the drawing admirable; and, when it is conſidered that it has been publiſhed 220 years, the preſervation of it in ſo perfect a ſtate (for the goſs from the copper is ſtill viſible) is *extraordinary*. J. P. MALCOLM.

Gent. Mag. October, 1793.

Mr. URBAN, *Sept.* 16.

I SEND you a drawing of two ſtamps from the covers of an old book (*ſee Pl. III. fig.* 5, 6), which for ſome time puzzled me to decypher; till, turning to the very excellent edition of Ames lately publiſhed by Mr. Herbert, I found the deſcription of ſome marks which exactly correſpond. The drawings are trifles, I confeſs; but they may ſerve to fill up a niche in ſome one of the Miſcellaneous Plates which, highly to your credit, you devote to the amuſement of thoſe who, like myſelf, delight to ſee their little hobby-horſe diſtinguiſhed by your favourable notice.

Mr. Herbert's deſcription of them (pp. 153, 705) is thus expreſſed:

"My copy [of the *Scala Perfectionis*, printed by *Julian Notary*], has ſtamps on the covers: on one ſide, the king's arms crowned, ſupported by a dragon and a greyhound; on the other, the roſe, with an angel on each ſide; that on the left holding a label, with *Hec roſa virtutis de celo miſſa ferens*; that on the right holding another, with *Eternum flores regia ſceptra ferat*. In the upper corners are the city arms, with the ſun on one ſide, and half-moon on the other. In the centre, at the bottom, are his mark and initials."

Yours, &c. EXPLORATOR.

*** *Information is requeſted relative to the Rev.* TOBIAS TURNER, *a Divine of ſome note, who died Vicar of* Little Dalby *in* 1648, *aged* 63. *Any intelligence where the Regiſter of* OUSTON ABBEY *can be ſeen will be eſteemed a particular favour. In* 1733 *Mr.* PECK's *MSS mention it as being then the property of the Rev. Mr.* AGAR, *at that time rector of* North Wytham, *co.* Lincoln. J. N.

Mr. URBAN, *Sept.* 26.

THE following account of Thomas Fitzherbert, the author of "A Treatiſe concerning Policy and Religion," in two volumes, quarto, printed, with licence of ſuperiors, *anno Domini* 1610, is prefixed to the ſaid Treatiſe.

"Thomas Fitzherbert, the ſon of William Fitzherbert (by Iſabel his wife, daughter, and one of the heirs, of Humphrey Swinnerton, of Swinnerton, in Staffordſhire), fourth ſon of Anthony Fitzherbert, knight (the famous lawyer), ſon of Ralph Fitzherbert, of Norbury, in Derbyſhire, was born in the ſaid county of Stafford *anno* 1552; in which county being initiated in grammar-learning, was ſent either to Exeter or Lincoln college in 1568. But, having been moſtly before trained up in the Catholic religion, the college ſeemed uneaſy to him; for, though he would now and then hear a ſermon, which he was permitted to do by

the old Roman prieſt that then lived abſcondedly in Oxon (for, to him he often retired to receive inſtructions as to matters in religion), yet he would ſeldom or never go to prayers, for which he was often admoniſhed by the ſub-rector of his houſe. At length, ſeeming to be weary of the hereſy of thoſe times, he receded without a degree to his patrimony; where alſo refuſing to go to his pariſh-church, he was impriſoned about 1572. But, being after ſet at liberty, he became more zealous in his religion, defending it againſt the Proteſtant Miniſters, and not only confirmed and ſtrengthened many wavering Catholicks therein, but wrote alſo ſeveral valid reaſons for the not going of Catholicks to Proteſtant churches; for which being likely to ſuffer, he withdrew, and lived abſcondedly. In 1580, when Campion and Parſons, the Jeſuits, came into the miſſion of England, he retired to London, found them out, and ſhewed himſelf exceedingly civil, and exhibited to them liberally; whereupon bringing himſelf into a Præmunire, and foreſeeing great danger to come on him and all Catholicks, he went as a voluntary exile into France *anno* 1582, where he became a zealous ſolicitor in the cauſe of Mary Queen of Scots, with the King of France and Duke of Guiſe, for her relief, though in vain. After her decollation, and all hopes of the Catholicks fruſtrated for the preſent, he left that country, and the rather becauſe he at that time had buried his wife, and forthwith went into Spain for ſome years, and there he became a zealous ſolicitator in the royal court for the relief of Catholicks and their religion in England; but his actions, and the labours of many more, being fruſtrated by the Spaniards' repulſe in 1588, he, under pretence of being weary with the troubles and toils of life, receded to Milan with the Duke of Feria: whence, after ſome continuance there, he went to Rome, where he was initiated in ſacred orders, took a lodging near to the Engliſh college, and obſerved all hours and times of religion, as they in the college did, by the ſound of their bell; and there compoſed certain books, of which that againſt Machiavel was one. A certain author of little or no note, named James Wadeworth*, tells us, that the ſaid Thomas Fitzherbert had been before a priſoner and ſlave to the King of Spain in France; and he ſeems being paſſed, and his penſion failing him, out of pure neceſſity he and his men were conſtrained to turn Jeſuits or elſe ſtarve; and he, being a worthy ſcholar and great politician, was very welcome to that order. But let this report reſt in the teller, who is characterized† by a Proteſtant writer to be a renegado prieſt lyte turncoat, of any religion, and every trade, now living (1655) a common hackney to the baſeſt catchpole bailiffs, &c. while I proceed. In 1613-14 he took upon him the habit of the Society of Jeſus, on the feaſt of the Purification, initiated therein on the vigil of the Annunciation following, and on the next day he ſung his firſt maſs. Afterwards he preſided the ****** *Cætera deſiderantur.* R. L.

* *Ibid's Engl. Pilgrim.* p. 65.

† *Wilh. Sanderſon's Reign and Death of King James, p.* 491.

On the Diversities of Sentiment and Feeling in different Races of Men.

THOUGH ſome few leading principles of right and wrong ſeem ingrafted in the minds of every people, yet there are very remarkable diverſities of ſentiment and feeling, diſtinguiſhing different races of men, as ſtrongly almoſt as the varieties of their external conformation.

The antient Thracians, or the modern Dalmatians, lamenting the birth of their offspring, and rejoicing at the death of their friends, appear to have inverted the common feelings of Nature: the circumſtance is well atteſted. Nor is it leſs true, that the fierce Giagas are accuſtomed to bury moſt of their children as ſoon as born, and to ſupply the places of their infant victims by rearing up the captive children of their enemies. The American ſavages abandon their aged parents to a miſerable fate; conveying them to a diſtant or ſolitary ſpot, and leaving them there to periſh. There are ſome, indeed, who eat their parents, deeming it a mark of high reſpect to bury the authors of their exiſtence in their own bodies. The Japaneſe are a very extraordinary people: they invariably revenge an injury or affront on themſelves. If greatly inſulted, they rip up their own bodies without a moment's heſitation; and, ſhould they expoſe themſelves to ridicule, they inſtantly prefer death to ſhame. In diſtreſs they never ſupplicate the Deity, ſince they think the prayers of the wretched would diſturb the tranquillity of the gods; but, in proſperous circumſtances, they addreſs the gods with the voice of adoration and gratitude.

I might inſtance a great variety of other practices which are a manifeſt departure from the religion of Nature. The Ten Commandments form no other than thoſe common laws that are engraven on the human heart. The people I have mentioned, however, are engaged in a perpetual violation of theſe plain and obvious rules.

To

To what ſource can we refer theſe ſtrange diverſities of ſentiment and conduct? Shall we ſay to cuſtom? To no other cauſe can they reaſonably be attributed. The laws of cuſtom, when once eſtabliſhed, are as ſtrongly coercive as thoſe of Nature. Yet, obſerving the undiſputed dominion of cuſtom, we wonder at the durability of its power: while we trace back its tyranny through ages, we aſk with aſtoniſhment when it was firſt generated on earth? To what mighty revolution are we to aſcribe its origin? Though, in the examples I have cited, it is ſo directly oppoſite to Nature and Reaſon that we cannot imagine it exiſting at the ſame time, yet it ſeems almoſt coeval with both.

There are ſome who have aſſerted, that God created different ſpecies of men in the beginning, impreſſing on them different external forms, and infuſing into them different principles of action. Theſe diſtinctions, it ſeems, they have ever ſince retained; and, with this idea, the Naturaliſt takes his comparative view of the European, the African, or the American.

But, as this hypotheſis contradicts the Moſaic Hiſtory, the more modeſt enquirer, conceding the deſcent of the whole human race from Adam, hath referred this wonderful diverſity in the bodily and mental conſtitutions to the diſperſion at the tower of Babel; when, with the varieties of language, might have originated the varieties of figure, colour, ſenſation, ſentiment.

Adopting either of theſe ſuppoſitions, we muſt attribute the hoſtile oppoſition of moral principles to an immediate act of Providence. To this I can by no means accede. Grant it, however, for a moment. As theſe moral differences are contradictory, they cannot all be true. The Deity, therefore, impreſſed a train of irreſiſtible falſehoods on ſome races of men. Can falſehood come from the God of Truth?

In every communication of God with man, the principles of natural religion (according to the more prevailing conception of it) have been appealed to as ſelf-evident truths, originally allowed and embraced by all. With theſe firſt principles, with theſe indubitable truths, the Revelations of God univerſally conſiſt. The different trains of ſentiment, therefore, that influence the conduct of thoſe who are *ſaid to be diſtinct races of men, could never have* proceeded *from God.*

Theſe ſurpriſing differences then, however permanent, extenſive, or powerful, are ſurely deviations from that ſtandard of immutable morality which was at firſt ſet up in the view of all mankind.

In the ſame manner, thoſe varieties of figure, ſhape, or colour, diſtinguiſhing the nations that have loſt ſight of the genuine morality, are deviations from the original prototypes of human beauty, diſplayed in the perſons of our firſt parents.

There have been doubts reſpecting the form or complexion of our firſt parents, and conſequently reſpecting their proper or regular deſcendants; ſince one race of men or another muſt have greatly degenerated.

But the *mental* degeneracy (which is evidently not ours) will determine, I conceive, the queſtion about the *bodily*; they are both equally unaccountable. The one, however, may be as eaſily ſuppoſed as the other.

The moſt aſtoniſhing circumſtance is, that even they, who have departed the fartheſt from the true image of man, have been fixed to the very ſame point of diverſity for ages.

In caſes of degeneracy, it is not uſual to ſee the line drawn beyond which the degenerated cannot go. Notwithſtanding this, the African, for inſtance, was deſcribed, in very remote times, as poſſeſſing the ſame peculiarities which at this moment diſtinguiſh him.

On this puzzling ſubject we may ſtart a thouſand difficulties without one ſatisfactory ſolution.

As to moral diſtinctions, we may aſk, why a benevolent God permits half the human ſpecies to be thus groſſly deluded from generation to generation? But, we may aſk with equal propriety, whether it be conſiſtent with the divine attribute of goodneſs (to ſay nothing of truth) to ſuffer the greater part of mankind to be impoſed on by the falſe religions that obtain in the world?

Such enquiries, however, ought not to be purſued, ſince we ſhall never be competent judges of the matter till we are let into the myſteries of Providence.

For the preſent, we may depend on one indiſputable fact, that all the races of men, however widely they may differ in other reſpects, concur in the belief and the worſhip of a ſuperintending God. Whatever may be their diſſentions as to other truths, in this fundamental article they univerſally and harmoniouſly agree.

P. M.

Mr. URBAN, *Oct.* 14.

I send you the appropriation of a celebrated Saxon coin, usually ascribed to Edbert of Northumberland, unto Egbert the Great; wherein a golden dragon is shewn to have been the ensign or banner of the West Saxons from the earliest times.

To Brihtric, king of Wessex, succeeded Egbert, the illustrious English monarch, commonly styled Egbert the Great, who first reduced the several kingdoms of the heptarchy, to speak generally, under one head. He ascended the throne of Wessex in the year 800, was chosen monarch a. 819, and finished his conquests about the year 827 or 828. The name of this prince is very differently written on his coins, Hecbearht, Ecgbearht, Ecgbearht, Eccberht, Ecgbeorht, and Ecgberht; an argument that our orthography was by no means well settled at this time. The last example is taken from a coin in the Cotton library, which may be described thus EEGBERHt, R. a human figure standing between two crosses. R. E□TBEREhTVr, and in the middle a small cross.

When I consider the name on the reverse, and recollect that it is the same that occurs on the penny usually adjudged by our connoisseurs to Edbert, king of Northumberland, I cannot help imagining that coin to belong to our Egbert too. Edbert ascended the throne of Northumberland anno 737; and whereas Mr. Speed allots a penny, with the inscription EGT BEREETVS, and a dragon on the reverse, to Ethelbert king of Kent, the first Christian king of the Saxon race, our later antiquaries easily discovered that the name approached nearer to Eadbert king of Northumberland, and accordingly they complimented him with it; so Mr. Walker, Mr. Thoresby, Sir Andrew Fountaine, and the digester of the Earl of Pembroke's collection.

This was formerly one of the Cotton coins, but is now missing; however, there was another extant in Mr Thoresby's Museum [1], a third is at present in Lord Pembroke's [2], a third in Mr. John White's, and a fifth I have myself, so that the loss is not irreparable. But I am prone to believe, that the penny belongs to neither of these princes, but to Egbert, the West Saxon. My reasons are, first, that I have never observed the king's name on the coins to be Latin [3]; secondly, that EGTBEREDTVI, or rather EGTBEREhTVI (for so I hazard to correct Speed's reading by Lord Pembroke's coin, by mine, and the reverse of Egbert's penny in the Cotton library as abovementioned; the tail of the S too is very plain in my piece [4]) recedes too far from Eadbert, as this king's name is invariably written by the ancients, and as the etymology of it requires [5]. And I take it to be a very different name, viz. *Otbert*, the former part of which compound, *ot* or *obt*, signifies *terror* [6], and occurs in Otic [7], Othwin [8], Othulf [9], Otfrid [10], &c. and probably might otherwise be written more fully and more antiquely EOT, and before a vowel EOD. 3dly, that the mintmaster's name always appears upon the regal coins in one place or other [11], but it will be absent from this penny, unless the word Eotberehtus represents it; which, therefore, I take to be the minter's, and not the king's name. Whereupon it may be necessary to observe that there are coins in being, as in the present case, which present us with the name of the minter alone, without that of the person for whom he wrought [12]. If this assertion can be admitted, as I think in all reason it ought, it will prove, fourthly, very clearly and strongly, that the coin must appertain to Egbert, the West Saxon monarch, since it appears so plainly from the coin already produced from the Cotton collection, that this prince actually had a workman of that name. The weight too con-

[1] Thoresby, Museum, p. 341. Camden, [illegible]

[2] [illegible] from this collection that Sir Andrew [illegible] took his type, tab. VIII.

[3] The case is different in the prelatical coins.

[4] These angular S's seem to be taken from the Runic.

[5] Chron. Sax. ubique; and Gibson, ad idem, pp. 51, 52.

[6] Hickes's Thesaur. part i. p. 131.

[7] Fountaine, tab. V. Eadmund, No. 13.

[8] Ibid. tab. IX. Offa, No. 11.

[9] Chron. Sax. an. DCCCCXI.

[10] De quo Hickesius Gram. Theotisc. p. 5.

[11] I know but of one exception, and there the name is casually omitted; see Mr. Pegge's Dissertation on the famous coin of king Ælfred, with his head.

[12] See Series of Anglo-Saxon Remains, No. II. and the observations, in the Essay on Metropolitical Coins, concerning a coin of Uther Pendragon.

spires,

ſpires; for, though Mr. Thoreſby's piece weighs but 13 grains, mine, which is very fair, amounts to 16½, which is but one grain ſhort of the undoubted Egbert in the Cotton library.

But, leſt it ſhould ſeem ſtrange to any gentleman, that the king's name ſhould be omitted on his coins, I deſire to add to what was remarked above, that, by the dragon on this coin, it was ſufficiently made known at the time by whoſe authority it was ſtamped. I ſhall illuſtrate this by an example or two. In Sir Andrew Fountaine, Tab. VI. *Eadmund*, No. 25, the obverſe is, SCEADMVND RE, R VVINIFR MONETA; in which caſe though the abbat be not mentioned, yet every one could tell whence the penny was iſſued, namely, that it was minted by the abbat of St. Edmundſbury. So tab. IX. *Numiſmata incerta*, No. 6. The inſcription on the obverſe is LVNINI MONETA, on the R DOROBERNIA CIVITAS only, and yet it was known every where by the effigies, at the time when the penny was firſt made, that it was ſtrucken by the then ſitting archbiſhop of Canterbury. Wherefore, if our dragon ſhews the piece to be coined in Weſſex, no matter where, it would with great certainty be taken and eſteemed to be the current money of the king then and there reigning, to wit, of Egbert the Great. And the dragon, the figure depicted on it, aſcertains it ſufficiently to that province, by reaſon that the Weſt Saxon monarchs uſed the dragon for their enſign or banner. In proof of which, as likewiſe for the antiquity of the device, I beg leave to cite a few of our old writers.

Jeffrey of Monmouth, after giving us an account of the poiſoning of Ambroſius Aurelianus at Wincheſter, adds, "Hæc dum Guyntoniæ agerentur apparuit ſtella miræ magnitudinis et claritatis uno radio contenta: ad radium vero erat globus igneus *in ſimilitudinem draconis* extenſus: et ex ore illius procedebant duo radii quorum unus longitudinem ſuam ultra Gallicanum clima videbatur extendere; alter vero verſus Hybernicum mare vergens in ſeptem minores radios terminabatur." Every one was frightened with this ſtrange appearance in the heavens, and Uther, the brother of Ambroſius, amongſt the reſt; who, leading an army then into Wales, conſulted the wiſe concerning the import and ſignification of it, but eſpecially Merlin; who, being brought into his preſence, was commanded to declare the meaning of the phænomenon. Merlin anſwered, in his prophetical way, that the comet and the dragon ſignified Uther; *te enim ſidus iſtud ſignificat et igneus draco ſub ſidere.* Uther, after he had aſcended the throne on his brother's death, "reminiſcens expoſitionis quam Merlinus de ſupradicto ſidere fecerat, juſſit fabricari *duos draconas ex auro*, ad draconis ſimilitudinem quem ad ſtellæ radium inſpexerat. Qui ut mira arte fabricati fuerunt, obtulit unum in eccleſia primæ ſedis Guyntoniæ, alterum vero *ſibi ad ferendum in prælia detinuit.* Ab illo ergo die vocatus fuit Uther *Pendragon*, quod Britannica lingua *caput draconis* appellamus. Idcirco hanc appellationem recepit, quia Merlinus eum in regem per *draconem* prophetaverit[2]."

Matthew, the monk of Weſtminſter, related this from Jeffrey in much the ſame words, and then ſubjoins, "unde uſque hodie mos inolebit *regibus terræ hujus*, quod *pro vexillo draconem* in bellicis expeditionibus ante ſe ſtatuerint deferendum[2]." You are at liberty, Sir, to believe as much or as little of this as you pleaſe; perhaps you may find reaſon to ſuſpend your aſſent both as to the ſignification, and the ground or occaſion, of this famous ſurname of King Uther[3], as likewiſe as to the time when the dragon firſt began to be uſed in the banners of this iſland[4]; but the authority of theſe writers will be valid notwithſtanding; for, the banner hung up in Wincheſter church, and the practice of the Weſt Saxons in fighting under the dragon as their enſign. And, to prevent any one's ſuſpecting the words of Florilegus, *regibus hujus terræ*, of antiquity, imagining they may be reſtrained to the Britiſh, and not extend to the Saxon monarchs, Hoveden and Matthew will afford us irrefragable proof of the Saxons marſhalling themſelves under this banner. For, whereas the latter ſays, "Æthelbaldus vero [rex Merciæ] præcedente Æthelhuno cum vexillo ejus, in quo erat *aureus*

[1] Galfrid. Monum. fol. lxv. edit. 1517.

[2] Matth. Weſtm. p. 94.

[3] Baxter, Gloſſ. v. Pendragon, et Arviragus, et alibi, Wiſe, Antiquities of Berkſhire, p. 46.

[4] The Saxons of Weſſex probably uſed it at their firſt coming, having borrowed it long before from the Romans, who uſed this enſign.

draco

draco depictus, acriter fævit, &c."[1] as if the whole Saxon nation employed this enſign, which I ſcarce think to be true, but rather that it was the peculiar colours of the Weſt Saxons. Roger Hoveden, ſpeaking of this very engagement, makes Æthelhun to be of the other party, and to carry the enſign of Cuthred, King of Weſſex: "Ethelhun præcedens *Weſſexenſis regis inſigne, draconem ſcilicet aureum*, gerens transforavit vexilliferum hoſtilem[2]." Perhaps, therefore, we ought to read in Matthew, *procedente Ethelhuno*, that is, *Ethelhun advancing forward*. But, however this may be, the dragon is called excluſively, by Hoveden, *the Weſt Saxon enſign*; and I think one may diſcern pretty plainly why Jeffrey makes Uther, the Britiſh king, place one of his golden dragons in the church of Wincheſter, namely, becauſe it was the enſign of Weſſex, whoſe capital Wincheſter antiently was; and becauſe, in his time, there was ſome old banner of the kind remaining there, which, he would inſinuate was the identical enſign offered by Uther, and that he was the perſon that lodged it there. Matthew of Weſtminſter himſelf, writing of Edmund Ironſide, ſays, "apparuit autem ibi virtus regis Edmundi, qui, cum Danos ſolito acrius pugnare videret, relicto regio loco, qui ex more erat inter draconem et ſtandardum, cucurrit in aciem primam, &c.[3]" where *draco* is the royal banner of Weſſex diſplaying the figure of a golden dragon; and it ſeems there was a difference between the banner and the ſtandard, which I conceive might be this; the banner was what the ſoldiers fought under, and moved along with the forces[4], but the ſtandard was a maſt fixed to a place, where the troops upon any diſorder were to rally and rendezvous. Thus the ſtandard, in the *war of the ſtandard* in king Stephen's time, is deſcribed by Ealredus Rievallenſis to have been a pole with a ſilver *pix* containing the conſecrated hoſt, and the banners of St. Peter and St. John of Beverley, at the top of it, to direct the Engliſh where, upon occaſion, they were to retort. The ſtandard was placed in the rear of the army; and the ordinary poſt of our Saxon kings, in an engagement, was ſomewhere between it and the dragon, or principal banner, which, as I gather from the two quotations adduced above from Hoveden and Florilegus, was carried immediately before them. But hear Mr. Speed concerning both the antient and more modern uſe of the dragon: "Others will have him [Uther Pendragon] ſo named from his royal banner, borne ever before him, wherein was portraied a *dragon with a golden head*, of which ſtandard[1] ſince neighbouring nations have had good experience, and in far country it hath bin diſplayed in the cauſe of Chriſtianity, to the terror of the Pagans, as in Syria by that invincible Engliſh king, Richard the Firſt, ſurnamed Cur-de-Lion; in Scotland and Wales by that conquering prince Edward the Firſt, and the ſame as yet is in field born for an imperiall ſtandard in our Engliſh camps.[2]" I think it not improbable, that it was owing to theſe dragons in the enſigns that Jeffrey feigned his comet of that ſhape, and formed his other prodigies in the ſame mould. Thus, having a mind to foreſhew unto king Vortigern, in a fabulous and poetical manner, the future conflicts of the Britons and Saxons, with the event thereof, he preſents him with a battle between two dragons of different colours, and then introduces the prophet Merlin explaining the emblem[3]; which ſeems to be juſt ſuch a figurative way of deſigning the two nations as modern writers now uſe when they ſpeak of the Britiſh lion, the Hanover horſe, and the like.

The dragon being a creature of the imagination, at leaſt in theſe parts, is variouſly deſcribed by writers and painters. Speed draws that of King Uther and the Weſt Saxons with wings[4]; but the true figure of it, as it was diſplayed in the banner, perhaps may be beſt ſeen upon this penny; to which I may add, from the hiſtorians, that his colour, to ſpeak with the heralds, was *Or*. Thus, the Daniſh raven was not *proper* upon their banner, as is ſometimes repre-

[1] Matth. Weſtm. p. 141.
[2] Hoveden, Annal. fol. 234.
[3] Matth. Weſtm. p. 204.
[4] *See the paſſages* above from Matthew *and* Hoveden.

[1] The words *banner* and *ſtandard* are often uſed in authors promiſcuouſly, notwithſtanding the diſtinction we are here eſtabliſhing.
[2] Speed, Hiſt. p. 271. It was uſed as late as the battle of Creſſy. Stowe, Hiſt. p. 242.
[3] Galfrid. Monum. fol. LII.
[4] Speed, pp. 222 and 270.

ſented

ſented [1], but *ſpread*, as it appears on a coin of Anlaf's, to be mentioned below.

So long then as the dragon was the impreſe, or device, of the Weſt Saxon monarchs, *a dragon of their form*, upon any coin, would affix ſuch coin as certainly to that kingdom as the figure of an harp or thiſtle now ſhews a piece to be Iriſh or Scotch. And it is a very common thing for the antients to delineate their enſigns on their coins; they appear both on the conſular [2] and imperial [3] medals of the Romans, and on thoſe of the lower empire perpetually; and, in particular, the raven is ſeen on a penny of Anlaf, the Daniſh king of Northumberland [4]. It appears alſo from the Northumbrian *tuuf* [5], and the Daniſh raven [6], both ſo renowned in our hiſtory, but more eſpecially from the French oriflamme, and the banner of St. Martin, of which you may read much in Monſ. Menage [7], and father Daniel [8], though they are of ſomewhat a later original, that the Weſtern nations, as well as the Romans, held their banners in the utmoſt regard and veneration.

I am not ſo ſanguine, Sir, as to expect that the obſervations I have been making upon this curious, though not uncommon, coin, ſhould pleaſe and ſatisfy every body; there will ſtill probably be ſome, who, adhering to the authority of Meſſrs. Walker, Thoreſby, Sir Andrew Fountaine, and the editor of the Earl of Pembroke's Tables, may incline to compliment the kingdom of Northumberland with it, to the prejudice of Egbert, the Weſt Saxon. I ſhall therefore beg leave, for a concluſion, and to aſſiſt the candid reader in forming his judgement on the caſe, to ſtate the argument in a ſummary way, and particularly in regard to the Northumbrian claim.

Firſt, ſome evidence is demanded, that the Northumbrians coined any ſilver during the heptarchy, or before the year 800.

2dly, That before A.D. 500 they placed any device upon the regal ſpecie but a croſs of ſome kind.

3dly, The Northumbrian intended, we preſume, muſt be Edbert, whoſe name approaches neareſt to the legend of the coin, and who aſcended the Northern throne A. D. 737; but we can never get Edbert, or we will ſay Eadbert, from Eotberehtus. The etymologies of the two names are different; and, were the latter to be abbreviated, which it is the property of time and pronunciation to do, it would make Etbert, or Otbert, and not Eadbert.

But what is more cogent, and more fully in point, Eotberehtus was actually a ſervant of Egbert the Great, as has been already ſhewn, and not a king in any part of the iſland. Whence the preſumption is, that he was the ſame perſon with him on the coin in queſtion, which conſequently muſt appertain to King Egbert; a preſumption which acquires much ſtrength from the dragon appearing upon it, the known ſtandard at that time of the Weſt Saxon kingdom, and therefore ſeems inconteſtably to fix it to that ſtate excluſively of all others. Certainly, to make an end, one may reaſonably expect, upon this ſtate of things, for ſome proof or argument *why* Eotbehretus upon the two coins ſhould be thought different perſons; as likewiſe, *how* the dragon comes to be connected with the Northumbrian kingdom, ſo as to be a common emblem or badge of that, as the adverſe ſuppoſition implies. We are of opinion it will be extremely difficult for gentlemen to adduce a proof in regard to the firſt, and to aſſign a reaſon in reſpect of the latter, of theſe queſtions. Ethelbald, the Mercian king, at the battle near Burford, A. 750, againſt Cuthbert, King of the Weſt Saxons, had on his banner a golden dragon depicted. See Rog. Hoveden, Annal. part. prior. in An. citat; alſo, Camden's Britannia in com. Oxford.

But there is another claim in reſpect of this penny to be diſcuſſed, it is made in favour of Egbert, a Kentiſh prince, who acceded A. 664, and died 673. It more reſembles, it is obſerved, the French money of Childebert, which has likewiſe a dragon of the ſame ſize and ſhape on the reverſe (ſee Le Blanc, p. 30), than the coins of Egbert, the firſt monarch whoſe money is much ruder, broader, and heavier. It is thought that the Saxons in thoſe early days, as well as in later times, copied after their neighbours, the French, in arts, manners, &c. This, it muſt be allowed,

[1] Speed, p. 438. Wiſe, in edit. Aſſerii Menev.
[2] Spanheim, Diſſert. VI.
[3] Argelom, edit. Bellorii, p. 59.
[4] Sir Andr. Fountaine, tab. III. Anlaf. 3.
[5] Beda, p. 97.
[6] Chron. Sax. An. 878. Aſſer. Menev. p. 3.
[7] Menage, Orig. de la Langue Franc.
[8] *P. Daniel, tom. II. p. 405, 360.*

is a more rational appropriation of the piece than the former, and is better ſupported. But ſtill it is a forcible objection with me, that we have no Saxon coin of this antiquity. Weight and ſize, as objected againſt Egbert the Great, are very precarious things in theſe early days; and as for the dragon, on which the Kentiſh claim chiefly depends, this fancied animal was an enſign of the Romans, Veget. l. 23. Stewech. ad loc. Idem, II. 7; alſo, Spelman Aſpilog. p. 14, 17, 26; Byſhead Upton, p. 703 and from them both nations, both Franks and Saxons, might take it. On the whole, I cannot think the obſervations above are ſufficient to invalidate the claim of Egbert the Great, grounded ſo firmly on the mintmaſter's name, eſpecially when it is conſidered, as was ſtated before, that the dragon was the undoubted ſtandard of Weſſex, and that no evidence is given of any connexion that animal had with the Kentiſh kingdom. T. Row.

Mr. URBAN, *Oct.* 12.

AS your correſpondent Mr. Malcolm ſeems well acquainted with the antiquities of Stepney church, I ſhould be glad to know whether he thinks there is any foundation for that univerſal tradition of the lady, who has a monument erected to her memory at the Eaſt end of that church, being the heroine celebrated in a popular old ballad. I am apt to think it has ariſen only from the circumſtance of a fiſh being in the lady's arms with an annulet over it, which the vulgar opinion has ſettled to be the fiſh gaping to ſwallow the ring. The inſcription is ſo much obliterated that I cannot trace it all out, not that I imagine it has any alluſion to the hiſtory in the ballad; though I do not diſpute but many of our old ballads have a real foundation. Yours, &c. ***.

Mr. URBAN, *Oct.* 13.

TO Mr. Woolſton, who has warmly intereſted himſelf about one of our moſt antient and "eloquent ſonnetteers" (p. 610), the following ſhort account from Ant. Wood may not prove unacceptable:

"Thomas Watſon, a Londoner born, did ſpend ſome time in this univerſity (Oxon), not in Logick and Philoſophy, but in the ſmooth and pleaſant ſtudies of Poetry and *Romance*, whereby he obtained an honourable name among the ſtudents in thoſe faculties. Afterwards, returning to the metropolis, ſtudied the Common-law at riper years; and, for a diverſion, wrote, "Ecloga in Obitum D. Franciſci Walſingham, Eq. aur. Lond. 1590;" "Amintæ Gaudia, Lond. 1592." "Qu. Written in Latin Hexameter, and dedicated to the incomparable Mary, Counteſs of Pembroke, who was a patroneſs of his ſtudies.

"He hath written *other things* of that nature or ſtrain, which I have not yet ſeen; and was highly valued among ingenious men in the latter end of Queen Elizabeth." Ath. Ox. vol. I. col. 262-3.

Among the "other things" here alluded to, was probably his volume of amatory poems, intituled, "The Miſtreſſe, or Book of Love Paſſions and paſſionate Sonnets," black-letter 4to; to which, without doubt, is the paſſage cited by your correſpondent, Mr. Steevens alludes. A number of extracts from this very ſcarce work are to be met with in "England's Parnaſſus," 1600.

The only Engliſh tranſlation of Caſimir's Odes was, I believe, made more than a century ago by George Hills, and printed in 1646, 12mo. T. P.

Mr. URBAN, *Oct.* 14.

——— Erat illa dignis amari.

ENCOURAGED by the example of Kewenſis, p. 389, and impelled by kindred feelings, I tranſmit to you the following particulars of Dr. *William Walley*, whoſe death I firſt ſaw announced to the publick in your Obituary, p. 481. He was deſcended from a Cheſhire family of the ſame name, part of which, for the term of three generations, have been ſettled in the county of Herts. His grandfather made a competent fortune as corn contractor and maltſter, which occupations he carried on at Ware. His father practiſed as a phyſician in the ſame neighbourhood, for near forty years, with the higheſt reputation and ſucceſs, and reſided at Hertford when William, his eldeſt ſon, was born on the 12th of April O. S. 1728; who, after purſuing his ſcholaſtic ſtudies at Hadley, near Barnet, and Standon, by Puckeridge, was entered of Clare-hall college, Cambridge, where he took his progreſſive degrees in phyſick. He then proceeded to London for the purpoſes of practical experience, and attended the hoſpitals there during two years. In 1754 he viſited France, and for a twelvemonth reſided principally at Paris, in order to obtain a more extenſive knowledge of the obſtetric branch under that celebrated accoucheur

cheur, Dr. Joupe. On his return to England, about 1756, he entered upon his profeſſional engagements at Biſhops Stortford, and practiſed with much and deſerved credit both there and at Hertford. But at length, experiencing ſome very illiberal, or rather inſidious, treatment, from a diſtant relation, who pretended to advance his intereſts, he took the haſty reſolution of retreating from a ſcene of probable contention, and retired to a freehold eſtate at Ruſh-green, which he inherited from his grandfather; where he paſſed the remainder of his days. The houſe, which before was only a cottage, he re-built and enlarged, took the farming land into his own hands, united agricultural with phyſical ſtudies, and concluded that thoſe who were deſirous to conſult him would at leaſt take the trouble of ſending a few miles farther for his advice. In caſes of difficulty, or acute diſeaſe, this was continually done; and numberleſs inſtances occurred in which his ſuperior ſkill became eminently conſpicuous: but it was oftentimes in critical caſes only that he could be reſorted to by thoſe who were anxious for his aſſiſtance, from the inconvenience of ſending to his diſtant and ſequeſtered habitation. This, added to the increaſe of medical preſcribers, the extinction of many wealthy families, with the non-reſidence of others at their ſummer ſeats, gradually contracted the ſphere of his practice, and gave him reaſon to wiſh that, in early life, he had turned his attention towards the metropolis; but, at a later period, he had conceived ſuch an inſurmountable antipathy to the very latitude of London, that he never could be prevailed on to ſleep a night in the place, even when buſineſs has compelled him to viſit it. In the cultivation of his own farm his attention latterly was chiefly occupied; and he uſed to admire its lonely ſituation becauſe it did not render him ſubject to the intruſions of any purſe-proud ſquire. But, though his dwelling was ſolitary, its owner was truly ſocial. In the animating ſociety of his friends, his heart overflowed with cheerfulneſs, his eye gliſtened with delight, and his tongue teemed with intelligence. Hiſtorical anecdote and claſſical alluſion were as familiar to his memory, at the diſtance of ſor y years, as at the time he quitted college. His converſation evinced a thorough knowledge both of *men and books*; was enriched with native humour, and enlivened by the moſt exhauſtleſs wit. Of this the preſent writer was often a favoured witneſs, and, with a ſigh, laments he can be ſo no more! Beneath his hoſpitable roof (which the weary ſtranger never left unſolaced, and the boon aſſociate could ſcarcely pain conſent to leave at all) I have paſſed many a convivial hour, have ſhared at his Attic board *noctes cœnaque deûm*, and regretted at every viſit, that ſcience and erudition, like Dr. Walley's, ſhould have been configned to the obſcurity of

"Many a gem—whoſe purelt ray ſerene
The caves of Ocean bear."

Could the proſpect of fame or opulence have allured him to the capital, his merits might have found a full reward; for, his profeſſional abilities had been long known and acknowledged by ſeveral of the faculty, who were more the favourites of Fortune than himſelf, and who had liberality enough to avow their genuine ſentiments of a contemporary's ſkill. But, though prevented by his ſecluſion from being very extenſively engaged to the arduous duties of a phyſician, he conſcientiouſly conformed, and, in the year 1781, when a contagious fever raged at the town of Ware, had nearly fallen a victim to his active exertions—"However," he concludes (in a letter written about the time of recovery), "I conſoled myſelf with this reflexion, that, if I fell, I ſhould have died in a good cauſe, and have done my duty."

His habits of living were early and regular, nor could the attractions of a feſtive evening, much as he enjoyed it, divert him from his ſtated hour of retirement. Hence, his activity of body and mind terminated only with his life. When paſt his grand climacterick, I have ſeen him outſtrip in walking thoſe who were not half his age; and have known him pen ſeveral ſtanzas of occaſional verſes while half-a-dozen people have been diſcourſing ſomewhat loudly in the ſame room. Poetical compoſition had indeed become an habitual amuſement, and his friends were commonly entertained by ſome novel *jeu-d'eſprit* whenever they entered his ſtudy. His productions in this way were mouly extemporary, and excited by the impulſe of the moment. The longeſt I ever caught ſight of was "A Hint to the Borough of Hertford on repairing the

the Church of All Saints," and "Friendſhip à-la-Mode;" a didactic effuſion, which occupied 18 pages. In the year 1782 he compoſed a proſe eſſay "On the pernicious Effects of Gaming," in conſequence of an advertiſement from Cambridge requeſting an Engliſh diſſertation on that ſubject, with an offer of fifty guineas for the ableſt attempt by any perſon who was or had been of that univerſity. But, I doubt whether the Doctor's performance was ever ſent, though fairly tranſcribed for that purpoſe, as I well remember his reading it over with uncommon force and perſpicuity; which, in truth, was the caſe with all he undertook to read. Of his critical judgement the late Mr. Scott, of Amwell (his worthy neighbour), thought ſo well, that he uſually ſubmitted the peruſal of his writings to Friend Walley before publication, and always preſented him with a copy of them afterwards. Though he diſdained the oſtentation of piety, yet its influence he ſedulouſly cheriſhed. His uniform cuſtom was to go through the leſſons and ſervice of the day before he left his chamber, and he then purſued his other avocations with a gaiety which rectitude of conduct only yields.

Though his death appeared ſudden and unexpected to thoſe who attended him in his ſhort illneſs, yet I have reaſon to think he had felt its approaches for a conſiderable time before; and he accordingly made every proper arrangement as to the diſpoſal of his worldly effects. On the 7th of April laſt he was attacked by a ſevere cold, which, about the 20th, brought on a difficulty of reſpiration; this increaſed ſo much, that, in two days afterwards, he anticipated his ſpeedy fate, and, with the moſt collected reſignation, wrote down the names of ſeveral perſons whom he wiſhed to have employed about his funeral, with directions for conducting it. On the day following he came down ſtairs as uſual, and, in his cheerful way, exclaimed, "I think I ſhall rally ſtill!" In the evening, however, it was with much difficulty he managed to reach his chamber. An extreme debility took poſſeſſion of his whole frame; and, having deſired to be left by all but his attendant for the ſpace of two hours, at the expiration of that time he died without a groan, and was interred in *the chancel of* Ware church on *Thurſday, the 2d of May.*

So liv'd, ſo died, the friend long priz'd on earth
For wit and learning, amity and worth!
For wit—to no mean purpoſe miſapply'd;
For claſſic learning—free from pedant pride;
For amity—that "no cold medium knew;"
For generous worth—that ſcorn'd a ſordid view:
Join'd with each practis'd pow'r, each ſtudious ſkill,
To check the ravages of morbid ill,
Or ſweetly mingle with his balmy art
The bleſt nepenthe of a feeling heart!
And tho', now ſunk on earth's inſenſate breaſt,
That heart and all its ſocial ardours reſt,
"Yet let us deign to ſhed, who ſtay behind,
One tear—the tribute of a grateful mind—
The leaſt demand his memory can claim
For leaving to mankind a virtuous fame*!"

Your ingenious correſpondent, Dr. *Crane*, of Wells, having paid a valuable compliment to the merits of Dr. *Walley*, I hope to be excuſed the liberty now taken of annexing his lines to this imperfect biographical narration.

"To him who calmly for his death prepares,
Come when it will, it comes not unawares:
Sage precept uſeful leſſons may impart,
But 'tis example which beſt guides the heart.
Walley—a name to Science ever dear,
Claims from her ſons a tributary tear;
His gen'rous bounty, to no ſect confin'd,
Within its ſphere encircled all mankind;
Hence all mankind his recent fate deplore,
Hence all men weep that *Walley* is no more!
Each bard tears off the laurel from his head,
And wears the baleful cypreſs in its ſtead,
Emblem of grief unfeign'd—of true concern,
Beſt ſuited to his much-lamented urn;
Whilſt fair Melpomene enrolls his name,
And with her own entwines his laſting fame.
Ah! why ſhould Nature's frailty drop a tear;
'Tis ſurely ſin to mourn his envy'd bier;
Since Heav'n decrees, that he ſhould hence remove,
To ſhare that bliſs which only good men prove."

Yours, &c. T. P.

Mr. URBAN, *Birmingham, Sept.* 26.

IN many of your late Magazines I have obſerved ſeveral letters on the circles of graſs which are ſometimes found on graſs-lands, and have ſince then diſcovered one as I was accidentally looking from the windows of an inn at Cardiff. I have read Mr. Pennant's Britiſh Zoology; and, to my great ſatisfaction, have found his opinion of them; which, for the ſake of yourſelf and readers, I beg leave to inſert:

* The four laſt lines are taken from a MS copy of verſes, by Dr. Walley, on the death of a friend.

"It

"It is ſuppoſed (ſays he *, in his deſcription of the mole) that the verdant circles ſo often ſeen in graſs-grounds, called by country people Fairy-rings, are owing to the operations of theſe animals (moles), who, at certain ſeaſons, perform their burrowings by circumgyrations, which, looſening the ſoil, gives the ſurface a greater fertility and rankneſs of graſs than the other parts within or without the ring."

The ring which I diſcovered was a very green one, but not ſo large. It was on a bowling-green. F. M. R. S.

Mr. URBAN, *Sept.* 10.

I DID not expect that my laſt, p. 715, could offend any individual; leaſt of all, that the *quantity* or the *matter* of it could deſerve the odium of a *maſs* of *inattentive abſurdities*, and to be branded four times, p. 800, with my initials like a miller's ſack; for, ſurely there is a wide difference between planting trees on the *ſide* of a canal, and on the *edge* of a canal. If the latter had not been mentioned by one of your correſpondents, poor T. O. had not given himſelf any trouble, much leſs Mr. Urban and his reſpectable readers; but the warmth of ſome, and the captiouſneſs of others, will make him leſs officious in future. I immediately ſearched former Magazines on reading Dendrophilus's letter, p. 802, in hope to acquit him of what, as I wrote from memory, I had not charged him nor any one elſe with by *name* or *ſignature*: ſo that I beg that gentleman will excuſe me. The paſſage that induced me to write as I did here follows from p. 100:

"Dendrophilus (vol. LXII. p. 1080) ſhould have acknowledged that he has taken the obſervations on trees, and the idea of ſetting rows of them in the edges of canals, from White's 29th Letter," &c. &c. &c.

The Southern Fauniſt goes on thus:

"Some of the arguments uſed in favour of the propoſed avenues are good; but, as the expence of ſetting and protecting the trees would conſiderably increaſe the charges incident to making the canals, I would adviſe the undertakers to firſt ſee how the projected navigations anſwer before they incur extra expences."

If the drippings of the trees (as he ſays) in wet ſummers would be very troubleſome to the men and horſes, ſurely they would be much more ſo in the winter, for, it is not a mere ſummer trade. They could not drop on the goods in the boats, however, if they were planted at the extremity of the towing-path, a diſtance of many yards from the water's edge, as may be ſeen on the towing ſide of the Thames navigation from Putney bridge upwards; where, Mr. Urban, you may obſerve they grow no timber but willows and oziers, the overflowing of the tide rendering the ſituation too wet for any other ſort. The liberties taken, or depredations made, by the bargemen, has been ſufficiently experienced to confine them to one ſide of the water; yet, if ſo abſurd and foolish a creature may venture his opinion, it is mine, that the farmers corn, potatoes, turneps, carrots, &c. &c. &c. are more deſirable objects to them than his ſticks or his timber.

I think, Mr. Urban, after informing you of ſo many of the moſt beautiful, as well as of the moſt antique, trees in the kingdom, I cannot juſtly be thought inimical to planting them in ſuch places as gentlemen may think eligible, and not a hindrance to commerce.

"Let me, ſince life will little more ſupply
Than juſt to look about me ere I die,"
Implore forgiveneſs for my follies paſt,
Since ev'ry day I look to be my laſt;
Near to the verge of threeſcore years and ten,
I drop all conteſt, *and forgive all men.*"

Inſcription on the Foundation-ſtone of the new Iron Bridge at Sunderland, *laid by Mr.* Burdon, *Member for the County, Sept* 24, 1793. *The Width of the Arch will be upwards of* 200 *Feet; an Extent, perhaps, ſuperior to any Thing of the Kind in* Europe.

"Quo tempore
Civium Gallicorum ardor veſanus
Prava jubentium
Gentes turbavit Europeas
Ferreo bello
Rolandus Burdon armiger
Meliora colens!
VENERE
Ripas, ſcopulis præruptis,
Ponte conjungere ferreo
Statuit.
Feliciter Fundamina poſuit
Octavo calendas Octobris
Anno ſalutis humanæ
M,DCC,XCIII.
Georgii Tertii XXXIII.
Adſtante
Gulielmo Hen. Lambton armigero
Summo provinciali magiſtro
Fratrumque Societatis Architectonicæ,
Et procerum comitatus Dunelmenſis
Spectabili corona,
Populique plurima comitante caterva.
Maneant veſtigia diu
Non irrita Spei."

* Britiſh Zoology, vol. I. p. 131.—*We print this ſhort extract, as the opinion of an eminent Naturaliſt, though we before had diſcarded the ſubject.* EDIT.

Mr. URBAN, *Walton, Aug.* 20.

AS the History of Liverpool must be ſuſpended ſome time on account of other engagements*, it has been thought proper, through the channel of your Magazine, to lay before the publick, for the information of ſubſcribers and encouragers of the work, the collections that have been made and arranged, the product of the preceding twenty-one months; and as it may ſerve for a general anſwer to a queſtion often repeated, "In what ſtage is the Hiſtory of Liverpool?"

From the ſketch given, the publick may be enabled to judge of the plan of the intended Hiſtory; and the Compiler takes this opportunity of ſoliciting the aſſiſtance of thoſe who may be able to communicate any information on the ſubjects hereunto ſubjoined, and, as a large field remains yet unexplored, upon any other intereſting ſubject not yet noticed.

Many have promiſed their aid; but procraſtination, or other cauſes, may have hitherto prevented them fulfilling their engagements. The Compiler once more offers his moſt grateful thanks to thoſe who have already afforded him their aſſiſtance. J. H.

COLLECTIONS *already made towards a* HISTORY OF LIVERPOOL.

Name; different ways of ſpelling the town, quoted from various authors; conjectures on the origin of the word.

Topography, boundaries; river Merſey deſcribed, ſource, fiſh caught in the river, names and prices in 1772 and 1792, attempts to improve the fiſh-market at different periods[1]. by well-boats, premiums, ſocieties, &c.; cauſe[2] of the deſtruction of fiſh by fiſh-yards.

Ferries[3]; copy of a grant of ferry to Birkenhead priory; temperature of air; fall of rain in Liverpool from the year 1774 to 1792[4]; town; fields; ſoil; commons; liberties; latitude and longitude of the place.

Antient ſtate. Liverpool not a town during the time of the Romans; towns in Lancaſhire noted at that period[5]; Liverpool not noticed in the famous ſurvey taken 1180[1]; burghs what[2]; charter firſt granted during the reign of John, 1272; fee-farm rent of Liverpool[3].

What ſum of money Liverpool paid in tallage in 1227; alſo, what Lancaſter, Preſton, and Weſt Derby, paid[4].

N. B. A hiſtory of the more antient ſtate, pedigrees, and armorial bearings, of the different families in and about Liverpool, has been the leiſure employment of a gentleman every way competent to ſuch a work.

Account of Liverpool by various authors, *viz.* Leland, Camden, Baxter, Blaeu, Campbell. Complete Hiſtory of the Boroughs in Great Britain, Brooks's Gazetteer, Lowndes's Geography.

N. B. Liverpool not mentioned by Guthrie, although both Preſton and Lancaſter are noticed; ſome MS extracts from Croxteth.

Origin of the names of ſome ſtreets; anecdotes; number of ſtreets in 1565[6] and 1725[6], with their names; in 1753, with their names[7]; number of ſtreets in 1790[8], alſo number of ſquares, lanes, courts, &c.; Roſcoe's beautiful deſcriptive poem on Mount Pleaſant.

State of the town from the year 1551, ſo far as can be collected from copious extracts, from corporation records on various ſubjects, the pariſh records, and other manuſcripts; ſome comments are offered, and modern modes and practices are mentioned, in order to bring under one comparative point views of things at different periods.

Corporation eſtate from the year 1721 to the year 1730, nine years[9]; receipts and expenditures particularized; the ſame in 1792 under various points of view[10].

Hiſtory of watch and lamps, from the period when *one* watchman was not thought ſufficient, to the preſent time; expence; number of lamps and watchmen; anecdotes[11].

AUTHORITIES WHENCE QUOTED.

1 News-papers.
2 Letter from Henry Roſs.
3 MS from Croxteth-hall.
4 Hutchinſon's weather-gage.
5 *Whitaker.*

AUTHORITIES WHENCE QUOTED.

1 Domeſday-book.
2 Collectanea Curioſa.
3 MS. Mr. John Eyes. 4 Madox.
5 Dr. Enfield's Hiſtory.
6 Plan of Liverpool by Chadwick.
7 Williamſon's Memorandum-book.
8 Directory.
9 Printed by the treaſurer, Mr. Henry Trafford.
10 Printed Report of the Committee.
11 Pariſh records; Commiſſioners books.

* *Mr. Holt being* ſurveyor to the Board of Agriculture for the county of Lancaſter. Canals,

Canals.—History of Sankey canal [1]; utility of canals; the Sankey first in the kingdom when opened; the first cargo of coals brought to Liverpool; price; its height above the river Merſey at low water.

His Grace of Bridgwater's canal [2]; original intention of; progreſs of the work; when completed; to what place it has communication; a deſcription of Worſley, in a letter from Mr. Adam Walker; the annual profits of the packets from Manchester to Warrington; total profits of this canal 1791; height above the Merſey.

Leeds canal; act when obtained; when the ground was first broken; when opened; first cargo of coals; height above the Merſey; a ſtatement of inland navigation from and to Liverpool, 1786, 1787, and 1788; boats employed on the canals not adequate to the overflow of buſineſs to and from Liverpool in the year 1792 [3]; the ſubject concluded with the ſea-line of England, Scotland, and Ireland; total length of canals in England.

Commerce under the following heads:

I. Scale of importance of different ports in the kingdom in the year 1346, when Liverpool was not mentioned [4].

II. Another ſcale of the groſs receipts of the cuſtoms in different ports of the kingdom in the year 1781, at which period Liverpool makes a conſpicuous figure [5].

III. Statement of the commerce of Liverpool in 1787 by Mr. Harris; another by J. Tarleton, eſq. M. P.

IV. Statement of the commerce of Briſtol for the ſame year; revenues of the cuſtoms for Liverpool and Briſtol for three quarters of a year in 1787, from a MS in the hand-writing of the late B. Gaſcoyne, eſq.

V. Compariſon of Engliſh with ſeveral French ports [6].

VI. Progreſſive increaſe of dock duties from 1752 to 1792 [7].

VII. Account of cuſtom-houſe revenues, for the years 1720, 30, 40, 50, 60 70, 80, and 90 [8].

VIII. Arrival of ſhips in the port, from July 5 to October 10, 1790 [9].

IX. Total number of ſhips which arrived or ſailed from the port of Liverpool from the year 1709 to the year 1791 [2].

X. Amount of the number and value of African ſhips in the year 1790 [3].

XI. What loſs might probably be ſuſtained ſhould an abolition take place [4].

XII. Calculation and account of men diſcharged in conſequence of the reſtriction in the African trade [5].

XIII. Exportation of coals from the year 1770 to the year 1792.

XIV. Importation of cotton into Liverpool, London, and Lancaſter, 1792 [6].

XV. Number of prizes brought into the port, from Auguſt, 1777, to April, 17787.

XVI. Number of privateers during the ſame time.

XVII. Liſt of cuſtom-houſe officers, ſalaries, &c. 1784 [8].

XVIII. Poetry on the African trade, by Celadon.

XIX. Chamber of commerce.

Light-houſe [9].

Water ſide coſts [10].

Docks.

Theatres [11]. Hiſtory of plays performed in the caſtle; next a barn in Cockpit-yard; Williamſon-ſtreet; a houſe built purpoſely for that purpoſe in the Old Ropery; Drury lane houſe; rent and receipts, new theatre royal; prologue; poetry by the late Dr. Healſton on account of an accident; amount of receipts for benefits in 1791; receipts at the London theatre, Drury-lane, at the commencement and concluſion of Garrick's performance; the greateſt receipt during the great run of the Beggar's Opera not equal to the receipt of the theatre royal at Liverpool; liſt of performers in Liverpool from the year 1760 to the year 1792; muſic-hall.

AUTHORITIES WHENCE QUOTED.

[1] Nicholas Aſhton, eſq. Hiſtory of Inland Navigation; and Newte's Proſpects in a Tour. [2] Various authorities quoted.

[3] Various authorities.

[4] MS. Cottonian library.

[5] Report of commiſſioners of cuſtoms.

[6] Young's Tour. [7] Annual account.

[8] Cuſtom-houſe books, by favour of Mr. Stanley.

[9] Newſ-papers.

[2] Dr. Enfield's Hiſtory to 1772; ſince that, cuſtom-houſe books by favour of Arthur Orrell, eſq.

[3] Committee. [4] Ditto.

[5] Cuſtom-houſe books, by favour of Mr. Brookes.

[6] Favour of Spaniſh conſul; —— Walton, eſq.

[7] Printed liſts.

[8] Report of Committee of cuſtoms.

[9] Hutchinſon's [illegible] &c.

[10] By favour of Mr. [illegible]

[11] Various authorities.

Trades

Trades[1]; ship and boat building under improvements in naval architecture; different construction of vessels for different trades; quantity of timber consumed in ship-building exemplified variously; general register of ships 1792.

Roperies.

Clock and watch-makers; watch-tool makers.

Salt trade under various particulars.

Copper works.

N. B. More of the leading trades, important to navigation, will be given, if proper information can be obtained. To conclude with the different trades and occupations carried on in Liverpool, alphabetically arranged, about 300 different descriptions.

Docks, history of[2].

Coaches[3] when first introduced into the kingdom; when hackney-coaches introduced into London, Paris, Liverpool, and Manchester; number in 1792; when gentlemen's pole-carriages introduced into Liverpool; number in 1753; when the London stage first began; Manchester and Preston; regulation of hackney-coaches; government taxes on coaches, &c. in 1791.

Population.

Some account of the castle[4]; of the tower; of the old church[5].

Eminent men, natives, or who have resided in Liverpool.

Remarkable occurrences.

Copies of the charters; and, extracts or abridgements of the most important acts of parliament. J. H.

Mr. URBAN, *Oct.* 8.

I SHOULD think myself under great obligation to any one of your numerous correspondents who would, through the channel of your extensively-useful Miscellany, condescend to acquaint me with any particulars relative to the family of Dr. Chandler, formerly Bishop of Durham; especially as to his daughters, whether he had any, how many, and to whom they were all or either of them married. The desire of information on such a subject does not arise from mere childish curiosity, but from motives of serious importance to a few deserving individuals, who are really interested in the result of the enquiry.

A Welsh Dictionary, by W. Owen, F S.A. is advertised on the blue cover of your Magazine for last month. It would be of service to some of your readers to be informed which is the best Grammar yet published of that language.

CLERICUS OXONIENSIS.

Mr. URBAN, *Cobham, Oct.* 18.

YOUR Constant Reader, p. 792, will find a pleasing account of the *Fairlop Oak* in Mr. Gilpin's "Forest Scenery," vol. I. p. 104.

In answer to another correspondent, the chapel on Catharine-hill, near Guildford, is nearly twice as long as it is wide

I shall be obliged if any correspondent will tell me the name of the publisher of a Treatise on Colours, about ten years ago, who lived behind either the New Church, or St. Clement's, in the Strand. JAMES GOODYAR.

Mr. URBAN, *Oct.* 10.

IN a tract, intituled, "Remarks from the Country upon the Two Letters relating to the Convocation and Alterations in the Liturgy, 1689-90," 4to, p. 1, is this passage:

"It is a thousand pities so instructive and so eloquent papers should ever fall under such an imputation, and be ranked among the scribblings of *Elenor James*, with this only advantage, of having better language; whereas the woman-counsellor is judged to have the better meaning."

Information is desired who might be the *Elenor James** here mentioned, and what her literary scroll alluded to?

Q. likewise the date of the statute for re-building or repairing the Spurn light-house? It is imagined that the act of parliament enquired after was passed in the reign of his present majesty.

P. 746, l. 41, &c. evidently from Gray's Elegy,

AUTHORITIES WHENCE QUOTED.

[1] *Masters in the trade*, &c.
[2] *Various authorities.* [3] Ditto.
[4] *Duchy court*, &c. [5] Parish records.

* Mrs. James was the widow of a printer, and carried on that profession after the death of her husband. In the "Anecdotes of Mr. Bowyer," p. 609, she is styled, "a mixture of benevolence and madness;" an assertion that two letters there printed sufficiently demonstrate; the one addressed to the "Lords Spiritual and Temporal assembled in Parliament;" the other, "Mrs. James's Advice to all Printers in general." She gave a silver cup to the elder Mr. Bowyer in 1712, which was afterwards bequeathed by his son to the Company of Stationers. She was a benefactress also to the church of St. Bennet, Paul's wharf, where some of the communion-plate preserves her name. EDIT.

"The

"The swallow twittering from her *clay*-built shed;"

misquoted from memory for *straw*-built shed.

P. 816, col. 2, l. 36. There is in Wiltshire a place called *Buckington*; and, according to the symbol in Adams's *Villare*, published in 1680, there was, when this book was compiled, the house or private seat of a *knight* in that manerial district.

P. 836, col. 2, l. 57, read vol. LXI.

P. 862. Obituary, July 30, for *Mary* read Martha; see vol. LVII. p. 384.—A letter subscribed Martha Hardress and Pleydell Hardress, in which the sisters added some particulars of their family to the account given p. 309. The antient mansion of this family at Hardress, near Canterbury, is also noticed vol. LIX. p. 326.

P. 864, col. 2, l, 46, for *LVI.* read LVII.; and reference may also be made to vol. LIV. pp. 285, 286. Æ. U.

Mr. URBAN, *Oct.* 14.

IN Ledbury church, in Herefordshire, are the following monuments. On the pavement of the chancel is a gravestone, on the top of which is a figure in brass of St. Peter, with the keys in his hand; and at the bottom a man in robes kneeling, with an inscription:

Sey pat' nost' for Sere Willia' Calwe
That loved wel God and all halwe.

In the body of the church, on a brass plate, is,

"Here lieth SARAH, the wife of George Skippe, esq. She was borne the 12th of July, 1642, and was buried the 30th of June, 1665, being the daughter and co-heir of Isaac Rigby, of London, gent.

Abiit non obiit, preiit non periit."

In the South aile, against the last wall,

"To the memory of MARY, the wife of Ambrose Elton, of the Hazle, gent. and daughter of Sir Giles Bray, of Barrington, in the county of Gloucester, knight, descended from the Lord Reginald Bray, who came in with Henry the Seventh. Shee departed this life the 27th day of Sept. anno D'ni 1671, aged 53, She had issue 6 children; 3 sons and 3 daughters."

The arms are, Paly of six Or and Gules, over all, a bend Sable, charged with three mullets Or, impaling Arg. a chevron Sable, between three crows legs erased of the last.

Crest. An escallop-shell Or.

The epitaph on Theodore Paleologus, *p. 719, has before appeared in your* vol. XLV.* p. 80. There is a will of one of the same name, who died abroad, in the Prerogative-office in Register Box, fol. 62, for the year 1694.

Yours, &c. MATTHEW KNAPP.

Mr. URBAN, *Castle Conner, Kilkenny.*

YOUR Barnstaple correspondent, p. 795, will, I believe, find a print of Sir Bevil Grenville prefixed (with those of other glorious loyalists) to Lloyd's "Worthies;" a melancholy register of the immolated *virtues* of the last century.

Your Magazine, Mr. Urban, deserves, in a great measure, the merit of having exalted the English spirit to that tone of loyalty which now echoes through the island, and even here vibrates upon the heart-strings of one who (himself a Norman) may say with Courtenay,

Quo lapsus quid feci?

Is not the brave, the excellent, Lord Hood, a *Devonshire* man? Does he not spring from the land which produced Hawkins, Gilbert, Grenville, Drake, and Raleigh?

Another question—Is there any list of the members of Convocation for the year 1662; and where may it be found?

In answer to your Heraldic Student, p. 801, may not *mesles* have the same meaning as the word *mascles?* a term well known in Heraldry, a lozenge voided.

Ventred may be a word coined for some particular purpose, to answer some circumstance of the coat, if it consists of animal figures, for I have not time to look at Guillim. *Vulning* is a word pretty much of the same family.

I know that your Cockney friends will suppose, from this melange, that I am a wild Irishman; but that shall not prevent me signing myself

NORMANNUS.

Mr. URBAN, *Chelsea, Oct.* 16.

YOUR correspondent S. E. wishes (p. 787) to be informed concerning the author of a poetical life of Sir Nicholas Throckmorton, ambassador to France in the reign of Queen Elizabeth: I have the pleasure of being able to answer his enquiry. The learned Francis Peck, M A. in his Memoirs of Milton, which are now before me, has given us the whole poem at length; but,

* We thank Mr. K. for this hint (against which it is not possible always to be on our guard); and also for his Pedigrees. [illegible]

he fears, not exactly as it was written, owing, as he says, to the badness of the ink, and the ignorance of the two writers of the copy in his possession *. If S. E. therefore, is acquainted with one more correct, he will no doubt do literature a great service by publishing it as a separate pamphlet.

Mr. Peck, who published his work, without any name of booksellers, in the year 1740, calls the poem in question,

"The Legend of Sir Nicholas Throckmorton, Knt. Chief Butler of England, and Chamberlain of the Exchequer, who died of Poison A. D. 1570. An historical Poem."

And he tells us, that

"The lines were written by the nephew of the deceased, Sir Thomas Throckmorton, of Littleton, in com. Warw. knt."

The motto prefixed, as I suppose by the editor, is so very apposite, that I give it the reader with great satisfaction:

"In winter's tedious nights sit by the fire
With good old folks, and let them tell thee
Of woeful ages long ago betides; [tales
And, ere thou bid good night, to quit their grief,
Tell them the lamentable end of me,
And send the hearers weeping to their beds."
Shakspeare's K. Richard II. vol III. p. 324.

Mr. Peck remarks of the life of Sir Nicholas, that it is a true picture of what our great Dramatic Bard calls

"The air o' th' court,
As hard to leave as keep; whose top to climb
Is certain falling; or, to flipp'ry, that
The fear's as bad as falling."
Cymbeline; Works, vol. VI p. 396.

And he adds to his Preface a brief pedigree of the family. He also introduces the legend with a previous long explanatory argument of his own; but which it might be inconvenient to insert in a monthly publication like yours, being in length three pages of quarto.

Of this truly interesting little poem the seventh stanza appears to me well worth preserving, as it affords a very good example of that redundancy in similie which so much prevailed in the author's time:

"Who's past the streights best knows the thoroughfare; [teach;
Who wades the fords can better strangers
The fencer best to break a thrust declares;
Who saw the thief can best of all impeach:
Then blameless I, who bear thee *Circe's* cup,
Whose poison sweet first made me thereof sup."

If this is admitted, you will hear farther on the subject from W. B.

* Similar information has been sent by several correspondents; by one particularly who adds, that "the Legend, which is mentioned as not appearing even to have been printed, is sufficiently obvious and accessible; but that Peck, with his *usual elegance*, observes, that the manuscript is one of the *blindest* things he ever undertook to set to *rights*; and *anxious* having taken considerable *liberties with it.*"

Mr URBAN, *Oct* 16.

GEOFFRY RUDEL, Lord of Blaze in Provence, who lived in the 12th century, is celebrated for the singular manner of his death; which we should be inclined to discredit if the ages of chivalry did not afford many instances of equal extravagance. Some pilgrims, on their return from the Holy Land, gave him so heightened a description of the beauty of the Countess of Tripoli, which place was then in the hands of the Christians, that he fancied himself enamoured of her; and, embarking for that city against the persuasion of his friends, fickened with expectation during the voyage. He at length reached Tripoli, saw his mistress, and expired in her arms, praising Heaven for having granted the only blessing he desired. The lady was flattered by so unequivocal a testimony of her charms, interred our poor Provençal with great splendour, and inscribed a copy of Arabic vertes on his tomb. She gave a more decided proof of her sorrow, or her caprice, by immediately retiring to the cloister. The truth of this anecdote is attested by the Poet of Vaucluse:

Giaufre Rudel, ch' uso la cela il remo
A cercar la sua morte.
Amori d'Amore, cap. IV.

One of the translated extracts from the works of Geoffrey, given us by Millot (tom. I. p. 91), is remarkable for its resemblance to Thomson's Song to the Nightingale.—"At the sight of the nightingale, who caresses his faithful companion, who meets from her a full return of his love, and declares in the song of melody their mutual happiness, I perceive a portion of their joy diffuse itself through my bosom, and my heart animated by the flame with which they burn. Happy birds! to you it is permitted to utter your sentiments without reserve; while I am under the constraint of preserving a painful silence towards her whom I wish to inform of my affection."

Adieu.

A leſs favourable ſpecimen of his talents is preſerved in the original language by Creſcimbeni:

Irat, & dolent me partray
S' yeu non vey eſt' amour deluench,
E non ſay qu'oura la veyray,
Car ſon trop noſtras terras luench.
Dieu, que ſes tout quant ven & vay,
E forma queſt' Amour luench,
My don poder al cor, car hay
Eſper veder l'amour de luench.

Segnour, tenes mi per veray
L'Amour, qu'ay vers ella de luench;
Car un ben, que m'en eſtay,
Hai mille mals; tant ſoy dē luench.
In d'autr'amours non jauziray,
S'ye non jaie deſt'amour de luench.
Qu' na plus bella non en ſay
En luce, que ſia ny pres ny luench.

Folquet de Marſeilles, ſon of a rich Genoeſe merchant, eſtabliſhed at the emporium of Provence, was diſtinguiſhed for the elegance of his verſes and the ſweetneſs of his voice. He reckoned among his patrons the names of Alphonſo II. King of Arragon, Raymond V. Count of Thouloufe, and our lion-hearted Richard*; the latter of whom added to his numerous accompliſhments the talent of compoſing in the Provençal language. But the court of Beral, Viſcount of Toulouſe, was the favourite reſidence of our troubadour, whither he was attracted by the conſort of his patron. On the death of his illuſtrious friends, which happened at no great intervals of time, he fell into a religious melancholy, and entered into the order of the Ciſtercians. In the new character of prieſt he was not leſs diſtinguiſhed, but far leſs amiable; and in the exerciſe of his miniſterial office, when he afterwards became Biſhop of Toulouſe, he is repreſented as intolerant, perfidious, and avaritious. Dante†, who perhaps was poſſeſſed of little impartiality in the allotment of his poetical rewards and puniſhments, aſſigns him a ſeat in the dwellings of happineſs; and Petrarch mentions him with equal reſpect:

Folchetto ch'a Marſiglia il nom ha dato,
Ed a Genoa tolto, & a l'eſtremo
Cangi' per miglior parte habito e ſtato.
Triumf. d'Amore, cap. IV.

Creſcimbeni preſents us with the following extracts from his poems:

Quant diz hom, qi en ſoi, & qi ben val,
Mas cel qel diz non ſaben qes ben lover,
Eai benenanza: non pod nalh hom beuer
De nulla ren, mals daizo eſt cor plai,
Per qeu vam mas un paubres per ioie,
Dun rie ſei loi qes tot lan conſires, &c.

Si ſet me ſui a tard apercebay,
Aiſi cum eel qa tot perdut & jura
Qa mais non joe. A gran bonaventura
Men dei tener, car men ſoi cenogatz
Del grant enian, qamor vas me fazis,
Qa bel ſemblant ma tengut en ſadia.
Mais de dex ans a lei ẽ mal debtor,
Qades promet mas an tion peſaria.
Qa bels ſemblanz que fals amor aduz
Setrai vas lei fols amanz e ſatura,
Qel farfollon, qua tan ſola natura,
Qes ſen al foc per la clartat qe luz.
Mas ẽ men part e ſegrai autra via,
Qm mal pagaz queſtieres na men partira,
E ſegrei laib de tot bon ſofridor, &c.
Donna ſperanza e paar ai de vos;
As men conort & cran ſui de nes.

Yours, &c. M——s.

A Naturalist's Stray.

FAINTING under the fatigue of travelling, on the 25th of laſt July, along the burning ſands of the road leading from Goſport to the capital, I turned aſide to ſeek relief beneath the opacous umbrage of the pines ſet thirty years ſince by the hero of Culloden. In that wood prevails perpetual evening; its ſombrous awning intervening between the zenith and the earth, and its ever-verdant underwood excluding the horizontal rays: dorr-hawks (*caprimulgus europeus*) love it; and moths enjoy it: dorr-chaffers leave the neighbouring fern-beds for it, and within the darkſome interſtices fall victims to the hunger of the dorr-hawks; a young bird of which ſpecies I beheld devouring them. Horſe-emmets, in crowded columns, marched acroſs my path, and flies, in an infinite variety, aſſailed my perſon; but, undaunted, I purſued the undulating way before me, admiring and comparing; as I glided cautious on the ſlippery ſward, the varied forms, tints, and cones, of nearly all the kinds of coniferous trees known in England. I was amuſed by ſquirrels leaping from bough to bough, and by rabbets ſcudding beneath the yews and laurels; the ruſtling thus occaſioned, and the unceaſing buzzing of the flies and beetles, were the only intruſions on the ſilence of the ſcene; for the plumy people and the winds were mute. A profuſion

* See Lord Orford's Catalogue of Noble Authors, art. Richard I.

† Paradiſo, canto IX.

of Peruvian ſuns (*hypericum calycinum**) diffuſed their rays upon my path, and the odorous exhalations of the firs revived my ſtrength. Thus inſpirited I gained the ſummit of Shrubs-hill. Sudden, I burſt into the blaze of day! and ſeemingly into the middle region of the atmoſphere. I beheld a towering edifice, and a view of heaven, earth, and water. The Belvidere will long perpetuate the memory of the illuſtrious prince who raiſed it; and the twenty-three thouſand trees beſide it will enable a future prince to ſay, with Solomon, "The beams of our houſe are cedar, and our rafters of fir." I aſcended to the parapets of the tower, and looked afar; methought I ſaw the awful dome of St. Paul's, and the venerable minarets of Weſtminſter, in the clouds: the limits of the proſpect were too extenſive to ſcan with perſpicuity; therefore I withdrew my obſervation nearer to my ſtation, and confined it to mine own particular purſuit. I noticed deer baſking in the ſun; I ſaw ſtrings of wood-pigeons circling around the pinnacles of the pine-wood; and I marked fiſh-devouring herons impelling their feathered ſails from the neighbouring heronry to the capacious lake that fills the valley's womb. This lake was a ſplendid mirror at that time, when moſt meaner reſervoirs were dry; notwithſtanding the margins want the fringe of thoſe aquatic plants that check the flow and retard the evaporation of the pellucid element. A fiſherman of the meres would ſmile at my denominating the Virginia water a *lake*; but he would admire that an excavation ſix miles in circumference ſhould be preſerved in plenteous and perennial repleniſhment by a mere ſtreamlet. My admiration at the circumſtance was ſuch, that I made an endeavour to trace the ſtreamlet to its ſource, but I became loſt in the receſſes of a foreſt. I traverſed waſtes that exhibited an uncommon appearance; the late fulminating heat having rendered the ſward perfectly exanguious, whilſt the beds of fern and tufts of furze continued particularly verdurous. At length two rows of aged holms guided me to Cranbourn; the wood adjacent ſhowered down leaves. I gazed aloft, and diſcovered the unuſual incident to have ariſen from the injury the foliage had received from blights. Gilpin has pronounced theſe trees the fineſt in Windſor foreſt †, but they are advancing rapidly in decay, and perhaps their decline has been accelerated by the ill-adviſed ſtep that was taken about ſix years ago with a view of preventing the trees from being ſtolen. The meaſure was, cutting a ſquare piece out of the trunk of every tree, and ſearing the foreſt mark on the main wood within the cavities. The bark of ſome has ſwelled a little, but it will be found in the end that every tree has received its death wound. Forſyth's compoſition might retard the decay, if it could eſcape being rubbed off by idlers and animals: but ſuch a hope cannot be entertained. As I have alluded to Mr. Gilpin's mention of Windſor Foreſt, I muſt add, in juſtice to ſcenes that much delighted me, that, notwithſtanding my prejudice in favour of his works, I think he has been very precipitate, as well as very faſtidious, in ſaying that there is little ſcenery left here. He has alſo done amiſs in not naming the abbey, at which, he ſays, the Conqueror uſed to ſleep when he had been hunting hereabouts.

To have paſſed Cranbourn Lodge, without viewing the inſide, would have been the act of ſtupidity. I craved admittance, and obtained it. In the hall I ſurveyed the models of Fort William in Scotland, and of Liſle in Flanders. Above ſtairs, I paraded along the Soldier's Gallery, in front of horſe and foot warriors of every nation, depictured in their various uniforms; but the ſight of them, and of ſome battle-pieces, reminding me of the horrid ſcenes tranſacting on the continent, I preferred contemplating the peaceful woods and happy plains of Berkſhire, of which the windows of the lodge command a grand view. As lord-warden of Windſor Foreſt, the Duke of Glouceſter holds this lodge for life; but, his royal highneſs preferring to it another that he has in New Foreſt, this ſtands unoccupied and unfurniſhed; inſomuch that there are few chattels in it, but the heir-looms left by William Duke of Cumberland, who reſided here. Of theſe, the models and military paintings are ſome, others are a repreſentation of the Spaniſh gold works, rendered motory by clock-work, a few pictures, that greatly want reſtoration, and ſome foreign arms ornamented with ſteel-work, ivory, and falſe

* *One of the few* plants that will flower *under trees.*

† "Foreſt Scenery," vol. I. p. 322.

some; all which curiosities I leave to be more particularly described in the hundredth and sixty-third volume of The Gentleman's Magazine, by an antiquary yet to be begotten. Cranbourn house and park was formerly the domain of the Earl of Ranelagh, who endowed the free-school that terminates the noble vista in front.

A naturalist may be certain of finding himself enchanted in a forest; for some enchanting object or other, some allurement congenial to his taste, is sure to entice him into devious paths, and cause him to forget his original engagements and pursuits; so happened it to me. At Cranbourne I relinquished the intention of meandering farther after the stream, because I had fellow-travellers expecting my return to the Wheatsheaf inn near the pine wood; but, behold! when I descended down upon Winkfield plain among the cattle, an enchanter, in the form of a herdsman, put me upon the scent of a woodcock. The scent was irresistible, and I set out upon it a way quite opposite to the one leading to the Wheatsheaf. I passed at some distance a new house that is being built by a female botanist, on a plan singularly tasteful and commodious: the Southern part is to be a winter repository for plants, and the Northern a summer dwelling for the lady; the idea pleased me exceedingly, but I hope the gardener will be watchful of the flues and stoves. Botany is one of the most useful, rational, healthful, and reputable, amusements a lady can attach herself to; therefore, oh! ye winds, insects, damps, and frosts, enter not into this greenhouse! I also went in sight of Fernhill, a handsome seat formerly the property of Sir Francis Knollys, the last baronet of that name; when his widow died, the crown took possession of it as an escheat till the law should ascertain the right heir; a point that was last Spring determined in favour of a respectable Smithfield butcher, and of a gentlewoman, who has lived hitherto upon a hundred a year, and is now, at the age of seventy-odd, come into possession of eighteen hundred per annum! It is remarkable, that this same lady has a claim on the Angel estate in this forest, the title to which has been litigated by other claimants one with the other several years. When I was informed of this, I said unto myself, quoth I this good old lady will stretch *out her arm from the Eastern* boundary of the forest to the Western; from the Northern to the Southern will she extend her claims. I wish I were of kin to her; but, although I am not, it is my hope, that she may snatch from the rooks their prey, and obtain the valves of the other whilst some part of the animal remains within them.

I was now got into a very long and very hot lane, in which was shewn me a crazy house that has been a public one, known by the sign of the Golden Hatchet; at which Queen Anne used sometimes to eat bread and cheese when fatigued with riding. This lane brought me into another country; the face of Nature had changed suddenly; I had left a park-like scene, and I entered into a heathy wild. The adventitious circumstances of every present element was changed. The soil was of another quality, the water of another colour, and the air of another scent. The alteration was unforeseen, by reason that the hedges of the lane had bound meadows and corn-fields. I was bound to Bracknall, and the unlimited appearance of Ascot-heath evinced it to be almost impossible for a wandering stranger to find his way to so obscure a place without a guide. A shepherd-boy lay lounging on the blooming heath-tufts, and him I engaged to render me the service needed. The natural subject to begin a conversation on with a shepherd was sheep, a subject on which I made no doubt a shepherd would prove conversible; but my companion was one of those sort of lads who shew a reserve which one knows not whether to impute to sullenness, slyness, stupidity, or shyness: he seemed counter-part, or own brother, to the wire-haired brindled cur that followed him; the cur never grinned once; and a grin upon the countenance of a clown expresses the same *trait* as is marked by a dimple on the cheek of a *belle*. Although I know he was thinking all the way of the tester he was to have, he appeared to accompany me with unwillingness, as if he was rendering me an incompensable favour. This was supercilliousness in rustic life. However, by dint of asking questions, and exerting patience, I learnt, that the small sheep feeding upon these wild yield more wool than the Wiltshire sheep, by reason that their bellies are woolly; and that 16 or 17 of them afford a tod of excellent wool. They are hardy, being seldom taken up but when intended to be sheared or sold. Their

Their fleſh is ſweet, partaking of the nature of the Bagſhot mutton; but the beſt, like the beſt of all other good things, is ſold away to diſtant places. Arrived at Bracknall, I immediately diſmiſſed my guide, who took the promiſed ſix-pence without ſaying a word; a bow he could not make, by reaſon the covering of his head had loſt its brim.

(To be continued.)

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT, 1793. *(Continued from p. 843.)*

H. OF LORDS.

March 20.

THE Duke of *Clarence* preſented a petition from the Weſt-India planters reſident in England, and another from the ſhip-owners and merchants of Liverpool, to defer the revival of the conſideration of the abolition of the ſlave-trade, which ſtood the order of the day for to-morrow, until Wedneſday, the 10th day of April. His Royal Highneſs concluded with a motion to defer the queſtion accordingly; which was agreed to.

In the Commons, the ſame day, the Houſe balloted for a Committee on the Sudbury election.

Report was made from the Ludgerſhall Election Committee in favour of the ſitting members.

Mr. *Baſtard* brought up the report of the Committee appointed to enquire into the caſe of Mr. Petrie, the petitioning candidate in the Cricklade election, who had been arreſted; and moved, that he be diſcharged out of the cuſtody of the ſheriff of Middleſex, which was carried unanimouſly.

H. OF LORDS.

Their Lordſhips read a few private bills, and heard counſel farther in the caſe of Lord Daer.

In the Commons, the ſame day, report was made from the Sudbury Committee, that Mr. J. C. Hippiſley was duly elected; and that Mr. Smith's petition was not frivolous or vexatious.

H. OF LORDS.

March 22.

The Duke of *Norfolk*, after a few words relative to canals, moved, that the execution of the Standing Orders of the 11th of March ſhould be diſpenſed with during the preſent ſeſſion of parliament. The motion was agreed to.

In the Commons, the ſame day, Mr. *Yorke* preſented a bill relating to the *conduct of returning* officers on elections of members to ſerve in parliament; which was read the firſt time.

The Chairman of the Cricklade Election Committee preſented a report, which ſtated, that the ſitting members were duly elected; that Mr Petrie's petition againſt the one was neither frivolous nor vexatious; but that his petition againſt the other was both frivolous and vexatious.

H. OF LORDS.

March 28.

Heard counſel on Street's divorce-bill; which was read the ſecond time, and committed for Wedneſday next.

Heard counſel alſo on Browne's divorce-bill; which was read the firſt time.

In the Commons, the ſame day, Mr. *Sheridan* moved, "that a Select Committee be appointed, to enquire into the ſeveral petitions preſented in this ſeſſion, and during the laſt, from the royal burghs of Scotland, that the ſame be referred to the Committee, and that they do examine, and report the ſame to the Houſe.

Col. *M'Cleod* ſeconded the motion.

The motion was agreed to, and the following gentlemen were nominated to ſit on the Committee:

Mr. Sheridan,	Mr. Wilberforce,
Grey,	Attorney-general
Maitland,	W. Smith,
M'Cleod,	Rider,
Dundas,	Birch,
Anſtruther,	Sergeant,
Erſkine,	Lord Adv. of Scotland,
Lambton,	Lord Mornington,
Whitbread jun.	Sir Elijah Impey,
Hobart,	and the
Adam,	Members for Scotland.

H. OF LORDS.

March 26.

Mr. *Attorney-General* was heard in favour of Lord Daer's appeal. He ſpoke at conſiderable length, cited ſeveral precedents, and made a variety of curious diſtinctions, to prove that, in antient times, the eldeſt ſons of Peers had a right to ſit in the parliament of Scotland

as repreſentatives of the minor Ba-
or Commons, and actually in ſe-
inſtances exerciſed that right.
rl *Stanhope*, after the counſel had
d from the bar, entered much at
into the ſubject. He adverted to
proceedings in the parliament of
and, which had been much reſted
by the reſpondents, in the caſe of
Viſcount of Talbot's eldeſt ſon,
e election for the ſhire of Roſs had
ſet aſide by the parliament of Scot-
becauſe his father had been nobili-
; which was inapplicable with the
nt caſe. For, a perſon, whoſe fa-
was raiſed to a peerage, muſt ne-
ily find himſelf poſſeſſed of new
ſts, and ought, like members of
Houſe of Commons accepting cer-
offices in the State, to be again ſent
to their conſtituents, to aſcertain
ey ſhould think it proper to conti-
heir confidence. The ſame inap-
bility exiſted in reſpect of Lord
gſtone, as there was a difference
een the ſon of a man *born* noble,
of one only nobilitated. After
argument of the ſame kind, and
ving that, in antient times, attend-
in parliament was a burthen, and
no intermiſſion of it could deſtroy
ght, moved for reverſing the de-
of the Court of Seſſion.
rd *Thurlow* ſaid, it was for their
ſhips to conſider how far it would
lviſable in their *judicial* capacity
ſume their *legiſlative*, and, in di-
oppoſition to the practice of 200
, to reverſe the decree. The Houſe
d rather place itſelf in the ſituation
e Court of Seſſion, and avoid en-
g into any deciſion repugnant to
w of the land, which could not be
led in right, as, in that caſe, more
d be imputed to the deciſion of one
h of the Legiſlature than of the
conjoined. His Lordſhip con-
d with ſaying, that, on the motion
reverſing this judgement, it beho-
im to vote Not-content. The decree
affirmed without a diviſion.

---

the Commons, the ſame day, the
e reſolved itſelf into a Committee
e treaſonable intercourſe bill.
e *Solicitor General* wiſhed to ren-
he bill as agreeable to the ideas
had been ſuggeſted as was con-
t with its object. He meant to
e the operation of the bill to per-
reſiding in Great Britain, and that
gulations *ſhould be carried* into ef-
feſt after the roth of April, 1793. Af-
ter ſome oppoſition from Mr. Fox, Mr.
Grey, &c. the report was received, and
ordered to be re-committed.

LORDS.

March 27.

Brown's divorce bill went through a Committee with ſeveral amendments.

In the Commons, the ſame day, the Houſe having reſolved itſelf into a Committee of Ways and Means,

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* ſtated the particulars of the loan he had entered into for four millions and an half, and to move a reſolution thereon. It had been thought prudent to raiſe the whole ſum neceſſary for the extra ſervices of the year by a loan from individuals, rather than to ſuffer the commiſſioners for liquidating the national debt to apply any of the moneys in their hands to the loan. The terms on which he had concluded the bargain were at 72 for an hundred in three *per cents.* annuities, which, on four millions and an half, would increaſe the capital of the three *per cents.* 6,250,000l. the intereſt for which would be £. 187,500

Add one *per cent.* for reduction of capital . . 62,500

Making an annual total charge of . . £. 250,000

Having thus ſtated the particulars of the loan, he admitted that the terms on which it had been raiſed were diſadvantageous, as 72 was very conſiderably below the market price of the three *per cents.* when the loan was made. He was ſorry, however, to ſay that, after every exertion on his part, he had ſeen no chance of procuring better terms. Upon a former occaſion he had ſtated it to be his intention, that the commiſſioners for liquidating the national debt ſhould have taken 1,600 cool. of the loan, and that the remainder ſhould have been raiſed from individuals; this intention he had, however, relinquiſhed upon conſultation with thoſe on whoſe opinions he relied, apprehending, as the difference in the terms of the ſmaller loan would have been but one *per cent.* more in favour of the publick than on the larger, that the commiſſioners would be enabled to obtain greater public advantages by their daily purchaſes, which, in caſe the war, as he hoped, ſhould not be protracted to any very great length, they might be the more ſpeedily enabled to reduce the Five. He concluded

cluded by moving, "that it is the opinion of this Committee, that the ſum of 4,000,000l. be raiſed by annuities; and that, for every 72 pounds contributed and paid, the lenders ſhould be entitled to 100l. three *per cent.* ſtock, bearing intereſt from the 5th of January laſt.

Mr. *Fox* objected to the terms of the loan for the large *bonus*, on which he ſaw no reaſon to induce him to give it his vote. He reprobated the withholding from the commiſſioners the ſum before ſtated to be raiſed, 1,600,000l.; by which, in intereſt, the publick loſt 230,000l., and, in the one *per cent.* for the reduction of the capital, 30,000l., making a total loſs, by not permitting the moneys in the commiſſioners' hands to be ſo appropriated, of 260,000l. He was averſe to the Right Hon. Gentleman's throwing away any large ſum of the public money upon ſpeculation in the funds, recollecting as he did, that the Right Hon. Gentleman by his ſpeculation twelve months ſince, when the Threes were at 96, thought they would riſe higher, and enable him the better to reduce the Fours; that he had loſt the favourable opportunity which had offered itſelf, and by which the publick loſt an annuity of 300,000l. *per annum*. He therefore wiſhed he had availed himſelf of the money in the hands of the commiſſioners inſtead of ſpeculating in the appropriation of that money with a view to the reduction of the Fives. He was of opinion that the loan might have been raiſed upon better terms, and that the publick would ſuffer leſs by the Miniſter's trying again to raiſe one upon better than in the Houſe confirming the preſent; he ſhould therefore give it his negative.

Mr. *S. Thornton* ſaid, the ſcarcity of money was now ſo great, that he was convinced, if the loan ſhould again be opened, better terms could not be obtained.

After ſome farther converſation, the queſtion was put on the reſolution, and the Committee divided,

Ayes 74. Noes 21.

H. OF LORDS.
March 28.

The royal aſſent was given, by commiſſion, to ſeveral public and private bills.

In the Commons, the ſame day, the *Speaker* informed the Houſe, that it ſhould be hereafter underſtood that the chair ſhall be taken at three before the Eaſter receſs, and half after three after Eaſter, and private buſineſs ſhould be over at half after four.

The Houſe then went over ſome of the clauſes of the traiterous correſpondence bill; which, on a diviſion, were agreed to by a great majority.

H. OF LORDS.
April 8.

The Houſe met according to adjournment, and went into a Committee on the Exchequer-bills and pawnbrokers bills.

Sir *John Call*, from the commiſſioners of the crown-lands, preſented ſome accounts; which were ordered to lie on the table.

In the Commons the ſame day, upon the motion of the *Chancellor of the Exchequer*, Dr. Huntingford, of Winchester-college, was ordered to preach before the Houſe in St. Margaret's church on the 19th inſtant, the Faſt-day.

H. OF LORDS.
April 9.

Lord *Grenville* preſented a meſſage from his Majeſty.

The pawnbrokers bill was read the third time, paſſed, and ſent back to the Commons with two amendments, viz. that the duration of the act ſhould be reduced from 14 to one year; and that reaſonable fees, in caſes of contention between the pledger and the pawnbroker, ſhould be allowed to the magiſtrate before whom the deciſion might be made.

In the Commons, the ſame day, the *Chancellor of the Exchequer* preſented a meſſage from his Majeſty; the ſubſtance of which was, that his Majeſty relied on the zeal and affection of the Houſe to make proviſion for ſuch extraordinary and unforeſeen expences as may neceſſarily be incurred in taking ſuch meaſures as the exigencies of affairs may require in the courſe of the enſuing campaign.

The *Secretary at War* preſented a bill to make regulations for the officers, &c. of the Fencible regiments.

H. OF LORDS.
April 10.

The Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* moved, that the Biſhop of Glouceſter be requeſted to preach before their Lordſhips on the day appointed for the faſt.

The

The traiterous correſpondence bill was read the firſt time.

His Majeſty's meſſage (the ſame with that preſented to the Commons) was read; when

Lord *Grenville* moved an addreſs of thanks to his Majeſty for the ſame; which was carried without a diviſion.

In the Commons, the ſame day, the *Chancellor of the Exchequer*, in a Committee of the whole Houſe, moved, that the ſum of 1.500,000l. ſhould be voted to his Majeſty, for defraying the expences of the current year; and that the ſame be raiſed either by loans or Exchequer-bills.

H. OF LORDS.

April 11.

The Earl of *Abingdon* prefaced a motion for delaying for five months the proceeding with evidence on the ſubject of the African ſlave-trade, with various obſervations on its general inexpediency, and on its peculiar inexpediency as connected with the new philoſophy of France, &c.

Earl *Stanhope* oppoſed the motion.

The Duke of *Clarence* entered largely into the ſubject; and, among other obſervations, mentioned that Mr. Wilberforce, the great advocate of this buſineſs in another place, had been made a citizen of France on the ſame day with Thomas Paine: after which, his Royal Highneſs gave his opinion ſtrongly againſt the abolition of the ſlave-trade, and ſupported the motion of the Noble Earl.

Lord *Grenville* ſpoke in the higheſt terms of reſpect towards Mr. Wilberforce; and conceived the Houſe pledged to go on with the enquiry.

After a long debate, in which Lord *Lauderdale*, the Biſhop of *St. David's*, Lord *Hawkeſbury*, and Earl *Mansfield*, took part, the Earl of Abingdon agreed to withdraw his motion, conceiving it to be againſt the general ſenſe of the Houſe.

In the Commons, the ſame day, Lord *Arden* reported from the Grimſby Election Committee, that the election was null and void; and that Mr. Weſtley Poole had, by his agents, been guilty of bribery and corruption.

H. OF LORDS.

April 12.

Their Lordſhips proceeded to Weſtminſter-hall, and reſumed the trial of Warren Haſtings, eſq.

In the Commons, the ſame day, the bill for granting a million and an half to his Majeſty, by a loan or Exchequer bills, for defraying the extraordinary expences of the preſent year, was read the firſt, and ordered to be read a ſecond time.

H. OF LORDS.

April 15.

Lord *Grenville* moved for the ſecond reading of the traiterous correſpondence bill; which was accordingly done, after ſome oppoſition from the Duke of *Norfolk*, Lord *Lauderdale*, and the Marquis of *Lanſdowne*, and ſupport from Lords *Darnley*, *Porcheſter*, *Carliſle*, *Hawkeſbury*, and the Duke of *Portland*.

In the Commons, ſame day, the loan-bill was read the third time, and paſſed.

H. OF LORDS.

April 16.

The Houſe reſolved, that two votes given at the late election of the ſixteen Peers of Scoland were illegal, inaſmuch as the claimants had not been able to make good their claims to thoſe titles.

The vote of Lord Caithneſs, given at the ſame time, was allowed good, having ſubſtantiated his right to that honour and title.

In the Commons, the ſame day, Mr. *Sheridan* ſaid, that he had read with aſtoniſhment, in the public prints, a paper, dated April the 5th, and ſigned Louis C. de Starhemberg and Lord Auckland, and dated from the Hague. He wiſhed to know from his Majeſty's Miniſters, if that paper was authentic, and if they had received an official document to that effect.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* ſaid, that a paper had been received from Lord Auckland, but he could not anſwer whether or not it was preciſely ſimilar to that which the Hon. Gentleman had read in the public prints.

Mr. *Sheridan* affirmed, that the paper which he had read "was the moſt execrable and deteſtable ever produced by man." He hoped the Right Hon. Gentleman would not refuſe the production of this infamous document; and he had no heſitation in declaring that, if it correſponded with what he had peruſed, he intended to move an addreſs to

to his Majeſty to diſmiſs Lord Auckland from his councils, preparatory to another motion for his impeachment.

H. OF LORDS.
April 17.

In a Committee on the ſlave-trade, and Counſel being called to the bar, a few preliminary obſervations were made by Mr. Law, who proceeded to examine Mr. M'Ies relative to the ſtate of Negroes on the coaſt of Africa, their treatment in the Middle Paſſage, and their ſituation in the Weſt-India iſlands.

After the counſel was ordered to withdraw, the Duke of *Clarence* moved, that a queſtion put to the witneſs, which impeached the juſtice and humanity of the Weſt-India planters, might be reſcinded.

The Biſhop of *St. David's* oppoſed the motion, on the principle that the Committee, being in the capacity of jurors, ought to decide upon the evidence produced, ungarbled, and without mutilation.

Lord *Dynevor* was introduced, and took the uſual oaths, and his ſeat.

In the Commons, the ſame day, the third reading of Rochdale canal-bill was negatived on a diviſion of

Ayes 51, Noes 54.

H. OF LORDS.
April 18.

Proceeded on the trial of Warren Haſtings, eſq.

In the Commons, the ſame day, Mr. *Sheridan* reminded the Houſe, that, on a former night, he had repreſented to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, that he had read a ſtate-paper in the public prints which involved the character of this country—if what he had read was an exact copy of the memorial, he did not ſee that there could be any material objection to it.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer*, having beſtowed much praiſe on the character and conduct of Lord Auckland, ſaid, he had no objection to the production of it, nor of the papers to which it referred.

An addreſs for that purpoſe was moved to his Majeſty, and agreed to.

H. OF LORDS.
April 22.

The thanks of the Houſe were voted to the Biſhop of Glouceſter, for his ſermon on Friday laſt.

At the third reading of the traiterous correſpondence bill, Earl *Stanhope* moved an amendment, the intent of which was, to permit the tranſmiſſion of intereſt and capital for the payment of debts contracted previous to the war.

Lord *Hawkeſbury* oppoſed it, and entered ſomewhat at large into the relative ſituation of the trades of Great Britain and France; and contended that any inconveniences individuals might feel were not of ſo large a ſize as to be put in competition with the advantages that would reſult to the publick from the part of the bill aimed at by the Noble Earl's motion.

The Earls of *Lauderdale* and *Guilford* were againſt the bill.

The Earl of *Abingdon* ſaid, he was born an Engliſhman, bred an Antigallican, and deteſted French freedom becauſe hoſtile to Engliſh liberty. He thought the bill both uſeful and neceſſary, and would therefore give it his ſupport.

The Marquiſs of *Lanſdowne* ſpoke at length againſt the bill. The war was certainly repugnant to the intereſts of Great Britain; and, be the iſſue what it might, would, he feared, be attended with the moſt hurtful conſequences to our commerce. Already, his Lordſhip was ſorry to add, had its baneful effects been in a great meaſure experienced. Nothing ſhort of neceſſity could warrant Miniſters involving the nation, in the preſent circumſtances of Europe, in war.

The Duke of *Leeds* paſſed many elogiums on Miniſters, whoſe conduct, on the occaſion before their Lordſhips, deſerved every praiſe. The bill was loudly called for by the times, and would be found, he believed, moſt beneficial in its operations.

Lord *Grenville* had heard nothing to perſuade him to alter the opinion he entertained of the propriety of the bill.

The third reading was carried, 51 to 7.

In the Commons, the ſame day, the *Speaker* gave notice, that, in conſequence of the great preſs of private buſineſs before the Houſe, he would attend to-morrow at half after two o'clock.

The thanks of the Houſe were voted to Dr. Huntingford, for the ſermon he preached before the Houſe on Friday.

(*To be continued.*)

Mr. Gen-

208. *Conſiderations on the Utility of the National Debt; with the preſent alarming Criſis; with a ſhort Plan of a Mode of Relief, and an Explanation of the ſolid, inherent Grounds of great National Property, that exiſt in this Country. By* Edward King, *Eſq. F. R. S. and F. A.*

NOTWITHSTANDING the alarm about the national debt has been ſo frequently founded, in and out of parliament, it appears, by this pamphlet, to be but "a vulgar alarm and apprehenſion." "We have found ourſelves, by the unmerited mercy and bleſſing of Almighty God, notwithſtanding this outcry, in a ſtate of great property and plenty, far beyond that which exiſted before the funding ſyſtem was adopted; — the progreſs of the increaſe of the national debt has been ſimilar to the mathematical progreſs of the hyperbola and its aſymptote; they never have met, nor ever can meet, as the increaſe of the former adds ſuch aſſiſtances and ſupports to individuals to pay taxes as will probably for ever prevent the approach of the latter. This may appear, at firſt ſight, to ordinary reaſoners, problematical, and even paradoxical; but to mature conſideration, to a mind capable of deep and ſolid reaſoning, nothing can ſurely be plainer, or more conſiſtent with truth. The whole of the riches of any country on earth depends upon, and ſolely conſiſts in, *the produce of the earth, the produce of ingenuity and of the improvement of rational faculties, and the produce of induſtry.* But this produce, be it (by the divine gift) great or ſmall, is not a quantum of riches, at any time capable of being hoarded up in cheſts, as it is acquired, or ſuch as can be returned to the earth, and be buried therein; but is a continual *annual growth*, to be *annually uſed*; and therefore is, and ought to be, conſidered only as the *mere* intereſt of a vaſt ideal capital; a capital which, inſtead of being called *the public debt*, ſhould be rather called *the public ability*, by a more right uſe of language; a capital which never did exiſt as one great lump of gold or clay, or as a great treaſure of money, to be actually ſubdivided into a certain number of parts; nor ever ought it ſo to exiſt: but yet, which is not according to the vulgar expreſſion, *merely in the clouds*, but does exiſt ſubſtantially and more effectually in the real gifts of God to the country, in the abilities and honeſt exertions of multitudes of induſtrious perſons. A ſubſtantial treaſure, far better than mere hoards of gold; but a treaſure which, in order to be enjoyed, muſt have the opportunity offered of thoſe abilities and exertions being fully employed; which they cannot be unleſs a ſufficient quantity of floating intereſt, created by, and properly belonging to, what is called the *public debt*, be kept in continual circulation" (pp. 9, 10).

Mr. K. is open of opinion, that the national debt may be in future, on ſome proper occaſion, increaſed, "with the utmoſt advantage to the community, in every claſs of life" (p. 23).

"A man, who has been accuſtomed to think *moſt intently* on a few ſubjects, is inclined to do ſo on all. And ſuch an habit of *intent thinking* has long cauſed me to view many things in a light ſomewhat different from popular apprehenſions and prejudices" (pref. p. i.)

The *real relief* propoſed at "this *very critical era*, when the advance of increaſing arts and improvements is become at laſt ſo rapid, that the machine of the body politic can ſcarce ſuſtain the violence of the rapidity" (pref. p. ii.), is an *extenſion of currency* (p. 45). "*The Crown*, with the advice of the Legiſlature, and by its ſole proper inſtrument, the *Bank of England* (through whoſe hands *muſt ever unavoidably paſs*, the greateſt part of all *perſonal property*, which muſt ever increaſe far beyond the *poſſibility of the extent* of any other property). *The Crown can alone* give ſufficient ſtability and ſupport to this moſt neceſſary part of the *vital motion* in the body politic;—and, for want alone of the ſupport of this vital motion and circulation, there is *now* danger of ſuch a *mortification* and ſtagnation as muſt bring on *diſſolution* as effectually as a mortification does in the natural body" (p. 45).

209. *Thoughts upon the Commercial Bill, ſhewing its Inſufficacy in the preſent Inſtance, and future evil Tendency.*

THE Bank having, as it is ſuppoſed, diſcounted, in Chriſtmas week, to no leſs amount than 4 400,000l. in one day, is here recommended as the propereſt ſupport of public credit, under the ſame guarantee of exchequer bills. It would have diſcounted bills to double the amount of the guarantee; by which means there would have been 10,000,000l. lent to the publick, at the expence of a depoſit of only half of the amount they now pay for 5,000,000l.

210. *A Sermon, preached at the Church of* St. Mary Magdalen, Taunton, *on* Friday, April 19, 1793, *being the Day appointed for a General Faſt. By the Rev.* John Gardiner, *Curate to the above Church, and Rector of* Brailsfield, *&c. in the County of* Derby.

MR. G, in warm and animated language, contraſts the ſtate of our own and the French nation. The reaſon of ſetting a higher price than uſual on this diſcourſe, which is inſcribed to his diocefan, the Biſhop of Lichfield and Coventry, though not noticed in the title-page, is its being printed for the benefit of the French emigrants.

211. *A Letter to a Member of Parliament, from a Land Owner, on the propoſed Line of Canal from* Braunſton *to* Brentford.

PRAISES the deſign, but cenſures the execution, and recommends to limit the dividends on navigable canals in general. The author is of opinion, that there is not a canal in the kingdom of which private intereſt was not the firſt, and public utility the laſt, object.

212. *Statement of Facts in favour of the intended* London *and Weſtern Canal, lately called* The Hampton Gay *Canal.*

THOUGH the Legiſlature has determined the queſtion, by rejecting this canal, there can be no objection to ſtating the ſuppoſed merits of it. The line of this canal was intended to branch out of the Oxford canal, at Hampton Gay, in the county of Oxford, and to paſs by Tame, Aylesbury, Wendover, Great and Little Miſſenden, Amerſham, and Uxbridge, to London, and then extended to the Thames, at or near Iſleworth. The Grand Junction canal was to branch from the Oxford one, at Braunſton, co. Northampton, and through that county and Hertfordſhire, to go by Watford and Harrow to the Thames, near Brentford, the town of Uxbridge making no part of the plan. The two undertakings were planned perfectly independent and diſtinct from each other; the Hampton Gay comprehending the Weſtern, the Braunſton the Northern trade. In their courſe through Bucks they were found to approach ſo near each other, that it was propoſed to unite them, each party to cut to the junction, and have the profits of their own ſection, and, after that, a joint-intereſt. This was, however, *refuſed*, notwithſtanding the hardſhips in *which ſuch refuſal involved the proprietors of the Weſtern canal*, who offered *this ſtatement* of the buſineſs — before Parliament finally put a ſtop to the deſign.

213. *To the great and learned among Chriſtians. The humble Petition of a Number of poor, loyal, unlearned Chriſtians; together with plain Queſtions, ſtated for direct and unequivocal Anſwers, to* Joſeph Prieſtley, *LL. D. F. R. S. and other the Champions of what they call Reformation.*

"THE whole intended to repreſent theſe innovations to public view in their true colours, and to ſhew that attachment to the Chriſtian Religion, as recorded in the ſacred Scriptures, is the beſt preſervative for the peace of the ſtate and the welfare of mankind." *Advertiſement to the Reader.*

"*Church* and *State* are words that have been long connected together, notwithſtanding the furious aſſaults of their opponents. The following attempt hath been leveled to diveſt the ſubject of attachment to party, and to ſhew that the *Chriſtian Religion* and the *Peace of the State* are intimately and inſeparably connected; and that thoſe men who endeavour, by their principles, to pull kings from their thrones, and the nobility and great men from their exalted ſtations, are acting conſiſtently, they having long ſince endeavoured to degrade our bleſſed Lord and Saviour, the King of kings and Lord of Lords, into a mere man; and, by comments, to undermine thoſe holy Scriptures which are read in, and on which our national church is built. If this tract ſhould produce a profit, the whole clear gain ariſing from the firſt edition ſhall be religiouſly applied, as the firſt fruits, to charity; and, as it is to ſerve no private end, it is hoped that it will not be taken amiſs that one copy had been directed and forwarded TO YOU, with the requeſt, that, if you approve of it, you will have the goodneſs to beſtow the price (as part of the preſumed profit of the future edition) on the firſt object of charity which may preſent itſelf. If it ſhould live to a ſecond edition, Meſſieurs Rivingtons, in whoſe names it is entered at Stationers'-hall, have directions to pay one moiety of any profit ariſing from the ſame, and of any ſubſequent edition, to the treaſurer of the charity for the relief of the widows and children of clergymen."

The queſtions to which a categorical anſwer is required are, the Inſpiration of Scripture, the Divinity of Chriſt, the Atonement, the State of the Dead, the Divine Miſſion of Chriſt, the Exiſtence of the Devil, Church Government, the Kingdom of God. Theſe are ſupported by Scripture vouchers. Amid the variety of good arguments, the point moſt happily touched is, perhaps, that ſingular ſentiment advanced by Dr. Prieſtley in his

his funeral sermon for Dr. Price, that the interval between our death and resurrection being nothing at all to individuals, consequently the interval of separation between Dr. Price and his friends is at most but twenty years: "and such is the prospect that is now opening upon us, respecting the enlargement of civil and religious liberty, and the extension of general happiness, that the longest liver will probably have the best news to carry him."

"It will answer just the same purpose, if we suppose the Doctor to have fallen into just such a sleep as affects the dormouse, and that his friends, one after another, fall into a like sleep, and are all awakened together. You say, he who continues longest awake will have the best news to carry him; but the misfortune is, that you suppose all the dispatches to arrive at the same time; and the poor Doctor would certainly be at a loss which to open, or, rather, of which friend to enquire first. We must presume one to begin. "Great news, Doctor; all the oaths our continental associations have taken are dispensed with; nay, in fact, they have taken so many oaths, that they are determined to wash their hands from all, and are raising a glorious fabrick." 'O,' says another, 'let me tell you, Doctor, 'they have cut the throats of many thousands of unresisting prisoners.' "Pray hold your tongue," says a third; "you began sleeping in 1791; I was awake till Michaelmas 1792; I left them debating whether they should try the King; they all agreed that he was guilty before they talked of trying him." We must then suppose many to begin at once, endeavouring to open their glorious news. 'The Princess of Lamballe's head—The Thuilleries forced by the brave—No national religion—They have called you the Apostle of Liberty—No king—I left Paris in a state—Monsieur le Duc—Monsieur Egalité—'. The Doctor at last stops his ears, and addresses them: "Messieurs, I humbly thank you; but be so kind as to have a little pity on me, and let me request you severally to consult together, and particularly to ascertain the order of time in which you severally dozed; or, if you will have the goodness to ascertain whose eyes were open last, I would beg of him to present me with a summary, as my whole stock of calculations will not enable me to ascertain to which express I am to pay the first attention, as I find, to my discomfort, that, although you have set out express at such distant times one from the other, you have, unhappily, all arrived at a moment together" (pp. 39, 40).

The writer concludes:

"In the book of Revelations (xix. 20) you will perceive that *it is possible for* mankind to be so hardened by unbelief, and all wickedness, as to be deceived by the devil to fill up the measure of their iniquities by worshiping the beast. *It is our fear, that the present agitation in the world is, as it were, the prelude to this dreadful harvest of wickedness; and we therefore conclude with saying* Beware!"

214. Stonehenge; *a Poem: inscribed to* Edward Jerningham, *Esq.*

IN an advertisement prefixed the author says,

"It was at the instance of the gentleman to whom the following piece is inscribed, that it is now published; but the whole of the inscription, as it applies to himself, or the baronet his brother, was unseen by him until its presentation at the tribunal of the publick. Nor has the general subject passed any other review, excepting one gentleman beside."

The poem opens with the following lines, which we suppose to be the *inscription* alluded to:

"Come thou, to Nature just, *by Truth design'd*, [mind;
Who *add'st* the grace that ornaments the
Whom the frail nymphs and vestals woes pourtray'd,
Virtue too thoughtless cloister'd or betray'd;
Pathetic drawn, without a trait austere;
This drops the pensive, that the contrite tear
On lays where Virtue beams a ray divine,
While gentle Pity breathes through every line.
Now thine to bid th' ennobling passions rise,
And with kind pathos point them to the skies.
What though thy song the living Virtues raise,
Aid me to pierce the shade of ancient days;
The eras lost, assist me to regain,
Thou, wrapt in song amidst the sylvan reign;
Where late the waste, with dreary visage frown'd, [ground;
Where *capt'ring* Beauty now asserts the
Where groves, glades, lawns, her sovereign smiles obey,
Yet for her reign their willing homage pay
To Jerningham *, who bade those beeches rise,
Stretch out their living arms and fan the skies.
There Mona's first minstrels in their shades convene, [scene;
There lift their rapturous anthem o'er the
There Eve's *plum'd poet glads* the starry sphere,
Till Night her *poppies drops entranc'd* to hear;
Leave their congenial song, come aid my lays,
And *pierce* me with the shade of ancient days.
O come, and, wrapt o'er fleeting time, disclose
How and from whom the *imperish'd* dam arose.
Place the rough heroes round their lasting fane,
Whose date the antique sage hath set in vain,

* Sir Edward Jerningham, of Costesey, in Norfolk.

Which

Which braves the wreck of time and swift decay,
That sweeps the labour'd domes of man away.
Time, that from brass doth characters efface,
And *drops* the cloud-*hid* turret to its base,
Throws the *symmetric* temple to the ground,
Its scite forgot, nor marble columns found," &c. &c.

We will venture to pronounce that, if Mr. J. had seen the *inscription*, he would not have used many instances for its publication, unless he understood it better than we profess ourselves able to do. The words which we have taken the liberty of printing in Italics are not our least difficulty. We are at a loss to render the third and fourth lines into prose, which is the only way to make poetry intelligible; we mean, when it soars to such sublime heights as the present. There are other beauties above our comprehension:

"—— Science feels its vanquish'd thought."

"Modern Art quits the *ponderous* theme *enwrapt* in shade."

"Odin might *obtest* the skies."

"Obsequious chief devote their herds to bleed,
Their gods immortal feasts the promis'd [meed."

"*Chanting* echoes *still* the multitude."

"— subterranean palace *darts* surprise,
As flaming tapers throw the *mineral dyes*,
Veluted columns *snatch* the vivid light."

"Or mortal art that swelled the huge compound."

The "*warmth* from *sanction'd virtue*," that raised these stones, compared with "the *maniac* train of rioters in 1780, who assailed Augusta's *iron* domes, and o'er those domes prevail'd." These must be Sir George Savile's and Lord Mansfield's *iron pallisades*.

"Even patriot Rapture *nerves* the *listless* frame
In nations *leag'd with Violence for fame*;
Whose fervid effort can *a purpose gain*,
Which cool *induction* Reason deem'd *as* vain"

"Led by a ray which *shoots* the realm of Night."

"Disparting"

"Their strong *hails* in murmurs meet my ears."

"—— —— the *attuning* minstrels play,
Commixt with bards who *trell* the *memory'd* lay."

"*The ancestors of sons they now precede.*"

Sublimitate sublimius!

"*Each tribe* its chief an eagle's plume *allows*."

"*File their squadrons* ——"

"*Suspended* now the *adulatory* strain."

"From sacred flocks their earliest fleece *wound*."

"The *smote* vase"——*chose* for chosen.

"To heaven with *violence* they send the lay."

"Wolf-*flea'd* mantles"

"*Specific* of their tribes and genius *too*."

i. e. characteristic, or expressive.

"*Consorted* follow families *conjoin'd*,
And *social* wives with *fruitage* boughs *entwin'd*."

Where did the poet find that the golden sickle, or bill of the Druids, was *deriv'd from heaven of yore?*

"Sacred misletoe, for *rights* (rites) decreed."

"The hallow'd *parasites* from oaks they drew,
Cut by th' *empyreal* bill now borne to view."

"*Dexter* hand."

"Or *boles* of trees, when blest, with fruit to rise,
Should Heaven, propitious, hearken from the [*skies*;
The pontiff sovereign now that scite ascends,
Where now unhallow'd glance *its vision bends*."

"Enwrapt from sight, and *never must be told*."

"ENOUGH—WE see the long procession end."

The high-priest gives a charge in about 50 lines; and, after the audience had in silence received his blessing,

"Then acclamations shook the heavens around,
And frighted Echo *bellowed* at the sound;
The soaring bird of heav'n forget his flight,
And earth *receiv'd him instant from his height*.
The choral clamour *smote the inmost land*,
And the rocks *rang impending o'er the strand*.
Naught of my waking vision now remains,
But these *heav'd* catacombs that swell the plains.
There slumber those, O *Henge*, who rais'd thy [*brow*
To look disdain on arts we boast to know."

Is it possible Mr. J. could have given his fiat to such verses for any other reason than to get rid of the versifier? or is this some hardened poet, who, without having the dread of Criticism before his eyes, has once more pierced the shade of disappointed Obscurity, and put himself under the protection of Mr. Jerningham?

215. *A Discourse, preached on* Sunday, December 30, 1792, *at the Parish church of* Kenton, *on the following Words of* Isaiah lxi. 1, "The spirit of the Lord God is upon me; because the Lord hath anointed me to preach good tidings unto the meek; he hath sent me to bind up the broken hearted, to proclaim liberty to the captives, and the opening of the prison to them that are bound." *By the Rev.* Richard Polwhele, *Author of Discourses on various Subjects, in* 2 Volumes, &c. &c. Published at the joint Request

... the Parishioners of Kenton *and* Pow-...n.

Mr. P, having heard Mr. Swete, a prebendary of Exeter, preach from these words on Christmas-day, set himself to compose a discourse from them between Tuesday and Sunday, and dedicates it to the Bishop of the diocese, "as the earliest offering with which he has an opportunity of approaching him on his accession to his new dignity."—"Of the people who have embraced the religion of Christ," Mr. P. says, "the most discerning feature is, *courtesy of manners*, not a mere superficial politeness. It influences, indeed, the modes of behaviour; but it affects more than the exterior. It is a courtesy that flows from the heart, and operates on the conduct." "Hence an enlarged humanity was observed to characterise the British people. Nor can I help observing, that we have recently shone forth with an enviable radiance, while we strenuously exerted ourselves in the hope of mitigating the hardships attending slavery; disposed, by every rational method, to alleviate the burthens of those whose claims of kindred we generously allow, as the descendants from one common parent (p. 15). In a note here Mr. P. observes, "The *mitigation* of those hardships hath been, in some degree, effected. The *abolition* of the slave-trade might probably be attended with consequences in which Humanity would by no means rejoice; and it should be considered, that the most clamorous on this subject are those 'whose end and aim' it is to distress Government." Mr. P. breaks out into a rapturous apostrophe to Mr. Howard, p. 16; and, after congratulating his countrymen on their liberal warmth and generosity, contrasts the present state of France, whose "civil government is not only disturbed by anarchy, but their religious system is dashed to atoms by daring infidelity" (p. 19); from which he draws this conclusion: "Who, therefore, reposing in the Providence of God, will not readily embrace the opinion, that this fiend of darkness, which I have called the demon of licentiousness, is let loose by the permission of the Almighty, to burst the bands of tyranny, to snap asunder the chain of superstition, at the same time that he avenges the sins of a people whose measure of iniquity is full?"—"Popery is so wretched a depravation of our holy religion as scarcely to retain a feature of *the Christian character*. Thus then was the true religion disguised in France, and the mask is now thrown off. But the insanity that actuates the multitude, that renders every object indistinct, as floating through a mist, permits them not to discriminate its amiable features. Yet the time will shortly come, we trust, when this people shall 'see with their eyes, and hear with their ears, and shall understand the truth.' And though convulsions, too shocking for contemplation, seem to have reduced their political and religious government to total anarchy, we have every reason to indulge a hope, that from the ruins before us will arise a more beautiful system. In the mean time I would wish you to be aware, that the disparity between the English and French, with respect to their political constitution, is as 'sweet and bitter, as light and darkness.' To compare the condition of the French and English is one of the most palpable absurdities. Nor are the French at present erecting a structure that promises durability. It contains within itself the principles of a speedy dissolution; and the republick must vanish, ere long, like the baseless fabrick of a vision. It is a precipitated work; and it is probable that a monarchy, consistent both with civil and religious liberty, will be formed in France before a century is elapsed" (pp. 25, 26). Such is the substance of this lofty discourse; and, had its author sheathed it in less flowery diction, and been less free of hackneyed quotations from Shakspeare and modern poets, set off by inverted commas, his style would have been suitable to his subject, and, perhaps, to the comprehensions of his audience. In the list, annexed, of his publications, among which are his two volumes of sermons (see vol. LIX. p. 534), his poems, the English Orator (LV. 548, LVIII. 56, LIX. 534), his translation of Theocritus, &c. and Poems by Gentlemen of Devonshire and Cornwall (LXII. 743, 833), we observe the first volume of three folio volumes of THE HISTORY OF DEVONSHIRE, now in the press, will be ready for publication as soon as the engraver has finished the plates to be inserted in it. We hope the author will adopt a style more suited to antiquarian and topographical subjects than that which he has employed in the present composition.

216. *Appendix*, containing Observations concerning Foreign Prisons and Hospitals, collected by Mr. Howard, in his concluding Tour; together

ber with Two Letters to Mr. Howard, *from* John Haygarth, *M. D.*

"THE papers left by Mr. Howard were brought to England by his ſervant, and by him delivered, with the reſt of his effects, to his executors. To the larger memorandum-book, conſiſting of a fair tranſcript of his daily notes and obſervations, the following notice was found prefixed, written upon a blank leaf therein:

'If theſe rough notes ſhould ever be 'thought proper to be printed, they ſhould 'be corrected and reviſed by my friend Dr. 'Price, or Dr. Aikin, and the latter to cor-'rect the preſs. JOHN HOWARD.'

"In conſequence of this direction, the papers were ſent to Dr. Price, at the time when he was unfortunately incapacitated, by the illneſs of which he died, from attending to them. At his deſire they were forwarded to me, and I loſt no time in performing the taſk committed to me of fitting them for the preſs. Dr. Haygarth's excellent letters to Mr. Howard, on lazarettoes, were, with his concurrence, ſubjoined at my requeſt, by the publiſher. JOHN AIKIN.

Great Yarmouth, Dec. 1, 1791."

This appendix may be conſidered as its benevolent author's laſt legacy to the world. The book to which it belonged was reviewed in vol. LIX. p. 825. Dr. Haygarth's firſt letter contains a plan for building lazarettoes in England; his ſecond ſuggeſts them.

217. *The Life of* Thomas Paine, *the Author of the ſeditious Writings intituled "Rights of Man" By* Francis Oldys, *M. A. of the Univerſity of* Pennſylvania. *The Seventh Edition, corrected.*

THIS ſeventh edition is intended for better circulation by reducing the price of the firſt. It is the beſt detection of a wretch whoſe character is ſufficiently notorious, and who has not found attention even in France, where he appears an honeſt man among rogues and villains.

218. *Falſehood,* Paine, *and Company, diſarmed by Truth and Patriotiſm, and a Dreſſing to the Addreſſe of the "Addreſſe to the Addreſſers on the late Proclamation;" alſo, a friendly Caution to the "Friends of the People;" benevolent Retaliation, or, Good for Evil; a Diviſion of* France *into ſeveral free States recommended; and a prophetical Fragment, reſpectfully dedicated to all true* Britons. *By* Timothy Shavecloſe, *Eſq. an Enemy to Blaſphemers, ſeditious Levelers, and ambitious Hypocrites.* 1793.

219. *The Aſs and the Sick Lion; or, The cruel and inſulting Mercies of* Thomas Paine, *the Stay-maker, towards the late King of* France, *exemplified in an Analyſis of his Reaſons for wiſhing to preſerve the Life of* Louis Capet, *lately publiſhed. By* Timothy Shavecloſe, *Eſq.*

THE titles are a ſufficient abſtract of the contents of theſe pamphlets, the firſt of which "was ready for the preſs ſeveral months ago, but retarded by unforeſeen and unavoidable circumſtances."

220. *Perſonal Nobility; or, Letters to a young Nobleman on the Conduct of his Studies.*

FRANKNESS and virtuous principle are the characteriſticks of this epiſtolary correſpondence, which ſome do not heſitate to aſcribe to Dr. Knox. Without aboliſhing Nobility, or the Conſtitution of his country, he ſeeks only to reform it. "But, though a ſenatorial reform is moſt devoutly to be wiſhed, yet the unreformed ſtate is to be preferred, with all its evils, to continued violence, rapine, bloodſhed, and univerſal confuſion. Let *Reaſon*, not Force, triumph. Though her conqueſt over Prejudice be ſlow and gradual, it is ultimately ſure. The *tree of Liberty* is planted already in England. May the moſſy concretions be rubbed off its branches, and the thorns and briers removed, which impede its vegetation! I would plant by its ſide the *tree of Peace*, the fruitful olive. May they both flouriſh together, watered by the dew of heaven, comforting the people with their ſhade, and enriching them, to their hearts' content, by its abundant fertility" (pref. p. xxx).

221. *A Trip to* Holyhead *in a Mail-coach, with a Churchman and a Diſſenter, in the Year* 1793.

A FAIR and free diſcuſſion of the Toleration Act, paſſed in 1689, the enlargement of that act, 1779, the American war, the queſtion of a reform, the late applications for a repeal of the Corporation and Teſt laws, and the French Revolution. The parties who ſupport the argument are moderate in their principles, neither a high-churchman on the one hand, nor a rational and liberal diſſenter on the other; conſequently, the latter readily grants that certain doctors of his perſuaſion have done more harm than good to their cauſe, were it only by leading the uninformed and over-zealous on the other ſide to ſuppoſe that they ſpeak the ſentiments of diſſenters in general. This opinion WE have always held; and though perhaps the diſſenter, in this converſation, ſaid leſs than we expected towards vindicating his brethren

from

from their share in Revolution-dinners, we admit that the body has suffered too much evil report for the misconduct of [illegible] of its members. It is allowed here, p. 96, that a certain "pamphlet of Dr. Priestley's was written in the moment of disappointment, and was *afterwards candidly acknowleged by himself to have been entirely his own production, without the privity of any one.*" This is the best-tempered apology for the Dissenters we have read, and is universally ascribed to Dr. Stennet.

222. *Travels in the Western Hebrides, from* 1782 *to* 1790. *By the Rev.* John Lane Buchanan, *M. A. Missionary-minister to the Isles from the Church of* Scotland.

WHEN we opened this book we could hardly persuade ourselves there could be, under the dominion of his Britannic Majesty, and so near to his united kingdoms, such wretched slaves. Either, said we, the system of government must be completely bad, or the subjects of it too abject to be capable of a better; for, that all men's feelings, habits, or understandings, are equal, is a doctrine to which our experience forbids us to subscribe. When we had got to that part of Mr. B's relation where he tells us, that "the thieves, coming upon the eaglets in their nests, in the absence of their dams, sew up the extremities of the great gut, so that the poor creatures, tortured by obstruction, express their sense of pain in frequent and loud screams; the eagle, imagining their cries to proceed from hunger, is unwearied in the work of bringing-in fresh prey, to satisfy, as she thinks, their craving appetites; but all the spoil is carried home by the thieves at night, when they come to give a momentary relief to the eaglets, for the purpose of prolonging, for their own base ends, their miserable existence" (p. 17); we are at a loss to determine whether it is Baron Munkhausen, or an ill-informed, credulous Scotch missionary who speaks; and we are led to doubt whether his credulity has not misguided his prejudices in other matters. Of the same class, we fear, is the story of the eagle with his talons in a turbot, sailing before the wind, with his wings expanded, and driven into harbour, where he was taken alive. We have heard of the song of swans; but, in the Hebrides, the "singing of ducks in flocks is heard half a mile, and is accounted very pleasant musick" (p. 19); and serpents are dug up in great clusters, quite benumbed, and seemingly dead, in winter (p. 21). If the miserable *scallag* of the Western Hebrides be in a state so much more wretched than the Negroes in the West Indies, it surely is more incumbent on the Legislature to relieve their nearer than their distant subjects, in the proportion as charity begins at home. It certainly proves, that the measure of human misery is not yet ascertained; or that there is a certain number of the human species, we must not say incapable of happiness, but less unhappy than those who are placed in comparatively different circumstances can suppose them. One consolation, however, seems to be admitted, even by Mr. Buchanan, that the oppression of these Hebridians is not an act of the Government, but of their own hard-hearted landlords, whose rigour it were devoutly to be wished the Legislature of their country would controul, if it can extend its arm of relief to such distant corners of its empire.

Among the instances of oppressive landlords, which Mr. B. has taken pains to collect, he excepts the lairds of Barry, Boisdale, North Uist, Harris, and Lewis, and even the great Clan himself, before he fell under the influence of favourites. Mr. Mackenzie, of Lewis, has introduced the British laws into that island, and magistrates hold regular courts at Stornoway. "He has a noble presence, and a handsome open countenance. He may well seem to be the head of a great clan. He has excellent parts and universal knowledge, but is particularly distinguished by his enthusiasm and attainments in natural history. Though he is deaf, from an early misfortune, he is very lively and pleasing in conversation. The company spell the words on their fingers, and Mackenzie answers by speech. Being extremely quick of apprehension, he will carry on a regular discourse on any subject with his guests. After seeing a few letters spelt on the fingers, he immediately supplies the rest, and saves them the trouble of going through the whole. Those who have the honour of visiting at his house are at pains to touch their fingers cleverly, and most of the gentlemen in Stornoway are adepts at this kind of learning, in order to make themselves understood and agreeable in company; and I have been much delighted to see and hear them converse, the one by fingers and signs, and the other by speech" (p. 33).—— "The tacksmen, who rent from the great

proprietor

proprietors of land large diſtricts, are able, in general, to rank with gentlemen of from a or 300 to 1000l. and upwards a-year. They are, for the moſt part, relations of families, of whom they hold their leaſes, and many of them half-pay officers of the army. Miniſters too of pariſhes have, for the moſt part, advantageous leaſes, of which they make much greater account than of their ſtipends. There are ſome of the tackſmen who unite the buſineſs of grazing and agriculture with that of trade, and oftener of ſmuggling. There is not, perhaps, any part of the world where the good things of this life are more unequally diſtributed. While the ſcallag and ſubtenant are wholly at the mercy of the tackſmen, the tackſmen, from a large and advantageous farm, the cheapneſs of every neceſſary, and by means of ſmuggling of every luxury, rolls in eaſe and affluence" (p. 38).—"Another valuable farm in North Uiſt is poſſeſſed by the reverend gentleman of Ty Geary, who, of all the tackſmen, clergymen, and gentlemen of the Weſtern iſles of Scotland, is the largeſt and jolliеſt, as well as one of the moſt hoſpitable and beſt natured. Never was the miniſter and tackſman of Ty Geary known to kick, beat, or ſcourge, or in any ſhape lift his hand againſt his ſcallags, in the whole courſe of his life. Were he not ſo well-tempered a man, this moderation, not a little unuſual in the Weſtern Hebrides, might be aſcribed to motives of ſelf-intereſt; for, a few blows, even with his naked fiſt, would break their bones to pieces, and render them for ever uſeleſs to himſelf or to others" (p. 41). This, it ſeems, too many do by their vaſſals (p. 56), even by a miniſter (p. 75). But the tackſmen, as well as the lords, are not without exception (p. 39—42).

"Formerly a highlander would have drawn his dirk againſt even a laird, if he had ſubjected him to the indignity of a blow; at preſent, any tyrant tackſman, in the abſence of the laird, or lord, whoſe preſence alone can enforce good order and juſtice, may ſtrike a ſcallag, and even a ſubtenant, with perfect impunity. What degree of ſpirit and virtue is to be expected from a people ſo humbled, ſo enſlaved! What degree of courage, or even inclination to repel an invading enemy?" (p. 50).—Mr. B. concurs with Mr. Newte in aſcribing this degradation and oppreſſion to *commerce, tranſferred*, in modern times, to *the feudal ſyſtem* under which, anciently, "when the great landholders lived among the huſbandmen, who were, for the moſt part, allied to them by blood, or, at leaſt, to the ſameneſs of name, the people loved their chiefs, and each laird and lord was accounted rich according to the number of tenants that poſſeſſed their lands" (p. 49). Mr. B. is for breaking entails, and limiting and reſtraining exceſſive farms; but when he doubts if the expulſion of tenantry whoſe fathers have held their farms, perhaps, for ages, be ſtrictly legal, even according to our preſent laws, certainly not conſonant with the genius of the Britiſh Conſtitution (p. 51), we cannot agree with him, becauſe this would be to ſay a ſon could never forfeit what his father had enjoyed.

The Weſtern Hebridians are deſcribed as, in general, naturally poſſeſt of ſtrong parts, quick and penetrating in their apprehenſions, perhaps in a much higher degree than is to be met with in the heart of any inland country. They have a fine vein for poetry and muſick, both vocal and inſtrumental. The common people are wonderfully ingenious; *even the women, as well as the men, are weavers*" (p. 79—83).

"In defiance of the hardſhips theſe oppreſſed people ſuffer, they retain part of their former ſtate and dignity at their meetings and partings. They addreſs one another by the title of gentleman and lady (*duinneſe* and *bheanneſe*) *, and embrace one another moſt cordially, with their bonnets off. And they are never known to enter a door without bleſſing the houſe and the people ſo loud as to be heard, and embracing every man and woman belonging to the family. They both give and receive news; and are commonly entertained with the beſt fare their entertainers are able to afford. The beggars are much reſpected among the commonality. The hoſts know that theſe were once equal, if not ſuperior, to themſelves in point of wealth; for, it unfortunately happens, in many parts of this country, when a man becomes ſo *frail* as not to be able to look after his flock of ſheep in perſon, that he is very rapidly ſtripped of them, and that, frequently, by his near relations. By the laws of the country, no poor man dares make uſe of a ſheep's head for four or five days after ſhe is killed, that every one who pleaſes may examine the mark. I have ſeen a ſheep's head taken

* The ſame title remains in their marriages (p. 163).

from

from a man by the real owner, and *kept for ten years*, to prove the theft before him in court" (pp. 101, 102).

Mr. B. repreſents the elders and miniſters as very inquiſitorial in reſpect to matters of fornication, particularly the former (p. 109). He concludes his account of the Weſtern Hebrides with obſerving, that "their genius is forced to run into an unnatural channel, by tying them down to work, like ſo many Negroes, with the whip cracking along their backs. They never will become dextrous at farming, that line of life being contrary to the natural bent of their inclination" (p. 115). They prefer fiſhing.

St. Kilda is the ſubject of chap. V.; and of it we learn little new. Martin is more quoted than Macauley. Speaking of the impoſtor Roſe, who puniſhed women by making them ſtand naked under a cataract, and a mighty torrent of water was let down with great force on the head and body (p. 142), we are reminded of the *Scotch bath*, as it is called, among the medical people. This iſland will continue to be famous as the place of impriſonment of the Hon. Lady Grange, who, on a diſagreement with her huſband, Lord G, was conveyed hither from Leith, till, by prevailing with the miniſter's wife to convey a letter to the poſt-office at Glenelg, application was made to Government; but, before their interpoſition took place, ſhe was dead, and the miniſter and his wife, though brought to Edinburgh, could not be prevailed on to declare how her death happened, as both were afraid of offending the great men of that country, among whom they were forced to reſide (p. 146). Much of the reſt of the account is taken up with acts of oppreſſion. Stornoway, a few years ago, was honoured with a viſit by Prince William-Henry, when he made a voyage through the Hebrides. As the prince performed a more extenſive voyage in thoſe parts than our common travelling antiquaries and botaniſts, ſo he was more curious and minute, and perhaps more judicious, in his inquiries, which did not ſo much relate to inſects, ſhells, feathers, and Druidical remains, and thoſe *lusus Naturæ*, thoſe whirligigs of Nature, that ſo much attracted the attention of a certain Welſh traveller, as to the civil and political ſtate of ſociety, the domeſtic ſituation of the people, and the ſtate of the uſeful or mechanic arts. He converſed with freedom and affability, through an interpreter, with the lower orders of the people, enquiring into their ſituations, occupations, and manner of life. He condeſcended, wherever he touched, to carry along with him many pieces of workmanſhip peculiar to the iſles, and which diſplayed, though ruder than the handicrafts of manufacturing countries, the contrivance and invention of the natives, and what their genius, with proper cultivation and encouragement, was capable of producing. A very different opinion was formed of thoſe genuine remains of the antient Celts than that which is profeſſed by the GOTH Pinkerton, who thinks that the Highlands of Scotland will never flouriſh in uſeful or liberal arts till the Celts be driven or otherwiſe removed out of it, who calls them CATTLE, and ſcarcely allows them to be of the human ſpecies. But of this gentleman, and his noſtrum and animoſities, I ſhall take an opportunity of ſaying more in another work, of a more comprehenſive nature and extent than the preſent, which I intend, God willing, in the courſe of a year, perhaps leſs, to give to the publick" (p. 189).

——*Rupiſi & Perſi par pugnat, uti non Compoſitus melius cum Bitho Bacchius.*

In the compariſon between the negroes and ſcallags (p. 194—211) Mr. B. very properly admits the mutual dependance of all men on one another; and that the advancement of tribes and nations of men from rudeneſs and ferocity of manners to civilization and liberty muſt be gradual; and is of opinion, that we ſhall alleviate the condition of ſlaves by civilization and cultivation rather than by giving them a liberty they are not accuſtomed to, of which the Ruſſian peaſantry are a ſtriking proof, having abuſed the liberty offered them by the Empreſs, and farming-ſtocks and capitals given them by the Archduke. In the one inſtance, the liberty clauſe was repealed; and, in the other, they fell into ſuch extravagance and miſery, that they petitioned to be taken, under the charge of their former overſeers, into their former ſervile ſituation. Mr. B. wiſhes the ſame encouragement was given to fiſheries in the Weſtern Hebrides as on the coaſts of Scotland, by parceling out certain tracts of land among the poor people at a ſmall quit-rent.

In the religious government of theſe iſlands Mr. B. points out groſs and ſhameful abuſes in the preſbyteries, and among

among the elders; nor does he ſpeak much more favourably of the reſident miniſters, or miſſionaries and viſitants.

Upon the whole, we fear the readers of this book will incline to think that it breathes more of the warmth than of the prudence of Reformation.

Mr. Buchanan is a native of the highland part of Menteith, in Perthſhire; was educated at Calendar in Menteith, and at Glaſgow. After his ordination, he was appointed aſſiſtant to the Rev. Mr. Menzies, miniſter of Comine, in the preſbytery of Auchterorder; but, Mr. M's ſucceſſor not wanting an aſſiſtant, Mr. B. was appointed, by the committee of the General Aſſembly that manages the royal and other pious charities in the iſlands and highlands of Scotland, one of their miſſionaries to thoſe parts, for which he was well qualified by his knowledge of the Gaelic language, his religious ſincerity and zeal, and his habits of living and converſing with the poorer ſort. His zeal and ſimplicity prompted him to ſend a copy of his book to the Duke of Clarence, whom he had ſeen in the iſle of Lewis, and another to Mr. Wilberforce, with letters entreating them to take up the cauſe of the oppreſſed Hebridians. This book was compiled out of a variety of materials and anecdotes, by ſome friend of the author, who is now in London, in cloſe application to the Celtic hiſtory and antiquities, on which he announces that he is preparing a work.

223. *Lettre de M. l'Eveque de* Leon *aux Eccleſiaſtiques* François *refugiés en* Angleterre.

IT is impoſſible to read the effuſions, the tranſports of gratitude, which inſpire this worthy prelate and his ſuffering brethren, without entertaining the moſt exalted ſentiments for them all, as well as the noble and diſintereſted benevolence of our countrymen, which has afforded them ſuch ground for theſe ſentiments. After making every ſacrifice to the reformation of the ſtate, they nobly withſtood the inſults and injuries offered to their religion, and fled indignant with the ſpirit of the primitive confeſſors. The Biſhop calls on them to unite in their prayers "for the proſperity of that nation, *ſo great, ſo magnificent*, who, in their country, afforded them that relief, thoſe gentle manners, and that liberty, which our country, more wretched in its *errors than* mercileſs in its rigors, no *longer permitted* them to enjoy in it. *Our misfortunes* were unparalleled in hiſtory. Engliſh generoſity has ſurpaſſed, for us, all patterns of beneficence which all nations together could offer. *Bleſſed be this people, whom Heaven has choſen to reſtore the violated rights of Nature and Humanity.* You need not be afraid to call yourſelves ſtrangers. You are unfortunate; and, under that deſcription, an Engliſhman knows not the diſtinction of ſtranger. He will be your brother. Your multitude alarms yourſelves. The Engliſh beheld it without apprehenſion; and, if ever they felt enjoyment in the immenſity of their reſources, it was when they beheld the multitudes whom they had a power of relieving. What an omen to you, that a nation, which raiſed a ſubſcription for its priſoners in the laſt war, treats you, not as vanquiſhed enemies, but as the victims of their duty and their conſtancy! *Bleſſed be God, who has made a whole nation the inſtruments of his goodneſs!*——It, from the kingdom, we turn our eyes to the throne, there ſits a King, great to us henceforth by his goodneſs, as he was always by the love of his people. From that Government, of which he is the head and organ, were iſſued the protecting orders which opened to us his ports, followed us through his dominions, and directed the law for our ſecurity. This gracious King has made the palace of his anceſtors a retreat for our brethren: his heart ſaid to him, Let the royal palaces add to the glory of their original deſtination, by becoming the aſylum of the unfortunate." The Biſhop pays a compliment to the Queen and Parliament, and notices the intention of ſettling the prieſts in our Catholic colonies, and the toleration enjoyed by Catholics in the free exerciſe of their religion among us; and repeats his prayers for the Engliſh nation, that it may be to all nations an image of happineſs, as it has made itſelf to all a pattern of benevolence. He offers up a prayer for the unfortunate flocks left behind in France, for their common enemies, and for their King.—This letter, dated Dec. 30, 1792, is conceived in a ſtyle of nervous and pathetic eloquence, which ſuffers in tranſlation, notwithſtanding we could wiſh to preſerve every ſentiment in it. A tranſlation of it is ſold at Mr. Coghlan's, the publiſher of the original.

224. *The Funeral Oration of his late Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty* Louis XVI. *pronounced at the Funeral Service performed by the* French Clergy

Clergy of the King's Houſe, Wincheſter, *at* St. Peter's *Chapel in the ſaid City,* April 12, 1793. *By the Rev.* John Milner, *F.A.S.*

"THE French Clergy reſident in the King's houſe at Wincheſter being deſirous of performing a more decent and ſolemn ſervice for their late beloved Sovereign than it was in their power to perform in their own little chapel, requeſted, and obtained for that purpoſe, the uſe of the newly-finiſhed Gothic chapel belonging to the Engliſh Catholics of that city. At the ſame time their worthy and exemplary ſuperior, M. l'Abbé Martin, grand vicar of Liſieux, honoured the author, who is the clergyman attached to the ſaid chapel, with a requeſt that he would deliver an Engliſh funeral oration on the occaſion, conſulting, in this particular, rather the gratification of the many reſpectable inhabitants of this city than his own and that of his edifying community, the greater part of whom are yet but ſlenderly verſed in the Engliſh language. The author long reſiſted the repeated intreaties that were made to him on this head, hoping that one or other of thoſe gentlemen, who were ſo much better qualified to treat any ſubject of oratory than himſelf, and whoſe feelings on this particular ſubject muſt have been ſo peculiarly exquiſite, might be induced to communicate thoſe feelings in his natural language. In the end, however, though the author was not convinced by the arguments, he was overcome by the intreaties, of men whom he cannot but look up to with reſpect, for having ſupported the honour and cauſe of Religion in their own country by their heroical ſacrifices and ſufferings, and in this by the purity of their manners, the ſweetneſs and gratitude of their diſpoſitions, and the piety of their lives. But, if the author has been influenced in undertaking the preſent ſubject, moſt certainly he has not been influenced in his mode of treating it: this is, to all intents and purpoſes, his own, for which, of courſe, he alone is accountable. With reſpect to the French clergy in particular, he thinks it proper to declare, that he cannot have fallen more ſhort of their wiſhes and ideas, in the praiſe which he has beſtowed on their beloved Louis, than, he is convinced, he has exceeded them in the juſt reproaches which he has caſt upon their perſecutors. So far from being the organ of their ſentiments in the latter inſtance, the author *can, with the utmoſt truth,* teſtify, that, in the conſtant intercourſe he has enjoyed with them, during ſome months paſt, he has never heard a reproachful or an indignant term, nor ſo much as an expreſſion, that was not conſiſtent with the moſt cordial charity, fall from the lips of any of theſe Chriſtian exiles againſt the authors of their calamities. The fact is, having taken up the preſent ſubject, he was reſolved to treat it with that freedom which is boaſted of in France, but exiſts in England, and which has enabled him, he hopes, to contribute his mite towards inſuring the internal peace and proſperity of his country." This diſcourſe, from 1 Tim. iv. 8, is divided into two parts. In the firſt, the author draws a picture of France in its *reformed* ſtate, and of the ſavage atrocities practiſed to bring about that reform, and to the preſent moment *. In the ſecond, we have a portrait of the unfortunate Monarch, who is repreſented as naturally upright and virtuous, and religiouſly educated; and, though the chief defect in his character is acknowledged to have been a certain irreſolution and timidity, which had more than once occaſioned him to compromiſe his own authority, and thereby had given ſignal advantages to his own and the nation's enemies, he finiſhed his worldly career with all the fortitude inſpired by religion, which, in his cloſe impriſonment and aggravated ſufferings, he had ſincerely cultivated. A pleaſing picture is alſo drawn of his ſiſter, the Princeſs Elizabeth, who preferred ſtaying with him when ſhe might have quitted France with their aunts. The apoſtrophes to the audience are well conceived; and the diſcourſe concludes with a prayer for the ſoul of the departed King, and for the proſperity of our own moſt gracious Sovereign.

A cenotaph was raiſed in front of the altar, ſurrounded with candles and eſcocheons, charged with fleurs de lis and crowns; on the top of which were placed the ſword and ſceptre, in ſaltire, likewiſe the crown and cuſhion; ſix mutes with batons guarded the cenotaph. Chandeliers and eſcocheons were fixed to all the pillars of the chapel, which was

* The whole number of thoſe who were murdered by the Jacobins with the mockery of juſtice, Sept. 2, 3, 4, in the eight different places of confinement at Paris, was 1888. Acts of Canibaliſm, equal to any thing practiſed by the conquerors of Peru, or in the moſt ſavage nations, are alſo ſtated, pp. 31, 32, n.

crouded

crouded with the edifying French clergy and a conſiderable number of the moſt reſpectable Engliſh families in the city. A choſen band of the former performed the office and maſs in a ſtyle that was much admired; while eight miniſters, within the ſanctuary, in their proper habits, officiated with the utmoſt ſolemnity and devotion" (p. 56).

225. *Eloge funebre de* Louis *Seize, Roi de* France *& de* Navarre, *prononcé à* Londres, *en preſence de pluſieurs compagnies reſpectables, le* 27 Mars, *le* 2, *le* 11, *&* *le* 23 Avril, 1793. *Par M.* Lenou, *Profeſſeur de Langue & de Belles Lettres* Françoiſes.

M. LENOU, who is alſo author of *La Pratique de l'Orateur François*, or a ſelection of pieces of oratory from French claſſicks, 1792, has compoſed this pathetic funeral oration on Louis XVI. which he has read, and continues to read, to company who take tickets to attend at his houſe in Frith-ſtreet, Soho.

226. *The Practice of the Court of Great Seſſion for the ſeveral Counties of* Caermarthen, Pembroke, *and* Cardigan, *the County of the Borough of* Caermarthen, *and the Town and County of* Haverfordweſt. *By* Richard Foley, *Secondary of that Circuit.*

CONTAINS an account of the particulars in which the practice of the Welſh courts differs from that of Weſtminſter-hall, and, as ſuch, uſeful to gentlemen on that circuit.

227. *The Claim of taxing the Navigations and Free Lands for the Drainage and Preſervation of the Fens conſidered.*

THIS pamphlet is chiefly compoſed of one printed in 1778, ſhewing the oppreſſive deſign of a bill then offered to Parliament by the Corporation of Bedford Level, but afterwards abandoned. The deſign of a bill in contemplation for making a new cut from Eau bank to Lynn harbour is conſidered as equally oppreſſive; and the whole is calculated for the information of thoſe who may be affected by the tolls and taxes intended to be impoſed by this latter bill.

228. *The Neceſſity and Expediency of an Inequality of Condition among Mankind: A Sermon preached at the Church of* St. Michael le Belfrey, *in* York, *at the Anniverſary-meeting of the Charity-ſchools in that City, on* Good Friday, 1793. *By* S. Smalpage, *M. A. Vicar of* Whitkirk.

MR. S, who has already publiſhed a ſermon on ſwearing, and another on the duty of making proviſion for families, preached at the anniverſary-meeting of a benefit ſociety (ſee vol. LXII. p. 925), in the preſent diſcourſe, from Prov. xxii. 2, takes occaſion, in a plain, unaffected ſtyle, to combat the abſurd modern ſyſtem of equality, and ſhews the reaſonableneſs and propriety of inequality among mankind.

229. *A Sermon, preached before the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, in the Abbey-church of* St. Peter, Weſtminſter, *on* Friday, April 19, 1793, *being the Day appointed by his Majeſty's ſpecial Command for a general Faſt and Humiliation. By* Richard *Lord Biſhop of* Glouceſter.

FROM Romans xi. 21. his Lordſhip obſerves, that St. Paul's doctrine here is evidently to be underſtood in a political ſenſe, as addreſſed, not to perſons but nations; and hence he infers, that God, in the promulgation of his laws, propoſes to ſingle perſons, and to collective ſocieties, different motives to obedience; and that national virtue and wickedneſs are generally rewarded and puniſhed in this life. Even Cicero refers the proſperity of his country to their piety in conciliating the favour and protection of a divine ſuperintending Providence; and the relaxation of Roman diſcipline, and the conſequent decay of political energy, may be dated from the attack made on its religious principles by the atheiſtical doctrines of Epicurus. The Biſhop draws a feeling picture of the preſent ſtate of France; and compliments his country on the wiſdom of its public councils, uniformly directed, for ſome years, to the eſtabliſhment of a laſting peace, and to the enlargement and ſecurity of our trade and manufactures; and the Almighty had bleſſed us with a proſperity unprecedented in the annals of commercial ſtates. "Deſpiſing the little intrigues which national jealouſy might have dictated, or preſent utility have recommended, we did not, from a narrow view to our own intereſts, or from a reſentful ſpirit of retaliation, foment the internal diſtractions of a people who had not been accuſtomed to ſhew the ſame moderation in our political embarraſſments. Our magnanimity ſhines in a ſtill more conſpicuous light, glorioufly diſplayed as it has been, and ſtill is, in the relief of numberleſs unfortunate individuals, who, torn from their native connexions, and driven from the boſom of their own country, have found a ſafe and honourable aſylum on our more hoſpitable

ſhore. Under theſe circumſtances, without any provocation on our part, without even the ſemblance of a juſt complaint on the part of our enemies, we have been forced into hoſtilities for the protection of our allies, for the maintenance of ſolemn treaties, and for the preſervation of the ſecurity of Europe. After all the forbearance that true policy could admit, or even humanity recommend, we have been compelled to abandon our own well-concerted plans of induſtry and œconomy, forcibly drawn from the boſom of peace into the unwelcome calamities and horrors of war" (pp. 13. 14). The application of the whole is ſhort and juſt.

230. *A Sermon, preached at* Park-ſtreet *Chapel, on* April 19, 1793, *being the Day appointed for a general Faſt. By* James Scot, *D.D. late Fellow of* Trinity *College,* Cambridge.

THE profits of this diſcourſe, from Ezekiel viii. 30, will be applied to the benefit of the emigrant clergy of France. The preacher, a well-known character in the political and academical world ſome years ago, in a more flowery and diffuſe ſtyle than that of the preceding diſcourſe, paints the calamities of France, and the national ſins of Britain, ſelfiſhneſs and ambition, want of reverence for governors, clamour for equality, and too general contempt of religion and love of gaming; and concludes with a ſuitable application.

231. *A Sermon, preached in the Pariſh church of* St. Lawrence Jewry, *before the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Sheriffs, on* Sunday, January 6, 1793, *being the Day of Sacramental Qualification for the Chief Magiſtracy of the City of* London. *By the Rev.* Thomas Wrench, *M.A. Chaplain to his Lordſhip.*

FROM Deut. vi. 3. inculcates a due attention to religious conduct.

232. *Ode to Freedom.*

THIS poem, whoſe author is the Rev. Mr. Bowra, writing-maſter at Chriſt's Hoſpital, is not advertiſed for public ſale, but diſtributed by the author and his friends. Rational and decent liberty is recommended, in oppoſition to the licentious and ſavage liberty purſued in France.

233. *The Trial of* William Freind, *M.A. and Fellow of* Jeſus *College,* Cambridge, *in the Vice chancellor's Court, for writing and publiſhing a Pamphlet, intituled, "Peace and Union recommended to the aſſociated Bodies of Republicans and Anti-republicans." By* John Beverly, *M.A. and Proctor of the Vice-chancellor's Court.*

AFTER the pamphlet alluded to had been twice advertiſed in the Cambridge papers, in February laſt, a reſpectable body of tutors, fellows, and other members of the Univerſity, waited on the Vice-chancellor, when it was agreed that a proſecution ſhould be undertaken by five managers. The trial began, and was adjourned from the law-ſchools to the ſenate-houſe. May 3, Mr. F. demurred to the juriſdiction of the court, but was over-ruled, and the charges were brought forward in writing, a copy having been delivered to Mr. F. On the 5th, court-day, the *promoter* ſummed up the evidence; on the 6th Mr. F. replied for two hours; and we are ſorry to ſay, his reply was neither temperate nor conſiſtent. He was replied to by Dr. Kipling, and Mr. F. made a ſhort rejoinder, and delivered to the Vice-chancellor a written copy of his defence, which he deſired might be for the peruſal of himſelf and the heads of houſes only. On the 7th and 8th days Mr. F. was offered a form of recantation, but pleaded the general abſolution pronounced at the cloſe of the laſt term. Whereupon the Vice-chancellor, Dr. Milner, maſter of Queen's college, after a long, excellent, and modeſt ſpeech, concluding with a pertinent addreſs to the junior part of the ſtudents, paſſed on Mr. F. the ſentence of BANISHMENT from the Univerſity.

234. *Views of the Ruins of the principal Houſes deſtroyed by the Riots at* Birmingham, 1791.

IT is melancholy to reflect on the pains taken to perpetuate the remembrance of ſuch horrible outrages, which cannot too ſoon, for the credit of all parties, be buried in ſilence. The ſubjects are, the New Meeting, the houſes of Dr. Prieſtley, Meſſrs. Ryland, Taylor, Hutton, Humphrey, and Ruſſell, and Lady Carhampton, drawn by P. H. Witton, and engraved by W. Ellis.

235. *A Diſcourſe delivered to the Clergy of the Deanries of* Richmond, Catterick, *and* Boroughbridge, *within the Dioceſe of* Cheſter, *at the Viſitations held* June 20 *and* 25, 1793, *and publiſhed at their Requeſt. By* Thomas Zouch, *M.A. Chaplain to the Right Honourable the Maſter of the Rolls, and Rector of* Scayingham, Yorkſhire.

IT is, perhaps, not eaſy to determine whether the candour or abilities of this writer are more conſpicuous in the preſent

ſent compoſition; in which, referring to the angelic ſong which announced the firſt opening of the Goſpel, he takes occaſion to inculcate a ſpirit of candour in forming, maintaining, and propagating our opinions concerning the doctrines of the Goſpel; advice to which no man can refuſe his aſſent, however his practice gives the lie to his profeſſions. We have always lamented, with Mr. Zouch, that "the diſputes which have, at various times, diſturbed the peace of the Church have frequently turned upon frivolous and trifling matters, or upon points of inquiry too intricate and too abſtruſe to be inveſtigated by us in our preſent ſtate of imperfection." Mr. Z. very feelingly congratulates his countrymen on their benevolence ſo liberally extended to the proſcribed Clergy of the Church of France; and hopes they will be hence induced to form a more favourable opinion of the Proteſtant Religion. This is a wiſh proceeding from a truly Chriſtian heart, and we heartily concur in it.

236. *Conſiderations on the Advantage of Free Ports, under certain Regulations, to the Navigation and Commerce of this Country.*

THE author, Robert Peckham, Eſq. who was ſeveral years alderman of Coleman-ſtreet ward, ſheriff of London 1777, lord-mayor 1783, and is now juſtice of the Bridge-yard, whence this letter is dated, May 4, 1793, informs us, that his plan has the approbation of a committee of merchants of the firſt rank, who had ſeveral meetings about it, and many of whoſe names are here given. Under this authority he ſubmits it to the Miniſter, and we leave it with him and more competent judges of ſuch matters than poor circumſcribed reviewers can be.

237. *L'Apparition, ou l'Egoiſme; par l'Auteur de la derniere Guerre des Bêtes.*

AN animated poetical refutation of the principles of Voltaire, which, whether their author carried his views ſo far or not, have been fatally miſapplied in the late Revolution in France. This writer ſhews that Voltaire, in his later publication, his *Dictionnaire Philoſophique*, did not hold ſuch ſentiments. His addreſs to Mr. Burke concludes thus:

"Ta patrie aujourd'hui n'eſt-elle pas la mienne?
Le plus ſacré lien m'attache à ton pays.
Mais je plains les François, & pour eux je rougis.
Puiſſe l'Etre éternel, dont la toute-puiſſance
Sçait punir, tolérer, & toujours récompenſe,
Benir, dans les Anglois, l'honneur, l'humanité,
En conſervant chez eux la vraie liberté.
Qu'ils gardent à jamais cette lumiere auguſte,
Qui leur fait diſcerner le juſte de l'injuſte;
Et puiſſent en tous tems leurs dignes défenſeurs, [cœurs"
Comme ceux d'aujourd'hui, ſe ſoumettre les

238. *The Truth, Inſpiration, Authority, and End of the Scriptures conſidered and defended, in Eight Sermons, preached before the Univerſity of* Oxford, *in the Year* 1793, *at the Lecture founded by the late Rev.* John Bampton, *M. A. Canon of* Salisbury. *By* James Williamſon, *B. D. of* Queen's *College*, Oxford, *Prebendary of* Lincoln, *and Rector of* Winwick, Northamptonſhire.

SERMON I. from John xviii. 31, is on the Importance of religious truth; II. John vi. 68, Truth of the Scriptures; III. 2 Tim. iii. 16, Inſpiration of the Scriptures; IV. John xx. 31, Authority of the Scriptures; V. VI. 1 John ii. 1, 2, Anſwer to objections againſt Chriſt's atonement, and proofs and uſes of it; VII. Heb. xi. 6, Nature of faith; VIII. John xiii. 17, Neceſſity of obedience. It would exceed our limits to give an analyſis of theſe diſcourſes. Suffice it therefore to ſay, that the preacher has handled his ſubject with great preciſion and judgement. In ſermon II. he obviates objections to the propheſies of our Lord and his Apoſtles, raiſed by Mr. Edwards, in his ſermon preached before the Univerſity of Cambridge, 1790 (ſee vol. LX. p. 1032). In the IIId ſermon he vindicates the inſpiration of the Scriptures, and obſerves, that "it does not appear that this inſpiration was intended to ſuperſede the uſe of the reaſon or ſenſes [of the writers]; it ſupplied their deficiencies, but left them all the abilities of human nature, the choice of their own words, provided they expreſſed the meaning neceſſary to convey the true doctrines of religion."—"The benefit of inſpiration was granted to the prophets and apoſtles in every point which concerned religion, where their own abilities were inſufficient." An able critick in biblical knowledge* adopts the ſyſtem of certain doctors of our own church, reſpecting the Moſaic account of the creation and fall; but we do not think the King of Pruſſia's ſuperficial objection to it of ſufficient weight to deſerve a ſerious anſwer.

In the VIth ſermon the objections to the doctrine of atonement are comprehenſively anſwered by the character of

* Dr. Geddes; whoſe firſt volume of a new tranſlation of the Bible, juſt publiſhed, ſhall be noticed in our next.

Chriſt

Chriſt as a *ſuffering Meſſiah*, held forth in the Jewiſh Scriptures; and in the VIIth the numerous proofs of it in the New Teſtament are adduced.

In ſermon VII. on the nature of faith, Mr. W. adverts to the alteration in the doctrines of the Church of Rome, which have "ſo far ſoftened and amended, in ſome more enlightened kingdoms, that we might hope for a reformation of their Church nearly to the ſtandard of the Scriptures, if they would diſcard their fancied ſuperiority, diſmiſs their dependence upon what they call a centre of union, and refuſe to ſubmit to human authority unſupported by divine. But though they now defend theſe points in ſuch a manner as to ſtrive to perſuade us that they differ little from our doctrines in this age and nation, yet it is moſt evident that their writers formerly recommended ſuperſtitious practices to a very great extent; and it is probable that numbers of their communion remain immerſed in bigotry and ignorance, and, conſequently, retain the antient opinions; whilſt they pretend, at the ſame time, that their Church is remarkable, above others, for the unity of its faith" (p. 199).—Of our modern reformers he thus ſpeaks: "But ſome, who approve of the reformation from the errors of Popery, think that the alterations of their doctrines ſhould have proceeded much farther. It is urged, that we are more enlightened in our underſtandings than our fathers, and that our minds are become free from many of their prejudices. But, as they enjoyed the ſame natural abilities, and profeſſed to be guided by a rational interpretation of the holy Scriptures, we ſhould carefully examine whether any propoſed change in our faith be agreeable to the word of God, before we proceed to alterations which may materially affect ſome eſſential articles of the Chriſtian Religion. Freedom from antient prejudices will not conſtitute the men of any generation more impartial judges than their forefathers, unleſs it can be truly aſſerted that they have contracted no others equally bad. When we derive our opinions from information, reaſon, and ſenſe, we may err in either extreme if we exclude any of theſe principles from its proper province, or allow it authority beyond its ſpheres" (pp. 200, 201).

In the concluding ſermon, on the neceſſity of obedience, Mr. W. pointedly obſerves, "An individual without a due ſenſe of God is dangerous to be truſted; and a nation which has generally caſt off his fear is ripe for deſtruction" (p. 231).

Upon the whole, in theſe ſermons the authority of Scripture in points of doctrine is vindicated, by comparing it with itſelf, and, in the neceſſity of obedience, by the influence upon moral happineſs; and we recommend them to general peruſal.

239. *Thoughts on the preſent State of* French *Politicks, and the Neceſſity and Policy of diminiſhing* France, *for her internal Peace, and to ſecure the Tranquillity of* Europe. *By* William Playfair. *To which is added, that ineſtimable Treatiſe on the Defence of* England, *by the late General* Lloyd *(dedicated to General* Clerke*); illuſtrated with a Map of* France, *ſhewing its former Boundaries, and the Sub-diviſions which are neceſſary to be made in that Country; and a Chart of the oppoſite Coaſts of* Ireland, England, Flanders, *and a Part of* Holland.

FRANCE having compelled all Europe to go to war for the preſervation of the very exiſtence of the ſeveral nations, an indemnification for the armaments and injuries ſuſtained ſhould be paid by the aggreſſor, by a partition of her territory neareſt adjoining to the reſpective countries aggrieved by her reſtleſs intermeddling ſpirit, and to keep up the balance of power in Europe. The diſmemberment of a great kingdom by force required cool and deliberate diſcuſſion. Of the five diviſions ſtated in p. 30, Mr. P. has touched only the three firſt; and his book, though it contains many original thoughts and uſeful hints, is haſtily compiled. Gen. Lloyd's treatiſe on the mode of defending England, if invaded, is well known and well received. We reviewed a former publication of this writer's in p. 739.

240. *Better Proſpects to the Members and Manufactures of* Great Britain. *By* William Playfair. *Dedicated to the Houſe of Commons.*

THESE better proſpects depend on the ſuppoſition of great emigration from France to America, after the troubles; on the ſuperior value and certainty of American trade to Britiſh; and on the probability of her gaining the French Weſt India iſlands, or at leaſt their trade. The advantage of putting a ſtop to the ſpeculation on aſſignats, which drained us of our caſh, is juſtly ſtated; and it is ſtrongly argued that the war could not have occaſioned the late commercial failures. Theſe are flattering proſpects indeed — ſufficient to elevate the

the heart of an Engliſhman, and keep up his ſpirits to the end of time. America then, which was, in its firſt riſe, but an emigration from Britain, will unite with her to rival all Europe; and this happy iſle, in a ſituation ſevered from the whole world, may, perhaps, take a leading part in the ſplendour and opulence of the new world.

Nec ſit terris ultima Thule.

241. *A Sermon, preached before the Univerſity of* Cambridge, January 27, 1793, *and publiſhed at the Deſire of the Vice chancellor and the Heads of Colleges preſent. By* James Fawcet, *B. D. Fellow of* St. John's *College, and Lady* Margaret *Preacher in the Univerſity of* Cambridge.

FROM Rom. iii. 8. Mr. F. takes occaſion to examine certain caſes in which the principle of "doing evil that good may come of it" operates but too much in the preſent age: 1. perſecution for religion; 2. diſpenſing with obligation to veracity in our converſe with men; 3. defending dueling as a maintenance of the decency of human intercourſe; and, 4. the breach of the moſt obvious duties in the civil conduct of men, to correct aſſumed evils of government. On all theſe he makes very pointed obſervations, and his diſcourſe contains neceſſary and important inſtructions.

242. *Two Sermons, preached in the Pariſh-church of* Cheſelhurſt, *in* Kent; *the firſt on* Friday, April 19, 1793, *being the Day appointed for a general Faſt; the ſecond on* Sunday, June 2, *upon reading his Majeſty's Letter in behalf of a Collection for the* French *Clergy. By* Francis Wollaſton, *Rector of that Church.*

MODERATION, Candour, and Humanity, are the characteriſticks of theſe ſermons. In the firſt the preacher warns his audience againſt the fatal infatuation of Infidelity, which has effected ſuch horrors in France; in the ſecond, while he detects the errors of Popery, he excites to the relief of its diſtreſſed miniſters, with the aſſurance that the national charity will not loſe its reward.

243. *The Duty of relieving the* French *Refugee Clergy ſtated and recommended, in the Pariſh-church of* Droxford, Hants, *on* Sunday, May 26, 1793. *By* James Chelſum, *D. D. Rector of* Droxford, *and Chaplain to the Right Hon. the Lord Biſhop of* Winchester.

OUR readers will recollect D. C's name among the defenders of Chriſtianity againſt the attacks of Mr. Gibbon (*ſee vol. XLVIII.* p. 230). In the preſent diſcourſe he has properly ſtated the claims of the diſtreſſed Clergy of France to relief, and fully obviated the objections from national or religious prejudices.

Mr. Glaſſe, in a ſermon on the like occaſion (ſee p. 730), after ably pleading the cauſe of theſe unfortunate men, conſiders them in three claſſes, of dignified, monaſtic, and parochial clergy; and pathetically, in the ſpirit of genuine Chriſtianity, expreſſes a hope that the day is approaching when we ſhall be one fold under one ſhepherd. A like wiſh is expreſſed by Mr. Wollaſton, in the preceding article; and it muſt give pleaſure to all candid minds to ſee it increaſed.

244. Gideon's *Cake of Barley meal. A Letter to the Rev.* William Romaine, *on his preaching for the emigrant Popiſh Clergy; with ſome Strictures on Mrs.* Hannah More's *Remarks, publiſhed for their Benefit,* 1793. *The Second Edition; with another Letter ſent to Mr.* Romaine *prior to this, and ſundry Notes and Remarks, wherein all the Objections and Replies of Opponents that have come to the Author's Knowledge are fully anſwered.*

A MOST rancorous and virulent attack on Mr. Romaine and Mrs. More, for their laudable exertions in favour of the diſtreſſed French Clergy. Fanaticiſm, like Envy, ſees every object with a jaundiced eye. But, if there be any view in this bitter invective, beyond the ſpleen of a miſtaken religioniſt, it muſt be of the worſt kind, ſuch as we are ſorry to ſee any publiſher ſuffer his name to be ſet to. "If there be any conſolation in Chriſt, if any comfort of love, if any fellowſhip of the ſpirit, if any *bowels* and *mercies*," ſurely they ſhould concentrate in ſuch offices of humanity.

245. *On the early Love and Purſuit of Wiſdom: A Sermon, preached in* St. Thomas's *Church,* Southwark, January 1, 1793, *for the Benefit of the Charity-ſchool in* Gravel-lane. *By* Richard Jones. *Publiſhed at the Requeſt of the Managers; and, with ſome Parts of the Subject which could not then be introduced, now affectionately addreſſed to all young Perſons.*

WHETHER it be a general rule to print the ſermon annually, addreſſed to the ſubjects of this well-meant inſtitution, we know not. We had an opportunity of commending that delivered by the Rev. Mr. Walker (ſee vol. LX. p. 729); and gladly take that which now offers of approving this practical diſcourſe on moral wiſdom early purſued. Spence's tranſlation of Prodicus' *Choice of Hercules* is ſubjoined, from Dodſley's Poems, vol. III.

246. Ju-

246. *Juvenile Poems, by* Henry Kett, *M. A. Fellow of* Trinity *College*, Oxford.

THE author introduces these productions of his youthful Muse with such unaffected modesty that, though we do not see the genius or spirit of our old friend Tom Warton transfused into them, we cannot but feel ourselves interested in the success of his canvas to be poetry professor in his university. Most of the verses in this collection have appeared in our Magazine; and the translations of Jortin's poems have been reprinted in an edition of his miscellaneous works, without the knowledge of the translator.

Of Mr. Kett's Bampton lectures see our vol. LXI. p. 939.

247. *A Tour through the South of* England, Wales, *and Part of* Ireland, *made during the Summer of* 1791.

WITH twelve plates. In this *gentlemanly* tour and "these hasty sketches, which the reader will find so loosely thrown together," where thought is sacrificed to levity, and information to affectation of wit, sometimes sarcastic, we really cannot find a single paragraph that deserves any thing more than commiseration of the inanity of these 400 pages of *fine* paper. The writer intimates an intention of hastening "among the wider regions of *continental domain*, in search of materials for a more important superstructure." If his "anonymous pen" does not "assume a more respectable appearance," he and his labours had better continue for ever concealed.

248. *The Conduct of the King of* Prussia *and General* Dumourier *investigated. By Lady* Wallace.

WE bestowed our commendations on a former essay of this sprightly lady. But we cannot accord with her in the motives she assigns to the conduct of the little great General, her hero, whose political creed she, from her intimate acquaintance with him, may be supposed to know well. She made the most of his short stay in England to pick his brains, as the vulgar phrase is; but whether the publick are justified in giving his assertions the degree of credit which her ladyship thinks due to them, we doubt. She put her thoughts and materials together in the short time of eight days; and she entertains us with her late travels to the Continent, during which she was introduced to the General, the misses Fernick, young Egalité, Baptiste, and the other great personages of his suite.

Gent. Mag. October, 1793.

249. Bibliotheca Classica; *or, A Classical Dictionary. By* J. Lempriere. *The Second Edition, greatly enlarged.*

WE commended the first edition in 1787 (see vol. LIX. p. 156). In the present the author has availed himself of the hints of friends and animadversions of criticks, and almost every article has been corrected and enlarged; new names have been introduced, and the dates of events have been more exactly ascertained.

250. *A Charge to the Grand Jury of the Court Leet for the Manor of* Manchester; *containing an Account of the internal Government of that Town, and of the Nature, Jurisdiction, and Duties of Court Leets in general; delivered at the* Michaelmas *Court*, October 15, 1788. *By* William Roberts, *Esq. of the* Middle Temple, *Barrister at Law.*

THIS charge, published at the unanimous desire of the gentlemen of the jury, concisely enumerates the principal offences which fall under the cognizance of the court and respectable officers which constitute the police of Manchester.

251. *Mr.* Fox's *Letter to his worthy and independent Electors of* Westminster *considered; in a Letter to a Friend.*

MR. Dalrymple replies to Mr. Fox's arguments against the necessity and expediency of the present war by shewing that the insulting and menacing conduct of the French provoked a war which our Administration did every thing in their power to prevent. He thinks, however, "this country would be to blame indeed if, from the visionary prospect of conquering France, it was madly to engage not to sheathe the sword till a counter-revolution was effected, and to reject or not cultivate any prospect of an honourable peace, should the disposition of the French councils tend to that point." He takes a view of the rise and progress of the French Revolution, and the capital errors in the Constituent Assembly.

252. *An Inquiry into the Causes of the present Derangement of Public Credit in* Great Britain; *occasioned by Mr.* Pitt's *Speech in the House of Commons on the 27th of* March *last. To which is added, Some Hints to the Legislature for the Formation of a Plan for the immediate Employment of the numerous destitute Poor.*

THE writer gives a short view of the rise and progress of national and commercial credit; and imputes its sudden derangement to the prevalence of political suspicion and alarm, raised by the associations, and the commencement of the

the war with France. He recommends a ſpirit of mutual forbearance by thoſe who have no immediate occaſion to remove their property, and a rigid determination, at preſent, to iſſue neither notes of hand, nor bills of exchange, in any caſe in which the proviſion for the payment depends on a contingency; and that the poor be employed in navigable canals, and other public works.

253. *The Motives and Conſequences of the preſent War impartially conſidered.*

IN this well-written pamphlet the arguments of Adminiſtration are compreſſed into a narrow compaſs, to prove the preſent war to be founded, on the part of Great Britain, on good policy, juſtice, and ſelf-defence.

254. *Ode to the People of* England.

THIS animated little poem contains an earneſt exhortation to the people of this country to proſecute the war with vigour and reſolution. It is evidently written under a ſtrong perſuaſion of the juſtice of our cauſe; and many will perhaps be not leſs pleaſed with the tendency of its ſentiments than with the ſpirited elegance of its numbers.

The opening reminds us of that celebrated paſſage in Demoſthenes, which is ſo highly praiſed by Longinus,

Μὰ τοὺς ἐν Μαραθῶνι, &c.

"Tell me, can Britain's warrior ſouls
Forget their martial deeds of old,
That fame that compaſs'd both the poles,
In Glory's volume all their fires enroll'd?
No:—by the venerable dead
That near the ſhades of Creſſy bled;
By all the laurels Edward won,
And his ſable-mailed ſon," &c.

The deſcription of the Spaniſh fleet in flames before Gibraltar is touched with the fiery pencil of a Wright:

"With ceaſeleſs rage on every ſide
Impetuous the red cataract came;
Air blazes through her champaigns wide,
And all the ſcene is canopied with flame."

If we have any thing to regret in this poem, it is the want of a little moderation.

253. *Dialogues, on the Rights of* Britons, *between a Farmer, a Sailor, and a Manufacturer. Dialogues II. and III. (Continued from p. 637).*

THE ſecond of theſe intereſting dialogues is principally deſigned to counteract thoſe abſurd and dangerous notions of liberty and equality which the Engliſh *Republicans and Levelers* ſought to make *as current here as they* were in France. Our readers will judge of this converſation from the following extracts:

"*Man.* But I have been told that Nature made Mankind equal; and, if ſo, why cannot ſuch Equality be preſerved?

"*Far.* If you conſult Nature, you will ſoon be convinced that ſhe never intended Mankind to be equal. If that had been her intention, ſhe would have formed them equal in bodily ſtrength and mental faculties—ſimilar in diſpoſitions, and in all thoſe properties which are now ſo variouſly beſtowed among men. Nay, to preſerve that Equality, they muſt have been deſtitute of thoſe paſſions which are the ſources of rivalſhip, ambition, and contention; they muſt alſo have been free from thoſe viciſſitudes and changes which they are now ſubject to; and they muſt, in ſhort, have been very different beings from what they are, and placed in very different ſituations. How can Nature be ſaid to have made men equal, when at their firſt coming into the world there is ſuch a wide difference as that between a child and its parents. Infancy, manhood, and old age, hunger, and ſleep, rain, lightning, and tempeſt, and a thouſand other natural cauſes, are at perpetual war with ſuch Equality. Even if it were poſſible for men to ſubſiſt in a ſtate of Nature, as it is called, that is, without Society, Government, and Laws, the inequality proceeding from the above cauſes would ſoon become intolerable. A ſtate of ſociety is therefore their only reſource, and may with propriety be called the natural ſtate of Man, ſince he cannot ſubſiſt out of it. But the very formation of Society is incompatible with Equality, becauſe its eſſential object is to veſt in one part called Government a ſufficient power to keep the whole in order, and in ſubjection to laws, and the poſſeſſion of that power muſt elevate ſome greatly above the reſt.—Subordination is therefore unavoidable; and there muſt be a great variety of ranks, of offices, and of duties, every one of which is deſtructive of Equality.

"*Sai.* I ſuppoſe ſuch a difference is as neceſſary aſhore as it is at ſea, where we have different duties, which would never be performed if we were all equal in rank and power. If all were captains, who the devil would bail the water out of the long-boat?"

After a few more pertinent obſervations from the Farmer, the Manufacturer goes on:

"*Man.* But the modern ſyſtem is not to eſtabliſh Equality by itſelf, but along with Liberty, ſo that they may help each other.

"*Far.* I know *that* is the pretended faſhion in *France*; but, as we are not out of our ſenſes, ſuch a faſhion has not been adopted in this country.—Liberty and Equality is the burthen of their ſong who wiſh to turn the world upſide down, but ſo far from aiding each other, as you ſuppoſe, no two things are ſo oppoſite and inconſiſtent. They are like fire and wa-

ter,

ter, and must destroy each other. It is impossible they should subsist together. Every thing in Nature tends to Inequality; and while Nature is at all free, while Liberty exists in any degree, Inequality must arise. The most absolute force must be exerted, the most violent despotism must be exercised to preserve Equality: and then it will be more in name and appearance than in fact, for nothing can entirely subdue Nature—she will be breaking out in spite of all resistance. Turkey is the country of Europe which approaches nearest to a state of Equality, because there the most absolute Despotism prevails. The Despot is the only exception, and (as ever must be the case where Equality is to be found) the people are equally slaves. If the weight were taken off which presses them to the same level, we should instantly find them rising in all those various gradations which are dictated by Nature."

After observing, and very justly, that "the French tree of Liberty cannot thrive unless the soil be drenched with blood," the Farmer breathes forth an ejaculation, in which he justly says, it becomes every Englishman to join—"from French liberty the good Lord deliver us!"

The third dialogue refutes, with great depth and force of reasoning, the prejudices which such writers as Mr. Paine endeavour to make current in favour of democratical, and against monarchical government. Speaking of the party called Opposition in this country, a party which is certainly inseparable from a free state, the Farmer says,

"Ministers of every description know that they are responsible to the great tribunal of the Publick. Nor is this all: measures do not wait for their effects to undergo a strict and severe scrutiny—they are continually subject, not only to the unprejudiced discussion of the People at large, but also to the prying eye and keen investigation of an able Party, inseparable from a free country. This Party, which we know by the name of Opposition, is perpetually aiming to displace Ministers, hoping for an opportunity of serving the country in their situations; it is, therefore, for its own sake, ever on the watch to detect and expose their errors; and of course it tends, by inspiring them with caution, to render itself useful to the nation. And, notwithstanding the seeming asperity with which this Party is used to attack the conduct of Administration, the Opposition has lately shewn, that, when the safety of the country is at stake, it will lend its assistance to Government in resisting the common danger: I speak with an exception of only a few individuals, *eminent indeed for their abilities, who obstinately persist in opposing measures which the united voice of the whole* Nation declares to be indispensable to the public security.

"*Sai.* I trust such persons are very few indeed. Rot 'em, they are worse than rats a-shipboard, which, whatever mischief they do, will not sink the vessel by gnawing holes through the bottom."

The advantages of hereditary over elective monarchy are also displayed, in a most convincing manner, by our rational and well-disposed friend the Farmer.—But our limits do not allow us to add more than the farewell speech of honest Jack; from which it appears, that the conversations had produced a happy effect on the mind of the Manufacturer.

"*Sai.* I have listened to you with pleasure, and should like mightily to meet you again; but though that cannot be, I am glad to find honest Tom here on the right tack, and likely to get into a good course. At first he seemed to be carried over rocks, and flats, and quicksands, but you have towed him into good steerage, and I'll lay my life he soon comes to anchor in a safe riding.

"*Far.* But what are you going to do with yourself, that you can't give us another meeting?

"*Sai.* I hear that my King and Country want my services; and, when that is the case, they shall never find me backward in obeying their call. I shall, therefore, set off early to-morrow morning for Spithead, to enter as a volunteer aboard the fleet."

INDEX INDICATORIUS.

We are requested to ask Mr. MANNING, or any other gentleman conversant in the antiquities of Surrey, whence originated the custom, within the deanry of Stoke, near Guildford, of having the song, which is usually called for, sung at the annual visitation-dinner of the clergy assembled within that deanry.

Mr. W. JONES, optician, N° 135, Holborn, requests the favour of an interview with J. O.

We should be happy to oblige Mr. CLOUGH of Manchester, believing that he has been unfairly dealt with; but the case is rather with the Courts of Law than of Criticism.

With A. Z's ingenuous apology we are perfectly satisfied; and forgive his pleasantry.

The Publisher of the NOVEL in question will best answer the question of CLARA.

A CORRESPONDENT (whose letter cost 13*d.*) asks, "Who was Dr. William Lane, Procurator for the Clergy of Wells in 1662? was he of the Westmoreland family? and was he not afterwards Dean of that Cathedral?"

CROMBER may be very clever; but he is infinitely too sublime for our comprehension.

It is our earnest wish, as well as duty, to oblige as many of our correspondents as possible; but we really cannot make room even for acknowledgements of Letters received

ODE

ODE ON PITY.

[*From* POEMS, *by* G. DYER, B. A.]

Inopem solatur et aegrum.
Horat. Ep. Lib. ii. Ep. 1.

I.

HENCE, motley Mirth and wanton Song,
That frisk in airy mood along,
Too rapt in bliss to hear a sigh!
And hence with these,
Self soothing Ease, [by.
That seest a tear unmov'd, and passest silent
But, hither come, thou meek-ey'd maid,
In Sorrow's sober vest array'd,
Oh, Pity, sprung of heavenly race!
Sweet nymph! I love thy pallid face,
Thy musing gait and tender sigh,
And the soft language of thine eye,
Where, as the chrystal bright and clear,
Is seen to steal the frequent tear.
Oh, come, and by this root house mossy seat *,
Still on thy vot'ry smile, and bless his calm retreat.
I love the Bard †, whose martial song
Thrills the deep-sounding chords along.
How well accord the lofty strings
With bleeding chiefs and dying kings!
But Pity listens from afar
To the wild shouts of restless war.
And there she sits with trembling eyes,
And there she breathes her secret sighs ‡;
And, while the Muse pours forth th' immortal strain, [slain.
Pity still sighs, and weeps o'er chiefs untimely
And hail, ye darksome dreary cells §,
Where pale imprison'd Madness dwells!
Now, wild, she laughs in ruthful pain;
Then grasps in scorn the galling chain;
Now, hear her the loud thunder dare;
Then, woeful wan, she looks despair.
Sad suff'rer! friendless and alone,
I hear her heave the hopeless groan.
Yet not unoft, low-bending at the gates,
Pity, a pilgrim pale, in speechless sorrow waits.
Nor less where Edward's royal name
Recorded shines in deathless fame ‖:
There Pity walks, and weeps around,
'Tis Pity's consecrated ground.
Now by the poor man's bed she sighs
O'er with'ring limbs and fading eyes;
Or hears some mother's ceaseless moan,
The last farewel, the dying groan.
Sad luxury! as lamps in vaults still gleam,
So Pity lives with woe, and Death her fav'rite theme!
Does Truth lament a tyrant's reign,
Or sink beneath the galling chain?
Among the drooping and the dead,
Meek Pity walks with silent tread!
Hears galleys groan with Christian slaves;
Views dungeons turn'd to martyrs' graves!
While cities pour a crimson flood,
And streams run ting'd with human blood;
Crimes, which nor genius, learning, prayer, nor power *, [avenging hour.
Shall save from Freedom's curse, and Heav'n's
Rise, hallow'd forms of Martyrs, rise †,
And breathe, O France! thy plaintive sighs.
Nor will I cease the mournful strain,
But weep your wrongs, and share your pain.
Long as I view this lamp of day,
Long as I view the moon's pale ray,
As Night's lorn bird her ravag'd brood
Moans in soft sadness through the wood,
So shall my verse complain, when Truth's oppress'd, [pensive breast.
And Freedom's sons shall hear, and strike the
Blest be his lot, and fair his fame,
Who glows with Pity's softest flame;
Whose gentle hand would blunt the dart,
That aims to pierce the culprit's heart!
Not his the scornful Stoic's praise,
Whose conscious pride himself surveys.
Hard egotist! whose wintry soul
Ne'er feels the tide of mercy roll.
Friend to the wretch unpity'd and unknown,
Oh, take that wretch's pray'r! 'tis, Howard, all thine own.
And go, great man! let Europe know
Thy teacher was the man of woe;
And to the frozen bigot prove,
False is the heart that cannot love,
Nor shall it be thy meanest praise,
That Joseph ‡ crowns thy head with bays;
That, taught by thee, the Arabs dare
To heal the pestilential air.
Go, and, like good Marseilles, draw purer breath [is death.
When Nature heaves around, and ev'ry gasp
But come, thou gentle, gen'rous maid,
Sink on my breast thy drooping head:
And let me from thy dove-like eye
Drink all the soul of sympathy.
Then shall the Muse with Howard roll,
And bear a sigh from pole to pole,
Whenever Virtue lies distress'd,
Or blooming Beauty sinks oppress'd;

---

* Some thoughts in this ode occurred to the author while standing by the late Mr. Howard's root-house, in his garden at his seat in Cardington, Bedfordshire.

† Homer.

‡ Alludes to some strokes of exquisite painting at the close of the sixth book of the Iliad.

Αλλ' ηδε ξυν παιδι και αμφιπολω ευπεπλω
Πυργω εφειστηκει γοωσατε μυρομενε, &c.
ver. 372.

§ *Mad-houses.*

‖ *Royal hospitals in London, founded by Edward VI.*

* Alludes to the cruelties practised on the Huguenots in France, under Louis the XIV. the fulsome panegyrics offered him by the clergy, and the *Te Deum* ordered by Innocent XI.

† See the Groans of the French Protestants, and History of the Reformation in France, by Monsieur Claude.

‡ Late Emperor of Germany.

Tom

Then shall this heart with gentlest passions heave, [grieve.
And ev'ry fibre feel, and ev'ry nerve shall
Led by thy soul subduing power,
I seek the Muse's sacred bower;
And from her breathing sweets entwine
A chaplet for thine Howard's shrine;
Though to his sacred brow belong
The fairest, sweetest flowers of song,
And the immortal wreath to twine,
That praise, O ——! shall be thine;
Yet shall not gentle Howard blush to wear
This wreath for Pity wove, and brighten'd with a tear.

STANZAS, *supposed to be written whilst the late* QUEEN OF FRANCE *was sleeping, by her Attendant in the* TEMPLE.

WHAT means this *stillness*, like the silent tomb?—
The very echoes sleep in drear repose:
Does no low groan along the prison gloom
Awake the *midnight mourner* to her woes?

'Tis the dread pause of Nature, sunk by grief,
Steals her sad soul from memory's living pain:
Stay, ye short slumbers, mis'ry's sole relief!—
Unfeeling *guards*, your foot-steps rude restrain!

Swift fled that *smile*, which o'er her features pass'd:—
Should blank *forgetfulness* her sense beguile,
Should wayward *madness* lay her feelings waste, [*smile*.
That faded face might know a *conscious*

But no *oblivion* from thy *thinking* soul
Shall tear the record of departed days;
Shall teach thine eye at *pleasure's* call to roll,
Or flush thy cheek with *health's* rekindling rays.

Rest, rest, thou with'red *beauty*, wretched *Queen*,
Thou tortur'd *mother*, thou,—*a wife no more!*
Soft *visions*, float around on wing serene,
And on her lids your balmy blessings pour!

Paint the bright courts, that saw her *morning* shine,
Gay as the day-star gilds her summer sky,
When adoration knelt at Beauty's shrine,
And rapt'rous passion hear'd the flatt'ring sigh:

Paint the white hours that, wing'd with transport, flew, [bore;
When laughing Love her *bridal banners*
Thy skies, O *Gallia*, smil'd a softer blue,
With bursts of triumph rang thy festive shore.

And *Chivalry* was there, romantic maid!
And the fine glow of *gallantry* and *grace*,
And *grandeur* blaz'd, in regal pomp array'd;
And gay Versailles was *Pleasure's* fav'rite place.

Ah! proud Versailles, no more the court'ly *song*, [thy rooms;
That breath'd *soft* flatt'ry, carols round
No more thy gates admit the glitt'ring throng:
But thro' the lonely palace *horror* glooms.

Mourn, lost Versailles! (yet *not*, that this *thy* fall
Is mark'd by memory with a secret sigh;
Nor, that unhallow'd *raping* strips thy wall,
Whilst fall'n *magnificence* lies trembling by;)

Mourn for thy Queen!—not Sleep's oblivious balm [less woe:
Stills the sick pulse, that throbs with cure-
Grief's haggard phantoms haunt the *midnight calm*;
The bitter streams of *agony* will flow.

Will not the sportive train of *vision* light
Start at the mur'drous *crowd's* rebellious roar?
Will not pale *fancy* faint, in wild affright,
To see *an headless husband, spouting gore*?

Thy soul shall linger on his last embrace,
Still on thine ear his dying groans shall swell;
Still shall his spirit, hov'ring o'er the place,
In hollow sounds repeat the fond farewel.

And ask'd I those, the dreams of revelry,
If now they quench the burning fount of tears?—
Ah! *rather*,—sees the soul with *tranquil* eye
These glitt'ring pageants of her idler years?

Enough, if these fond charms, for ever fled,
These gay delights were *innocently* gay;
If, at this hour, no ghost of Pleasure dead
Calls startled conscience to a dread survey.

O! to thy widow'd couch, and tearful sight,
May *happier slumbers, brighter forms*, arise,
Thy *fainted Lord*, th' *angelic train of light*,
The *Martyr's crown of bliss, and heav'nly harmonies*.

Then *headless be the corse*:—the *Soul entire*
Heeds not the rites we vain survivors pay,
Nor asks the guardian grave, or funeral fire,
But mounts, and dwells *in everlasting day*.

*** *In compliance with* Mr. WESTON'S *particular request, we insert this Copy of his Prologue corrected by himself.*

OCCASIONAL PROLOGUE,

For the Opening of the New Theatre, Lichfield. Written by Mr. WESTON.

Curtain draws up, and discovers a Drop Scene, on which the Statue of Shakspeare *appears, crowned with Laurel, by the Tragic and Comic Muses: Medallions of* Miss Seward, Dr. Johnson, *and* Mr. Garrick, *are seen on the Pedestal.*

IN tho'e blest climes—of which we sometimes hear—
Where a white wand a *palace* can upreär,
Profuse of Painting, Tapestry, and Gilding,—
Genii and *Talismans* UPHOLD the Building.
This humble Dome, where Shakspeare keeps his Court,
Boasts, tho' unlike in Grandeur, like SUPPORT
Or

Our Talismans are Nature *, Wisdom †,
Grace ‡;
Our Genius—is the Genius of the Place §.
But, ah! the Voice‖ that bade these Walls
arise
Is fl'ent! clos'd for ever are those eyes
That beam'd Benevolence! and still that heart
Which throbb'd for human kind! But, since
thy Part,
On Life's great Theatre, so well was play'd,
Heaven's Peace attend thee, lov'd, lamented,
Shade!
Till one high Plaudit myriads shall attest,
That welcomes thee to Realms of endless Rest!

Thus thrown—thus left upon a Coast unstor'd,
Without a Guardian, and without a Guide—
How arduous is our task! No common arts,
That win their easy way to *vulgar* hearts,
Avail us here:—can *we*, the Seats among
Of true Magnificence and genuine Song—
Where twine the Critic's with the Poet's Bays—
Delight inspire, or Admiration raise?
No.—Bare endurance must be construe'd praise.

Think ye we *flatter*? Mark, then, where appears
The accumulated ** work of countless years,
Your City's boast! where, lost in deep amaze,
We gaze—gaze on—and could for *ever* gaze:
Where every Miracle of every Clime,
And Relicks rescued from the fangs of Time,
Are treasur'd:—While (in beauteous Order plac'd)
Creation's Wonders (by the hand of Taste)
Blaze on the view; and, part contrasting part,
Great Nature seems to borrow Charms from Art!

Flatter we *yet*? then turn your conscious eyes,
To where yon †† triple Towers majestic rise!
See the fair Pile, that in a traitorous age
Impious Fanatics' more than Vandal rage
Defac'd, defil'd,—by Piety divine,
With renovated Grace, and pristine Splendour shine!
And, while the richly-fretted Roofs rebound
Full many a sweet, full many a solemn sound,
Re-echo not those Roofs ‡‡ one sweetest Voice,
That bids the ear of Harmony rejoice?
Fraught with each powerful, each pathetic tone,
And Energy—ah, Norris, like thy own!

Do we *still* flatter? Know ye not whose face [Grace?
Is Sentiment? whose every action—
Whose recitation—Melody? O say,
Ye favour'd Few—for whom the various Lay
Flows from her tongue with such consummate skill,
That rapt Attention, mantled at her will,
Now basks within her sunny smile, and now
Shrinks from the gathering terrors of her brow—
To emulate how weak, how vain the hope,
The bright-ey'd champion of mellifluous Pope!

Where'er succeeds our future toils betide,
'Tis Ours this Night to boast, with grateful pride, [He:
A * Soldier's aid! No "puny whipster!"—
Nor press'd into the Service! nobly free,
And greatly generous—He deigns t' appear
In Friendship's cause—a Veteran Volunteer!
Temp'ring his native fire with judgement sage:
The Patron of our Virgin—Orphan Stage.

The following Inscription, engraved on a tablet of marble, at the expence of the most Noble George Grenville, *Premier Marquis of England, intitled of* Buckingham *Lord Lieutenant of the said County, twice, of late years, Viceroy of the Kingdom of Ireland, was erected, in testimony of their gratitude to his most sacred Majesty* George III. *King of Great Britain, and of the British Nation in general, by more than 600 French Clergymen, who, by the Royal bounty, have been collected together in the King's House at Winchester, and have been supported by the public munificence, and was by them placed in the private Chapel of the said House May 22, in the year* 1793. *See pp* 391, 685.)

By the favour of God
May GEORGE THE THIRD,
The pious King of Great Britain,
Live long in safety,
The delight and ornament of his own country,
The admiration and protector of foreigners!
May the generous British Nation
Rejoice in the blessing of eternal peace,
And be ever famous
For its piety, its knowledge, and its riches,
Which, forgetful of its rival enmity,
Like a fond parent,
Received kindly into its hospitable bosom,
Protected eagerly, maintained liberally,
By a voluntary subscription of all ranks of men,
And cherished tenderly,
No inconsiderable part of the Gallic Clergy,
Driven out of their native country,
And tossed about by sea and land!
May the excellent British Senator,
John Wilmot,
Enjoy constant happiness!
May happiness attend also
Those choice and upright men,
Who are, together with him,
The prudent dispensers
Of the public munificence!
Thus the Gallic Clergy,
Scattered throughout the British Empire,

---

* Pointing to Shakspeare. † To Johnson.
‡ To Garrick. § To Miss Seward.
‖ Alluding to Mr. Miller, who died at *Worcester*, by a Paralytic Stroke, during the *building of the Theatre*; within three weeks *of its opening*.
** *The Museum of the late* Mr. Greene.
†† *Cathedral.* ‡‡ Mr. Saville.

* Major Halliday, Leasowes.

Eager!

Eagerly implores the Supreme Governor of
all things.
Thus alſo do thoſe of the ſame Clergy
Continually pray, proſtrate before their altars,
Who, by ſingular favour, live collected
in this Royal Houſe.
They have cauſed to be engraven
This ſmall pledge of their gratitude,
for a perpetual memorial,
in the year of our Lord 1793,
and in the thirty-third year of the reign of
George the Third.
This will remain much deeper engraven
on our hearts than on this Marble.

The Votive Addreſs of JOHN WILMOT, *Eſq. Member of the Britiſh Parliament, in anſwer to more than* 600 *of the French Clergy, reſident in the King's Houſe at Wincheſter, who had preſented to him the Inſcription given before.*

To the peace and happineſs
of the Chriſtian World!
That the Clergy of France,
Reſiding, by the Royal bounty of
His Britannic Majeſty,
in his Palace at Wincheſter,
or wherefo'er elſe diſperſ'd
throughout Great Britain;
And who,
For the firm ſupport
Of their faith and religion,
Have ſuffered the calamities
Of perſecution and exile,
May proſperouſly return,
By the aſſiſtance of the Moſt High,
To the free enjoyment
Of their religion and their homes,
Or otherwiſe receive,
From the pious munificence
Of the Britiſh Nation,
A ſecure and permanent abode,
Is the humble and fervent prayer
to Almighty God
of JOHN WILMOT
and of his Fellow Citizens!
A. D. M. DCC.XCIII.

EREMITA.

V.

(Continued from p. 848.*)*

TALIA dum fruſtra meditans habitator eremi
Tranſit, & ingratum carpit anhelus iter,
Ecce repentino ſurgit ſtridore procella,
Et totum velant nubila denſa polum.
Diffugére feræ; & notos tentare receſſus
Cæpère, & latebris quæque ſubire ſuis.
Deponit rabiem inſtantis terrore pericli,
Et ſequitur juvenem quo vocat ire, ſenex.
Ille per obſcurum monſtrat faſtigia tecti,
Quod ſummo a montis culmine ſpectat agros.
Munitæ turres, excelſaque mœnia, ſignant
Aut animum hoſtilem, ſollicitoſve metus.
Inculti circùm campos, atque horrida ſpinis
(*Curarum agricolæ neſcia*) prata vident.
Non quia ſint raſtris indigna, aut vomere aluuco,
Aut ſolitos fructus edere terra neget,
At præſes villæ, miſer, invidioſus, avarus,
Nil niſi quæſitas ſœnore curat opes.
Ocyus ut tentant proclivem aſcendere collem
Exululant Auſtri; decidit imber aquæ—
Mugitus diros propiora tonitrua reddunt;
Aëra per denſum fulgura triſte rubent.
Aggreſſi, pulſare fores, iterumque iterumque
Immitem dominum voce vocare domûs,
Dum pluviâ rorant veſtes, dum congelat artus
Torpor, & in miſeros effera ſævit hyems.
Tum demum, inſolitâ motus pietate, magiſter
Flectitur aſſiduâ (ſed mora longa) prece.
Illa dies primum, niveo memoranda lapillo,
Hoſpitis in ſtudium tecta aperure videt.
Inſonuit durâ ſtrictus rubigine cardo;
Vix tandem ingreſſum janua cauta dedit.
Quin juxtâ, torquens oculos, ſimiliſque negauti,
Semianimes intus convocat aſper heros.
Ante focum, qualem torris præbebat in aulâ
Unicus, admiſſi, proh pudor! uſque tremunt.
Jam menſâ inſtruitur, jam vinum pejus aceto,
Atrior infernâ jam Styge panis adeſt.
Et, cum ceſſavit primæ vis dira procellæ,
Tum, "Renovate, viri," dixit Avarus,
"iter!"
Vidit, & attento penitus ſub pectore fixit
Omnia quæ nuper geſta fuere, ſenex:
"Quis novus hic hoſpes? unde," inquit, "inutilis auri
"Invaſit mentem tam maleſana fames,
"Ut mundo inviſus, durus ſibi, caſſus amicis,
"Virtutem ſpernat, turpis amore lucri?
"Ergone, dum pietas fruſtra laudatur, & alget,
"Tam vili præbes munera tanta, DEUS?"
Tales dum fundit ſubmiſſâ voce querelas
Ecce! novâ ſpecie mens ſtupefacta fremit.
Nam juvenis (veſtis celatum tegmine pridem)
Detrahit e gremio, quem tulit ante, ſcyphum,
Comprenſâque manu multum admirantis Avari
"Accipe ſinceri pignus amoris," ait. [vari,
Jam totum linquunt volitantia nubila cœlum,
Cæruleam & peragit ſol per aperta viam;
Jam redolent ſylvæ, pluviâque extorta recenti
Penſilis e folio lucida gemma micat. [undi,
Longævum comitem juvenis, jam certus e-
Evocat e tecto, nec piger ille ſequi,
Dum lætus pariter diſteſſu & munere Avarus
Ingentes properat cautè operire fores.
At ſenior caſus incerto corde revolvit,
Vix ſibi, vix oculis credulus ipſe ſuis;
Neſcius, an comitem clemens inſania vexet,
An vitium jubeat deteriora ſequi.—
Ergo, animi diſors, una miſereſcit, & odit;
Nec tamen inceptâ denegat ire viâ. G.

PARODIES of SHAKSPEARE. N° VIII.

LORD MAYOR'S DAY.

O for a Muſe of fire, that would emblazon
The brighteſt morn o'th' city calendar,
A ſtage for nobles, princes to ſit upon,
And monarchs to behold the paſſing ſcene!
Then ſhould they ſee our knighted Magiſtrate
Aſſume the port of king, and, at his rule,
Like

Like body-guards, ſplendor, wealth, and plenty,
Crowd for employment—but pardon, gentles all,
The flat unpenſion'd Laureat that hath dar'd
In theſe unworthy numbers to bring forth
So great an object: can this paper hold
The vaſty theme of London? may we cram
Into the Poet's corner the Champion
That did affright the very air in Cheapſide
With open mouth gaping on his bright armour? [ſhow;
O pardon—'tis your thoughts muſt deck our
Carry it here, and there; hurrying thro' ſtreets;
Into a thouſand parts divide one man;
And make imaginary puiſſance.
First, entertain conjecture of the toil,
When countleſs turbots and unnumber'd ſoles
Fill the wide kitchens of each livery hall:
From pot to ſpit, to kettle, ſtew, and pan,
The buſy hum of greaſy ſcullions ſounds,
That the fix'd beadles do almoſt perceive
The ſecret dainties of each other's watch:
Fire anſwers fire, and thro' their paly flames
Each table ſees the other's bill of fare:
Cook threatens cook in high and ſawcy vaunt
Of rare and new-made diſhes: confectioners
(Both paſtry-cooks and fruiterers in league)
With candied art their rivets cloſing up
Give pleaſing notice of a rich deſert.
Proud of their numbers, and elate in ſpirits,
The confident and overluſty 'prentices
Do chide from Cripplegate the drowſy morn
That limps ſo tediouſly away—but, hark!
Bow-bells ring out their peal; St. Bride's the ſame,
And nine o'clock, St. Paul's doth heavy toll.
Now with imagin'd ſpeed our ſwift ſcene
In motion of no leſs celerity [flies
Than fairy-magic: ſuppoſe that you have ſeen
The new-appointed Mayor at Queen-ſtairs
Embark his royalty: his own company
Withthilkenſtreamers the younggazerspleaſing,
Painted with different fancies; have beheld
Upon the golden galleries muſic playing,
And the horns echo, which do take the lead
Of other ſounds: now view the city-barge
Draw its huge bottom thro' the furrow'd Thames,
Breaſting the adverſe ſurge: O do but think
You ſtand in Temple-gardens, and behold
London herſelf, on her proud ſtream afloat,
For ſo appears this fleet of Magiſtracy
Holding due courſe to Weſtminſter: follow!
Follow with ſcullers, oars, and ſkiffs, who can,
And leave your Spital-fields, as midnight ſtill, [men:
Guarded with grandſires, babies, and old wo-
For who is he, whoſe pockets but enrich'd
With one appearing teſter, will not follow
Theſe choice and well-row'd companies by water?
Now bear we the Lord-Mayor
Toward th' Exchequer—land him,—and, *being ſworn,*
Heave him away upon the applauſe of thouſands
Adown the ſtream;—behold the *Adelphi** buildings
Pale in the Strand with men, their wives and boys;
Whoſe ſhouts and claps out-voice the ſhrill-mouth'd trumpet,
Which, like a mighty * Whiffler, clears the way, [bridge:
That you may ſee him land at Black-friers'
Where the Sheriffs deſire him to have borne
The mace and ſword before him thro' the city,
(Giving full trophy, ſignal and oſtent:)
For, London doth pour out her citizens
In beſt ſort, like the ſenators of Rome,
Whilſt the plebeians, ſwarming at their heels,
Crowd to conduct their much-lov'd Praetor home.
And now to Guildhall do we ſhift the ſcene.
Here Common-Council in their mazarine
Sit patiently, and inly ruminate [gown:
The dinner's luxury; invited Courtiers,
Garter inveſted Peers, and grave Judges,
Preſent them to the gazing company
So many honour'd gueſts: and now behold
The Lord Mayor entering with the Aldermen:
From ſide to ſide he greets them all in turn.
Bids them fair welcome with a gracious ſmile,
And calls them brothers, friends, and citizens;
Upon his placid face there is no note
How the day's honour hath fatigued him,
But freſhly looks, and overbears attaint
With cheerful ſemblance, and ſweet courteſy;
And every gueſt, beholding dinner ſerv'd up,
Plucks comfort from the noble ſumptuous banquet,
A largeſs univerſal!—Now, laſt, behold
A little touch of revels in the night,
And ſo our ſcene muſt to the ball-room fly;
Where, (O for a ticket!) look to behold
"Earth-treading ſtars," "lights that miſlead the morn,"
Right well diſpoſ'd in dance harmonious,
To cloſe the honors of this happy day.
Now the choice gallant youth are all on fire,
And ſilken dalliance from the wardrobe hies;
Now thrive perfumers, and the faſhion's thought
Reigns ſolely in the breaſt of every man.
Imperial Beauty holds her court this night,
In all her pomp, and graceful charms of dreſs;
Tranſporting looks; and heart-ſubduing ſmile,
And ſee that fair accompliſh'd excellence,
Catharine his daughter! whom the Mayor preſents [honour;
To England's glorious Statеſman, his country's
And with the lovely maid for dowry gives
Some petty Dukedoms from his houſe of trade:
The offer likes; and the nimble ſon of Chatham [ſeizes,
"On the white wonder of her ſoft hand"
And leads down all before him.——

CHORUS in HEN. V.

MASTER SHALLOW.

* See Hanmer's note on the word.

MINUTES

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE NATIONAL CONVENTION OF FRANCE, *(continued from* p. 849.)

July 8. ST. Juſt.—The anxiety of the Republic relative to the event of the 31ſt of May and 2d of June, the fictitious ſtories circulated in the Departments, ſtories which became a pretext for civil war—in ſhort, every thing impoſes it a duty on the Convention to pronounce ultimately on this great buſineſs. I trace the facts to their ſource. The Deputies in cuſtody are not all guilty. Moſt of them were only deluded; but you were under the neceſſity of ſacrificing the liberty of a few to the welfare of all.

The Convention, ever ſince its origin, has been divided into two parties. Whether it was intended to rebuild the throne of the ancient dynaſty, or to facilitate ſome foreign uſurpation—certain it is, that a project has been purſued, that a monſter has been ſitting among us. Formerly a defender of Kings, he now feigned to defend the Republic. Too ſuſpicious to have accomplices, he was always dexterous enough to have blinded partizans and adherents. This man is Briſſot. Others have been ſitting next him, who, by the conformity of their whims and ambition, marched more in one body than in real union.

Previous to the 10th of Auguſt, the priſoners had avowed their attachment to the Monarchy. Partizans of the forfeiture of Royalty, they combated Republicaniſm. They prepared the Throne—ſome for the ſon of Louis Capet, under the Regency of his mother, others for the Duke of York, who now ſo politely makes war upon us, and indemnifies the French agriculturiſts, by letting his ſoldiers ravage their fields. They all felt an equal deteſtation of the Republic: they all wanted to deprive France of that popular government.

Petion ſigned, on the 10th of Auguſt, the order to fire upon the people. Vergniaud, aſſiſted by his accomplices, cauſed the King to be ſuſpended, that he might compound with public indignation. They all temporized, and ſeemed to promiſe to themſelves that a National Convention would be powerful enough to cruſh the Republican party. Hence, during the firſt days of its ſittings, Manuel propoſed to the Aſſembly to fix the reſidence of the Preſident in the Palace of the Thuilleries, to give him life-guards, and to decree that the people ſhould have their heads in his preſence. It was ſurely deſigned to preſerve, during the Interregnum, the image of the power of one individual. The faction did not openly condemn the immortal day of the 10th of Auguſt, but they deplored the private accidents which attended it: they flattered the people, in order to diſunite them. Buzot and Barbaroux adroitly provoked the quelling of popular commotions: they attempted to oppreſs the Sovereign by the name of Sovereignty. Roland ſerved them by perſecuting the Republicans, and diſpleaſing the Ariſtocrats. We ſaw them continually with Roland, tracing the bloody picture of the fatal days of September; and we could alſo accuſe Manuel and Petion, then both in Magiſterial office, who, being urged to ſtop thoſe maſſacres, refuſed and manifeſted apprehenſions leſt they ſhould expoſe their popularity. We could accuſe Briſſot of having aſked, in his gloomy curioſity, if the blood of Morande, his enemy, had not been ſhed.

But let us digreſs, from theſe private facts, to other deeds which involve more the general intereſt. When, at the period of the evacuation of Champaigne, the Pruſſian Kalkreuth made propoſals of peace to Kellermann, this General committed them to the Diplomatic Committee and the Council: but the priſoners were then at the helm of affairs; the letters of Kellermann are buried in ſecrecy. The General complained in vain; and yet, ſome time after, thoſe very men, to ſave the King, appeared to be terrified at the menaces of Europe. Quite in deſpair at their defeat, their plan was changed. Briſſot, who predominated in the Council, exerted his influence over the choice of our Diplomatic Envoys; his friends and accomplices filled thoſe places, and directed them under him. Meanwhile, Barbaroux called a battalion of Marſeillois againſt the Convention, and rang the alarm of civil war.

But I have thus far forborne to ſpeak of that Dumourier, who was fully enough acquainted with the cauſes of the ſubverſion of the throne to conceive hopes of raiſing it again by force of arms. This traitor kept on his maſk as long as Louis lived. It ſeems the King had no particular friend, and that his life was only preſerved to reſtore the throne. Dumourier, indeed, declared himſelf in faveur of young Orleans, and againſt the ſon of Louis. It became neceſſary here to ſecond this plan. Buzot propoſed the baniſhment of the Bourbons. He knew that it would only be ſurrounding, with the favour of the ſoldiers, a youth who appeared to be delivered up to the fury of his executioners.

The King was no more—The declamations againſt anarchy recommenced with revived rage; pillage was preached at Paris, and the recruting obſtructed by riots; Buzot's valet was taken into cuſtody while ſpreading thoſe troubles. *(Murmurs on the right ſide of the Hall of the Convention.)*—At the ſame time our ſoldiers were diſpirited, our armies diſorganized, and the enemy compounded with. Dumourier endeavoured to poſſeſs himſelf of the ſtrong holds, threatened the National Repreſentation, and propoſed to march to Paris to ſecond the efforts of

his accomplices. A bill was posted up in all the streets of this capital, in which the people were invited to drive away the bandits of clubs of the Sections, and of the Convention; this bill was signed "Arrington" Search was made after the author; it was Valadi, one of our colleagues. Meanwhile it was rumoured, that the Minister, Beurnonville, and the right side of the Convention, were to be assassinated: the conquerors of the Bastile were suspected of this design; it was stated they had sworn this massacre in the square of La Revolution. They went after those brave defenders of the country, who were found celebrating a civic feast, at the foot of the tree of fraternity, with all the Constituted Authorities of Paris. A thousand sinister rumours were incessantly repeated, all proceeding from the Directory of Valaze, where forty Deputies held their liberticide Council. Thus they troubled Bourdeaux, Marseilles, Lyons, the North, and Corsica, where Paoli was likewise crying down anarchy, to wrest that island from the Republic.

Amidst all these shocks the Committee of Twelve was formed to find out the conspirators; but, being composed chiefly of their partizans or accomplices, it only became their support: it stripped Hubert, the substitute of the commonalty, of his functions, as the despot had done; it betrayed its plan of subjugating the citizens by terror. All this time the Republic continued to be troubled, and the prisoners excited the rebellion of the Administrations of the departments: the people, aggravated and provoked, came to demand the liberty of their Magistrate (Hebert): they were repulsed, and the armed force surrounded the Sanctuary of Liberty, to keep off their just complaints. These fatal days put all the friends of their country in mind of those perplexed moments of the first days of August, where the Citizens implored the vengeance of the Nation upon a menacing Court. Indeed, a just sentiment of anticipation hurried on the people of Paris, since, in one night preceding the commotion of the 31st of May, the alarm gun was to be spiked, the cannons of the Commons and of the Temple to be seized, the son of Louis Capet to be proclaimed King, and his mother Regent.

Couthon—This impeachment has been signed, in the Committee of Public Welfare, by people who will not be suspected by those gentlemen.

St. Just—All the signed charges are deposited in the Committee, and will be printed. But to proceed—after this plot should have been executed, the individuals who composed this league were to have been, in their own right, life-guards of the new king: and those who would have signalized themselves were to have been decorated with a black *and white ribband*, and a medal representing *an eagle overthrowing* anarchy. This plot was on the eve of being put in execution; but the 31st of May and the 2d of June stifled it; and from that period forward the people, having received a government at your hands, have seen the last days of anarchy.

Now they exercise their rage on the confines of Eure and in Calvados. Their agents found them at Bourdeaux, Lyons, and Marseilles; the fire is ready to kindle; Europe waits to know the dastard who shall dare to demand a king: but our destinies are stronger than our enemies, you must conquer them. Pronounce, proscribe those who arm against you, judge the others, and pardon the majority.

It results, from the papers delivered to the Committee, that an attempt was made to prevent the establishment of a republican government; that anarchy has been the pretence and watch-word of the conspirators; that an attempt has been made to re-establish the throne; to divide the North and South of France by civil war; that the rebellion against the republican government has broke out in the departments of Corsica, the Mouths of the Rhone, Gironde, Eure, Calvados, Rhone and Loire, &c. In consequence whereof, the Committee has charged me to propose to you the adoption of the following plan of decrees.

"The National Convention decrees, as traitors to their country, Buzot, Barbaroux, Gorsas, Lanjuinais, and all those who fled from the decree of arrest, issued against them on the 2d of June.

"There is room for putting under a decree of accusation Gensonne, Gaudet, Vermaud, and Birotteau, charged with being accomplices in these plots.

"The Convention recalls to its bosom Bertrand, and other detained deputies, more deluded than guilty.

"The Convention orders all the documents relative to these plots to be printed."

(To be continued.)

Foreign Intelligence.

Naples, Sept. 21. The ex French resident, M. Makau, is gone to Genoa with 80 other Frenchmen; he was followed by the ex-Consul with 120 French of both sexes; besides which, our government has granted passports to 1500 persons of that nation.

The King's proclamation, declaring war against France, is published here, as is also the convention between this court and England, by which the two parties reciprocally guarantee each other's possessions, and the King of Naples is to furnish 6000 men, four sail of the line, four frigates, and four smaller ships of war; England is to pay the expence of transporting and supporting those troops; a considerable English fleet shall remain in the Mediterranean as long as necessary to complete the object in view; all trade between this country and France is prohibited particularly in provisions; the king of

Naples

Naples opens all his ports to the English, and shuts them to the French; the king of England shall, in any treaty of peace, keep the interests of all Italy in view; the King of Naples shall not make peace but upon restitution of all places taken. The above convention shall be ratified in three months.

Warsaw, Sept 24. The Russian Ambassador early yesterday morning opened the negotiation with Prussia by arresting four members of the Diet, viz. Krasnodemeski, of Livs; Szydlousky, of Plock; Mimerski, of Wysogrod; and Skarzynski, of Lowza; whom he sent off immediately, under a guard, to the respective places they represent.

Next he ordered two battalions of grenadiers, with three pieces of cannon, to surround and block up all the avenues and gates of the castle.

After these preliminaries the sitting of the Diet began. Its formal opening was strongly opposed, on the ground of a former decree, that all deliberations should cease, whenever any violent act should be employed against a member of the Legislative Body.

In consequence, before the reading of the Ambassador's notes was allowed, two deputations were successively sent to him, to demand the liberty of the arrested members. They were answered, both verbally and by a note, with absolute refusal. The House conceiving itself to be in a passive state, as being under foreign arms, and deprived of a free deliberation, would not proceed for many hours on any business; during which time they witnessed a most distressing and humiliating scene; a Russian General, strutting to and fro in the middle of the Senate, in the presence of the King on the throne, persuading and menacing, alternately, the members to sign, unconditionally, the demands of the King of Prussia.

Five hours were spent in this manner: at last, on the motion of Count Ankwicz, nuncio of Cracow, it was agreed to make a solemn declaration, or protest, against the violent measures employed by the Russian Ambassador on the 2d of September and this day; and thus to prove the total inactivity of the Diet, instead of expressing their sentiments in the usual manner, either by voting, or by acclamation, they should keep a mournful silence when the Marshal should propose the project in question. This was accordingly adopted.

Thus was obtained the consent to a cession, which is to justify it in the eyes of Europe and posterity. Thus ended the extraordinary negotiation, unexampled in the annals of diplomatic history; and thus, in consequence, was signed the treaty of cession of our provinces to Prussia.—The protest, however, of the Diet, deserves to be particularly read *by the present generation and by all of it.*

DECLARATION OF THE DIET.

"Surrounded closely by foreign troops on the 2d of this month, threatened with further invasion of the territory of the Republic by the Prussian armies, to its uttermost ruin, and oppressed by innumerable violences, the States in Diet assembled were forced to give leave to their Deputation for signing the imposed treaty, with addition of a few clauses, and such only as the dictating Power itself seemed, in pity, to approve of. But, with grief and surprise, we find, by the sad experience of this day, that the Court of Berlin is not satisfied therewith. We see fresh acts of violence forcing a new project upon us; and, in order to support it, the same preponderant Power, not contented with investing the place of our deliberations by an armed foreign force, with addressing to us notes full of menaces, seize from among us, and carries off, our members; and, by an unexampled proceeding, keeps Us, the King, bent under the weight of age, and under so manifold calamities, and Us, the States of the Republic, confined and imprisoned in the Senate.

"Thus situated, we do declare, in the most solemn manner, that, unable to prevent, even with the risk of our lives, the effects of the oppressive force, we leave to our posterity, happier perhaps than ourselves, those means of saving our dear Country, whereof we are bereft ourselves; and thus, the project sent to us by the Russian Ambassador, though contrary to our Laws, wishes, and opinions, forced by the above means to accept, we do accept.

"Done at Grodno, Sept. 24, 1793."

Signed and engrolled in the public records, according to law.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

From the London Gazette Extraordinary, Wednesday, Oct. 23.

Extracts and Copies of Dispatches received this day at the Office of the Rt. Hon. H. Dundas.

Toulon, Sept 26. On the morning of the 18th, the enemy opened two masqued batteries, one of three, the other of two guns, at the head of the inner harbour, at la Petite Garenne. An incessant fire was kept up during the whole of the day between the batteries of the enemy, and a gun-boat and French frigate manned by English seamen, which had been placed near the Pontdriere for the defence of the head of the harbour, and to cover the fort of Malbousquet toward the water; that fort fired occasionally at the enemy's batteries with some effect, although they were covered on that side by a grove of pine-trees. On the 19th, the enemy opened a fresh battery, to the left of the others, at Les Gaux, and on Monsieur's ship St. George, with a second gun-boat, being brought into the Petite Rade, a cannonade continued during the whole day, and [illegible]

towards evening the batteries of the enemy were silenced, but one of the gun-boats had suffered so much that she was towed off, and she sunk the next morning, the officers and men having been taken out of her. It became necessary to occupy La Grasse; I took, therefore, fifty men from de la Malgue, the strongest and least exposed of our posts, and, by leaving but one relief for the duties of Toulon, we were enabled to collect 350 Spaniards and 150 British, exclusive of officers and non-commissioned officers, the Spanish under the command of Col. Don Rafael Echavaru, and the British troops under the command of Captain Brereton, of the 30th Reg. The detachment embarked from Toulon on the 27th, at twelve o'clock at night; Admiral Gravina and myself, with all the Spanish Colonels of the garrison, and some French engineers, attending to place the troops in the post they were to occupy. We proceeded across the harbour, and landed at about two o'clock in the morning of the 28th, at Fort Balaguier, and marched immediately forward to reconnoitre the heights de la Grasse, which consist of a ridge divided at the top by three distinct knolls, covered with wood, with small dips or valleys between each, the whole rising very considerably inland, the ridge terminating with a rapid descent at the Western extremity, which commands a complete view of the whole extent of the enemy's position to the Westward of Toulon. It was determined to take post on the lowest and eastermost knoll, which is about five hundred yards from the landing place. Having distributed the troops into the best position the post would admit of, Admiral Gravina returned with me before noon to Toulon, to order the necessary supplies for the troops, and some guns for the defence of the post. Colonel Don Rafael Chavarin remaining with the command of the post, and Captain Brereton with the command of the British troops under him. At about five o'clock in the afternoon the enemy advanced along the upper knolls of the Hauteur de Grasse, to the number, as we have since learnt, of about 700; and, having driven in the picquets, began an attack under cover of the woods, forming themselves upon a steep ascent, in front of the post, in three lines, so as to have the advantage of a triple fire, from which our troops were in some degree protected by trunks of trees which had been felled, and placed to serve as a breast-work. The firing continued for an hour, when the enemy were repulsed, with the loss on the part of the British, of one rank and file killed, one Captain and three rank and file wounded; I am happy to say, none of them dangerously; and of the Spaniards one rank and *file killed, and seven* wounded. The enemy, *by accounts* we have since received *from deserters, lost* 12 killed and 23 wounded. This attempt of the enemy serving to convince the Spanish and French officers of the necessity of occupying the advanced position at the Western extremity of the Hauteur de Grasse, a Spanish Colonel was sent at day-break to take possession of it. "I went with Lord Hood and Admiral Gravina to trace out the line of intrenchments, and to place a battery of three 24 pounders on a spot which commands every point within their range. This post completely covers the outer roadstead; the two knolls in the rear of it being occupied by small detachments, to communicate with the landing-place at Fort Balaguier. A reinforcement of 100 Spaniards from the ships, and of 80 British marines, who had been posted at Les Sablettes to cover the Naval Hospital, which is protected now by the occupation of the Hauteur de Grasse, renders that post sufficiently strong to resist any future attempts the enemy can make on that side. It is owing to the active zeal and great exertions of Captain Tyler, and Lieutenants Serecold and Brisbane, of the navy, with the seamen under their command, that heavy cannon have been dragged, with infinite labour and extraordinary expedition, up a very steep ascent, and that this most important post has been put, in a short time, into a state of defence. For the more regular and convenient conduct of the service, I found it necessary to divide the small detachment of different British corps under my command into two battalions. I have put the first battalion under the orders of Captain Moncrief, of the 11th regiment, the second under Captain Brereton of the 30th regiment, the two oldest Captains on this service. I cannot do sufficient justice to the zeal, intelligence, and activity, of those officers, from whose exertions I have found the greatest assistance, in the constant attention I am obliged to give to posts, occupied by very inadequate numbers, and at distances which render my daily attendance at each of them utterly impossible. Any mark of his Majesty's favour shewn to those two old and deserving officers, I can venture to assure you, will not be bestowed on persons deficient either in zeal or ability. Indeed, I should not render the justice which I owe to the small body of British troops under my command, if I did not represent the chearfulness and alacrity with which they suffer incessant fatigue in posts in which they must be considered as being constantly on duty, and every hour liable to attack. I can, however, venture to repeat my former assurance, that (unless sickness should be the consequence of this fatigue) our present state of defence is such as may give reasonable ground to be confident of the security of the place. The constant fire kept up by the enemy for the last four days has wounded one Lieutenant of the navy, one seaman, and four rank and file. I have to regret

that Lieut. Newnham, of the navy, who commanded in Fort Pomet, and whose vigilance, activity, and resources, supplied almost every local defect of his post, is necessarily removed for a time from his command, on account of the wound which he yesterday received in the thigh. Lieut. Tupper, of the Windsor Castle, is sent to take the command.

MULGRAVE, Acting Brigadier General.

Toulon, Sept. 27. Since I closed my dispatch to you this day, the first division of Neapolitan troops came into the harbour, consisting of 2000 men, all in perfect health, convoyed by two ships of 74 guns each, two frigates, and two sloops; they have been eleven days on their passage. 2000 more troops were to sail in three days after that of their departure, and a third division of 2000 men were to sail in twenty days from the day on which the first division sailed. After the confident manner in which I have ventured to assure you that no impression was likely to be made on our posts, inadequately garrisoned as they were by our original small body, I need hardly express the comfortable security I feel with our last reinforcements. MULGRAVE.

Toulon, Sept. 30. The squadron under Admiral Gell having been detained by contrary winds, I have the opportunity of informing you, in addition to my last dispatches, that, on the 28th instant, the first division of the Neapolitan troops disembarked under the command of Brigadier General Pignatelli. The troops are in perfect health, and are a very fine body of men, and well appointed. The detachment of the king of Sardinia's troops consists entirely of grenadiers and chasseurs, and are of the best of his Sardinian Majesty's troops. I have great confidence in the zeal and willingness expressed both by the officers and soldiers of this corps. It is with extreme concern that I have to acquaint you of the loss which the service has sustained by the death of Lieut. Newnham, of the navy; to whose professional merits the sincere and marked regret of the Spanish as well as English officers, who were witnesses of his able and active conduct, bears the most honourable testimony. His wound, which was not at first judged to be dangerous, took an unfavourable turn, which proved fatal in a very short period. MULGRAVE.

Whitehall, Oct. 21. Last night the Right Hon. Lord G. Conway arrived at the office of Lord Grenville, with a dispatch from the Earl of Yarmouth, of which the following is an extract.

Imperial Head-quarters, Weissenburg, Oct. 14.

"Yesterday morning, at three o'clock, General Wurmser made his projected attack upon the lines of the Lauter, on various points at the same time. I have the satisfaction to say that he is in possession of every part of them. Lantrebourg surrendered without any conditions between three and four in the evening, after having been evacuated by the enemy, who, from the prodigious number of redoubts of which they were in possession, and the natural strength of the position, might have held out a siege of several days. This town resisted some time longer. It is surrounded by a large ditch, and was defended by redoubts, from which the French cannonaded the Austrians for several hours. It is also connected with the Geilsberg, a mountain which so entirely commands the place, that if the French had determined on deriving every advantage from their situation, the Austrians could not have entered into possession of it, without further success in the mountains. A part of the town was burnt in the course of the struggle; and the French, before they retreated, set fire to the magazines, both here and at Altstadt. In other parts of this very complicated operation, in which six different columns had distinct plans to execute, great success attended the Austrians. They successively carried by assault all the different redoubts which had been constructed in the front of the French camps, of which the principal one fell into their hands, with all their tents standing, several caissons, nine standards, and twenty-six cannons of very great calibre. As these different actions are but just over, and the Austrian corps are very remote from each other, it is impossible for me to transmit to your Lordship any account of the killed, wounded, or taken on either side. The army has been fourteen hours under arms, almost continually engaged in a very active pursuit, and often exposed to a most tremendous fire. We have as yet no distinct account of the operations of the Duke of Brunswick's army yesterday in the mountain, but a very great cannonade was heard on that side during the whole day."

Whitehall, Oct. 22. Letter from Sir James Murray, received this evening by the Right Hon. Henry Dundas.

Royal Fontaine, Oct. 18.

"I had the honour of informing you, in my last dispatch, that his Royal Highness, at the earnest request of the Prince of Cobourg, had marched, with a part of the troops under his command, for this place. They arrived here upon the 16th. The Prince, being acquainted with his Royal Highness's intention, had been enabled to draw from thence four battalions, to strengthen his other posts; a fifth battalion followed three upon his Royal Highness's arrival. The enemy, having collected in extraordinary numbers, attacked the corps under the command of General Clairfayt, which was posted with its right near Bridelange, and its left near the village of Wattignies, upon the 15th and 16th. Upon the former day the left wing

15

of the enemy was entirely defeated. Having advanced into the plain which lay upon that side between the two armies, they were charged by the Imperial cavalry, and driven back, with great slaughter, and the loss of twelve pieces of cannon. The attack which they made upon the left of the Austrians was more obstinately supported; they were, however, finally repulsed. Upon the 16th, the enemy, having drawn the greatest part of their force to the right, again attacked the left of General Clairfayt's corps, and the village of Wattigwies. They could upon this side approach within cannon shot of the Austrians, under cover of an immense wood called the Hay d'Avesnes; which, when they were repulsed, secured their retreat. They brought a great quantity of heavy artillery to the edge of this wood, under the protection of which they attacked the village. The utmost firmness and bravery were displayed by the Austrian troops upon this occasion. The enemy were several times repulsed with great loss; they were repeatedly driven from the village after they had carried it; but being enabled, by great superiority of numbers, to bring continually fresh troops to the point of attack, they at last succeeded in maintaining the possession of that post. The communication between Gen. Clairfayt's corps and that of Gen. La Tour, which observed the intrenched camp near to Maubeuge, being by this means cut off, it was judged necessary by the Prince of Cobourg to abandon the position which had been taken for the purpose of investing Maubeuge; the army repassed the Sambre in the night without the smallest loss. Lieut. Gen. Benzowsky, who commanded a detached corps upon the left of the army, defeated a corps which was opposed to him, killed a great number of the enemy, took five hundred prisoners, and eleven pieces of cannon. Count Haddick, who was detached by Gen. La Tour, likewise gained a considerable advantage, penetrated to Sorbe Chateau, and took three pieces of cannon. In the two engagements, the Austrians took 24 pieces of cannon and two howitzers, without the loss of one upon their part. They have had about 2000 killed and wounded. There can be no doubt that the loss of the enemy has been much more considerable. The Austrians now occupy the left bank of the Sambre. No certain account has been yet received of the farther motions of the enemy.

(Signed) JAMES MURRAY."

America.

Boston, Aug. 20. Arrived here the schooner Greyhound, a prize to the privateer Roland, lately fitted out of this port by a French citizen, and commissioned by that Republic. Upon enquiry made by the collector of customs for this district, it appeared that a Jonathan Nutting, formerly of this town, was on board in capacity of pilot. Upon information of this fact, given to the attorney of the United States, for Massachusets district, a warrant was issued for apprehending Nutting, which was accordingly done; and he was taken before Justice Barret, on Tuesday evening, when, after considerable examination, he was committed to gaol for farther scrutiny.

Yesterday morning the privateer Roland came into port; she was immediately searched, on suspicion that American citizens were on-board. Three persons were found who were said to be Americans; their names are Batterman, Morgan, and Shaw. They were examined in the court-house by Justice Barret; Messrs Morton and Lowell, jun. were counsel for the defendants. After an examination of several hours, they, together with Nutting, were ordered to be committed to the common gaol of the county, without bail, to take their trial at the next circuit-court, to be holden in this town on the 12th of October next. The charge alleged against these persons is,—"Aiding and assisting in manning and fitting out vessels, and piratically and feloniously capturing the vessels of nations with whom the United States are at peace."

Country News.

The inhabitants of *Northampton* having petitioned Government that barracks might be erected in the neighbourhood of that town, their request has been complied with, and the following answer sent to Mr. Bouverie, by the Secretary of State:

"Sir, *Whitehall, Sept.* 27, 1793.

"The petition of the inhabitants of the town of Northampton, which you delivered to me on Tuesday last, praying, for the reasons therein stated, that barracks may be erected in the neighbourhood of that town, was yesterday laid before the King; and I have the pleasure to acquaint you, for the information of the petitioners, that his Majesty was graciously pleased to order that the necessary measures be taken for the building such barracks with all convenient dispatch. I am to add, that I have it in command from his Majesty, to desire that the mayor and the rest of the petitioners may be informed, that as the inhabitants of that town have, at all times, been distinguished for their loyalty, and steady attachment to the constitution of this country, his Majesty has great satisfaction in complying with their request. I am, Sir, your most obedient, humble servant, H. DUNDAS."

Salisbury, Sept. 28. This afternoon, immediately after four o'clock, a considerable agitation or concussion of the earth was very sensibly felt by the inhabitants of this city, close, and neighbourhood, and some even quitted their houses. The shock apparently came from the West, where we understand that its effects were most violent.

A chimney was thrown down at *Swallow-cliffe*; and the caſement of a window was thrown out at the Lord's Arms, at *Fovant*. At *Hindon* alſo its effects were conſiderable, as the bells in moſt of the houſes were agitated. We know not how to account for this extraordinary phænomenon. The evening was remarkably ſerene, ſcarcely any air was ſtirring, and the wind nearly eaſt.

At *Shafteſbury*, the ſame afternoon, about four o'clock the place was violently ſhaken by an earthquake; its direction was from South-weſt, with a rumbling noiſe. The effects were very great on the houſes near the edge of the hill; its continuance about two ſeconds. The people in the ſtreet could ſee the buildings move, particularly projecting objects, ſuch as lamp-irons, ſign-poſts, &c.

Briſtol, Sept. 30. This morning the toll-gatherers attended to receive the toll under the direction of the bridge-commiſſioners, Mr. Harris having given up the leaſe which he had taken of the tolls for one year; ſome perſons paid, others refuſed and forced their way. The conſtables were ſummoned, and ordered to ſupport the toll-gatherers in their duty, and one of the magiſtrates attended to countenance the conſtables. By this means the toll was collected with ſome difficulty till about half paſt ten o'clock, when ſome perſons, who attempted to force their way without paying, were taken into cuſtody and committed, and the perſons ſo taken were attempted to be reſcued as they were conveying to Bridewell. The Riot-act was then three times read; and Mr. Symons (clerk to the commiſſioners) addreſſed the multitude, and aſſured them that an account of the bridge-toll ſhould be immediately printed, and that it would be continued to be collected no longer than the ſum authoriſed by Parliament ſhould be received; they were informed of the conſequences of continuing in a tumultuous ſtate, and aſſured that the magiſtrates did only their duty. A detachment of military was ordered down; and drawn up on the bridge. A magiſtrate attended, and, by means of the civil power *only*, ſupported the toll-gatherers in the receipt of the tolls till half paſt ſix o'clock, when the toll-houſes were ſhut for the night. About this time the multitude became very noiſy and riotous: the commanding officer, in attempting to ſeize one of them, received a blow from ſome other man; the magiſtrates interfered, and prevailed upon the military to march off. The poſt and chain were removed, and the magiſtrates retired perſuading the people to return to their reſpective homes. In about half an hour intelligence was brought that the mob was preparing to burn down the toll-houſe. A meſſenger was diſpatched for military aid. An officer, a ſmall number of men, proceeded to attempt to diſperſe the mob; they were inſulted and compelled to retire. Very ſoon after, a *company of the military*, preceded by the mayor, five aldermen, the peace-officers, &c. marched to the bridge, and commanded the mob to diſperſe; they were aſſailed by ſtones, oyſter-ſhells, &c. and ſome of the ſoldiers were wounded; the magiſtrates were in conſequence compelled to direct the military to fire. The front-rank had no ſooner diſcharged their pieces than they were aſſailed by ſtones from a larger mob that had collected in the rear, upon which a diviſion fired up High-ſtreet; the conſequence has been that 11 perſons have been killed, and 45 wounded; ſome of whom, perhaps, had no evil intention themſelves, but were certainly blamable in adding to the multitude by their preſence after the Riot-act had been read, and warning given them to diſperſe.

The deſtruction of the antient manſion of *Cowdray* (p. 858) muſt be a matter of infinite regret to its noble proprietor. The particulars relating to this place are curious, and as ſuch we preſent them to our readers. The houſe was ſquare, and at each corner was erected a Gothic tower. The hall was cieled with Iriſh oak after the antient manner. The walls were painted with architecture by Roberti, the ſtatues by Goupe, the ſtair-caſe by Pellegrini. The large parlour at the end of the hall was of Hans Holbein's painting, where that great artiſt had deſcribed the exploits of Henry VIII. before Boulogne, Calais, his landing at Portſmouth, and his magnificent entry into London. (Some of theſe, it will be recollected, have been engraved by the Society of Antiquaries.) In the other rooms were ſeveral incomparable pictures of the anceſtors of the family, and ſome admirable hiſtoric paintings by the ſame artiſt, relating to the actions of the family in the wars. The whole circuit of rooms was ſtately and well furniſhed, and adorned with many ineſtimable pictures. There was a long gallery with the Twelve Apoſtles, as large as life; another very neat one, wainſcoted with Norway oak, where were many ancient family-portraits in their proper habits. There were four hiſtory pieces, beſides two copies of Raphael's marriage of Cupid and Pſyche; and ſeveral old religious and military paintings from Battle Abbey. With much concern we have to add, that but little or none of theſe valuable antiques have eſcaped the flames.

The following Paper, juſt iſſued by the Commiſſioners of the BOARD OF AGRICULTURE, *are too important to be overlooked.*

THE Board of Agriculture will have occaſion to employ ſome very intelligent ſurveyors, or perſons ſkilled in huſbandry, in examining into the agricultural ſtate of all the different counties of England and Scotland; and in pointing out in what reſpects there is room for improvements.

The inquiries, principally to be made, will relate to the following points:

1. The

1. The nature of the ſoil and climate of the diſtrict to be examined?

2. The manner in which the land is poſſeſſed, whether by great or by ſmall proprietors?

3. The manner in which the land is occupied, whether by great or by ſmall farmers?

4. The manner in which the land is employed, whether in paſture, in huſbandry, or a mixture of both?

5. If in paſture, what graſſes are cultivated? what ſpecies of ſtock is kept? whether the breeds can be improved, or whether new breeds ought to be tried?

6. Whether any of the land is watered, and whether any conſiderable extent of ground is capable of that improvement?

7. If the land is employed in huſbandry, what are the grains principally cultivated?

8. What is the rotation of crops; and, in particular, whether green crops, as turnips, clover, &c. are cultivated, and how they are found to anſwer?

9. Whether fallowing is practiſed, or otherwiſe?

10. What manures are made uſe of?

11. What are the uſual ſort of ploughs, carts, and other implements of huſbandry?

12. Whether oxen or horſes are made uſe of?

13. What is the uſual ſeed-time and harveſt?

14. Whether the land is incloſed or in open fields?

15. What advantages have been found to reſult from incloſing land, in regard to the increaſe of rent,—quantity or quality of produce,—improvement of ſtock, &c.

16. What is the ſize and nature of the incloſures?

17 Whether incloſures have increaſed or decreaſed population?

18. Whether there are any common fields, and whether any diviſion of them is propoſed?

19. What is the difference of rent or produce, between common fields and incloſed lands?

20. What is the extent of waſte lands, and the improvement of which they are moſt capable, whether by being planted, converted into arable or into paſture land?

21. What is the rate of wages and price of labour, and what are the hours at which labour commences and ceaſes, at the different ſeaſons?

22. Whether proper attention is paid to the draining of land, particularly to the fenny part of it, and what ſorts of drains are commonly made uſe of?

23. Whether paring and burning is practiſed, and how it is managed and found to anſwer?

24. Whether the country is well wooded, and whether the woodlands are kept under a proper ſyſtem?

25 What is the price of proviſions, and whether the price is likely to be ſteady, to riſe, or to fall?

26. What is the ſtate of the roads both public and parochial, whether they are in good order or capable of improvement?

27. What is the ſtate of farm houſes and offices, whether in general they are well ſituated and properly conſtructed?

28. What is the nature of the leaſes commonly granted and the covenants uſual between landlord and tenant?

29. To what extent have commerce or manufactures been carried on in the diſtrict, and have had either good or bad effects on its agriculture?

30. Are there any practices in the diſtrict that could be of ſervice in other places?

31. Are there any ſocieties inſtituted in the diſtrict for the improvement of agriculture?

32. Whether the people ſeem to have a turn for improvements, or how ſuch a ſpirit could beſt be excited?

33. What improvements can be ſuggeſted either with regard to the ſtock or the huſbandry of the diſtrict?

34. Are there any obſtacles to improvements, and in what manner can they beſt be removed?

35. What are the names, deſcriptions, and addreſs, of thoſe proprietors, or farmers, who are the moſt active or the moſt ſkilful improvers in the diſtrict; and who are the moſt likely to be uſeful correſpondents to the board of Agriculture?

It is propoſed, for the ſake of making ſuch ſurveys as eaſy as poſſible, that each perſon, who may undertake them, ſhall have a diſtrict that may be gone over in five or ſix weeks; ſo that it may be undertaken by thoſe, who have a good deal of buſineſs of their own, without much inconvenience. Thus alſo the Board will have a greater variety of information, and a greater maſs of inſtructive obſervations, from a greater number of intelligent men, for their conſideration and guidance.

It is farther propoſed, that the reports received by the Board ſhall firſt be circulated as much as poſſible in the counties to which they relate, for the benefit of receiving the obſervations, and additional remarks of every farmer and gentleman in the diſtrict. From the information thus accumulated, a compleat ſtate of its agriculture will be drawn up and publiſhed; copies of which will be preſented by the Board to every individual, who may have favoured them with his aſſiſtance.

The Board can only make an allowance at the rate of 5l. per week, for the expence of ſuch a tour. Indeed, ſome gentlemen, with great public zeal, and much to their credit, have undertaken to ſurvey ſeveral diſtricts gratuitouſly. But that is not always to be expected, particularly from profeſſional men. The payment of their expences they are well intitled to expect, if they give their time and trouble for nothing.

Prizes,

Profit, however, muſt not be the object of thoſe who undertake ſuch an employment; nor could ſuch a Board wiſh to be concerned with any one, who would not willingly make ſome ſacrifices for the public good, and indeed who would not take a pride in having any ſhare in promoting ſo uſeful an undertaking.

P. S. If the diſtrict is remarkable for its orchards, for its cider, for its dairy, for its cheeſe, for its butter, for its breed of ſheep, cattle, horſes, hogs, &c. or the culture of woad, liquorice, &c. particular attention is requeſted to thoſe articles, or to any other in which it may excel. Drawings alſo, and exact deſcriptions, of the different breeds of ſheep, cattle, and horſes, in each diſtrict, would be particularly deſireable; the quantity raiſed of each ſort of crop, in the different parts of the diſtrict, and the quantity of milk produced by the different breeds of cattle, or of wool by the different breeds of ſheep.

Circular Letter tranſmitted to the Members of both Houſes of Parliament.

Board of Agriculture, Aug. 31, 1793.

"I have the honour to inform you, that his Majeſty has been graciouſly pleaſed to inſtitute a Board of Agriculture, for promoting the internal improvement of the kingdom; and I take the liberty to incloſe a liſt of the members named in the letters patent for that purpoſe.

"In conducting a plan of ſuch magnitude, the Board looks with confidence to your aſſiſtance, and to that of every individual, diſtinguiſhed by public zeal, and poſſeſſed of uſeful information; and they have already received indiſputable proofs, that a ſpirit for promoting the objects of this inſtitution does exiſt, in a very high degree, throughout the country.

"The nature and advantages of agricultural ſurveys will be ſufficiently apparent from the incloſed paper. Among many points of public utility, to which the attention of the Board will naturally be directed, the obtaining ſuch ſurveys muſt certainly claim their earlieſt attention. I have much pleaſure in acquainting you, that there is every reaſon to believe, from the meaſures which have been adopted, that the ſpace of a few months will procure very ſatisfactory accounts of the ſtate of agriculture in every diſtrict throughout the iſland; and, as above fifty perſons of intelligence and ability will be employed upon the occaſion, whoſe reports will afterwards be ſubmitted to the conſideration of thoſe who are the moſt likely, from their local knowledge, to correct and improve them, there is every reaſon to expect, that not only much uſeful information will be accumulated, but that a foundation will be laid for bringing the huſbandry of Great Britain to a very high degree of perfection.

"Should any perſon appointed by the Board to take theſe ſurveys apply to you, your aſſiſting them in the proſecution of their enquiries will be eſteemed a favour. The Board will have the pleaſure of tranſmitting to you the firſt copies of ſuch papers as they may print and circulate, ſhould you expreſs a wiſh to that effect. I need ſcarcely add, that it will be extremely deſirable for them to have the names, deſignation, and addreſs, of thoſe proprietors or farmers, in your neighbourhood, who have diſtinguiſhed themſelves by their zeal and energy in promoting rural improvements, and are the moſt likely to become uſeful correſpondents on ſubjects of that nature.

"No pains or exertions on our part will be wanting to make this inſtitution productive of as much public utility as poſſible; and we flatter ourſelves, that the benefits reſulting from it will ſoon be felt, and univerſally acknowledged in every corner of the kingdom.

"I have the honour to be, with great reſpect,

"Your faithful and obedient humble ſervant."

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Monday, Sept. 30.

At a meeting of the Royal College of Phyſicians, in Warwick lane, Sir George Baker, Bart. was elected Preſident of the College; and Doctors Aſh, Smyth, Moore, and Hunter, were elected Cenſors for the year enſuing. Sir George Baker, Bart. Doctors Cadogan, Millman, Saunders, and Baillie, were appointed commiſſioners for granting licences to perſons keeping houſes for the reception of lunatics. Sir Lucas Pepys, Bart. was re-elected Treaſurer, and Dr Hervey, Regiſter.

Tueſday, Oct. 1.

Yeſterday Mr. Pigott and Dr. Hudſon dined at the London Coffee houſe, Ludgate-hill. Shortly after their dinner, they were giving toaſts to each other in ſo loud a manner as to be taken notice of. Pigott gave aloud, "The French Republic," which was immediately reſented by a gentleman preſent, who gave "The King." Mr. Leech, the maſter of the Coffee-houſe, had previouſly taken notice of their improper conduct, and ſoon after ſent for a conſtable from the Poultry Compter, who took them into cuſtody. They were yeſterday examined before Mr. Alderman Anderſon, at Guildhall, who remanded them, in order to be brought again before him. Mr. Leech, the maſter of the Coffee-houſe, Mr. Newman, of Newgate ſtreet, and a Mr. Vaughan, of Briſtol, were examined; and it was proved in evidence that they had ſpoken in a very diſaffected manner, and had given the following toaſts,—"The Syſtem of Equality,"—"May the Republic of France be triumphant.

triumphant over all Europe!" The Lord Mayor was talked of in moſt opprobrious terms for his public conduct. The King was ſpoken of in an improper and ſeditious manner; as was alſo the Prince of Heſſe Caſſel, whom they called a Swine-dealer. The Miniſtry were denominated Robbers and Highwaymen. The conſtable, who accompanied them in the coach to the Poultry Compter, depoſed, that on their way thither they called from the coach-windows to the people, "The French Republic!" and "Liberty while you live!" This morning they were again brought before the ſame magiſtrate, when Dr. Hudſon made an able ſpeech in defence of himſelf and his fellow priſoner. After the whole of the evidence had been heard in ſupport of the charge, the Alderman felt it his duty to commit both the priſoners for trial. They were accordingly committed to the New Compter, their bail not being ready; and it being neceſſary, in this caſe, to give notice to the Solicitor of the Treaſury, of the perſons intended to be offered as bail.

Saturday, Oct. 5.

Mr. Pigott and Dr. Hudſon were brought by a *Habeas Corpus* before the Hon. Mr. Juſtice Gould and Mr. Baron Perryn, at Serjeants-Inn, at the requeſt of Mr. Martin, their attorney. The warrant of commitment being deliberately read by Mr. Harriſon, at the requeſt of the Judge, Mr. Pigott hoped that Mr. Martin might ſtate to his Lordſhip the grounds of their objection to the commitment. Mr. Martin was heard for the priſoners, in a ſpeech which took up near half an hour. His principal aim was directed to the illegality of the commitment; and he truſted, that, as the preciſe words were not ſpecified in the warrant, the gentlemen would be diſcharged. The Solicitor General made a ſhort reply; when Judge Gould ſtated at ſome length the Act of Parliament which guided him in this buſineſs. He did not ſee that there was any illegal ſtep in the commitment, and quoted ſeveral authorities to confirm it. Baron Perryn ſtated that he knew nothing of the circumſtance till that moment, but entirely agreed in opinion with his brother Gould. Mr. Pigott and Dr. Hudſon both addreſſed the Judge, who gave them the greateſt attention. Dr. Hudſon alſo ſtated, that he had no reaſon to complain of Alderman Anderſon's conduct; on the contrary, he believed he had done no more than his duty. Mr. Martin, the attorney, begged to be heard again. He ſaid he differed from his client in his ſentiments with regard to the Alderman's conduct; and was proceeding with ſome invective, when he was ſtopped by the Judge. Mr. Pigott: "My Lord, the Bill of Rights ſtates that exceſſive bail ſhall not be demanded." Judge Gould: "You are premature. You do not know what *bail I may demand.* I ſhall be ſatisfied with leſs. Where are your bail?" Mr. Martin: "My Lord, from the objections I have made, I did not think of bringing any; my client would much ſooner ſuffer the greateſt ſeverity the law can inflict, than put in ſuch heavy bail, ſo contrary to *Magna Charta.*" Mr. White, of the Treaſury, ſaid he ſhould be contented with bail of 250l. for each of them; and very liberally obſerved, that they ſhould not be detained a moment by him after they informed him of the reſpectability of the bail. Judge Gould: "You muſt give 24 hours notice to the Solicitor of the Treaſury, that he may enquire as to the reſpectability of the bail; but, as you have no bail to put in, I muſt do my duty, and remand you to priſon.

Wednesday, 30.

A plan has been laid before the Prince of Wales, and approved of, to raiſe two battalions of Highlanders, of 1000 men each, for the ſervice of the enſuing campaign, the Prince to be commander in chief. Col. Small is to command one of the battalions.

Colonel Roſs, lately arrived from India, has brought with him a new-invented gun-carriage, the peculiar excellence of which is, that it raiſes the piece above the parapet of a fort or battery over which it is fired, and is immediately after brought under cover by the recoil. This carriage is ſuppoſed to be one of the greateſt improvements in the ſciences of artillery and fortification ever yet made.

His Majeſty has given orders for apartments to be repaired, and a room to be built, in Engine court, St. James's, for the purpoſe of accommodating the officers of the guards on duty. It has been the cuſtom, for a ſeries of years, for the colonel of the guard for the day to give a dinner, at ſome one of the Coffee-houſes in St. James's ſtreet, to the officers on guard with him; at the ſame time permitting them to invite one or two gueſts. The conſequence has been, that the dinner has generally coſt the colonel of the day from 15 to 25l. This treat, which has been ſanctioned by cuſtom to the prejudice of many officers who have arrived to that degree of rank, has proved injurious to the fortunes of many gentlemen. His Majeſty, to remove this burthen, has been pleaſed to give orders that a daily table, of nine covers in the firſt courſe, and nine in the ſecond, with a deſert, wine, &c. ſhould be provided, for which his Majeſty is to allow 7000l. a year out of his privy purſe.

The houſe lately deſtroyed by fire in Rathbone-place was one of the firſt houſes built on the other ſide of Oxford-road, and was occupied by the proprietor of the Soho-fields, where Soho-ſquare now ſtands; which was conſtructed of a date ſo recent as the reign of Charles II. and, in compliment to his Majeſty, at that time called King's ſquare.

P. 696. In the engraved inscription, recording the wonderful preservation of Mr. Richard Withington, three small errors of the *burin* appear: *sudenly* for *suddenly*; *root* for *roof*; and a colon after the word *killed*, instead of a period, or a note of admiration.

P. 807, col. 2, l. 4, for *Sun* read *Earth*.

P. 861, col. 2. The jointure said to be settled on Mrs. Benfield, the lady of Paul B. esq. so well known at Madras, is 3000l. a-year, besides 500l. per annum for pin-money. Each of their children is to have 10,000l.; and his Hertfordshire estate, worth 4000l. a-year, is also settled on their eldest son. His house in Albemarle-street is also given to Mrs. Benfield after his death; and he has taken two of her sisters, to bring up under his immediate care and protection. Besides this, a few days before his marriage he presented his intended bride with a diamond ring from off his finger, of the value of 3000 guineas.

P. 863. Early in life Bishop Thomas was an assistant at the academy in Soho-square, whence he became tutor to the sons of Sir Lambert Blackwell*, by whom he was presented to the living of Bletchingley, in Surrey, which he held till his election to the see of Rochester, 1774. Aug. 13, 1742, he married his first lady, Anne, daughter of Sir William Clayton, bart. and relict of Sir Charles Blackwell, bart. One of his posthumous benefactions was 100l. to the Middlesex-hospital, of which he had been for a long time joint governor. From Sir Joshua Reynolds's portrait of him, in the robes of the order of the Bath, a mezzotinto engraving has been made. Of his Charge on his first visitation see vol. LVI. p. 332.

P. 869. Some circumstances respecting the death of the late Colonel Moncrieff are not generally known. The uniform of the British engineers is so like that of the French troops, that our officers, to enable their own men to distinguish them, wear a white handkerchief tied round the arm. Col. M, who had neglected this precaution, though frequently reminded of it, was taken for a French Democrat by the Austrians, in whose hands he was found by Col. St. Leger and several officers of the guards, wounded and stript. It is generally believed that his death was occasioned by this mistake; for it is not certain that he fell by the fire of the enemy.

P. 870, l. 48. Mr. Ladbroke's sister Mary married the Rev. *James* Weller, rector of Clandon, and of the united parishes of the Trinity and St. Mary, Guildford.

P. 871. The late Mr. Barnfather filled the office of magistrate with the highest credit to himself and essential service to the community. He not unfrequently experienced the confidence and praise of Lord Mansfield, when serving on juries; for his Lordship well knew his strong legal sense, and the integrity and firmness of his character. No one indeed thought more highly of that supereminently great and virtuous Judge than did Mr. Barnfather.—There is a gentleman (it is believed) now living (Thomas Gorman, esq.) of much mercantile and commercial experience, to whose opinion Lord Mansfield paid great deference. Mr. Gorman, it is said, always waited upon his Lordship on his birth-day with a *bouquet*, which he received with his usual well-bred manners; and this custom Mr. G. continued to the very last year of his Lordship's life.

* So it should be corrected in the former *account*.

Births.

Sept. 29. AT his house at Bromley-common, in Kent, the Lady of George Norman, esq. high-sheriff of that county, a son and heir.

Mrs. Goode, wife of Rev. Wm. G. curate of St. Anne, Black-friars, a son and daugh.

30. At the viceregal lodge, in the Phœnix-park, Dublin, Lady Charlotte Lenox, a son.

Lately, at Rochester, the Lady of Lieut.-col. Avarne, of the marines, a daughter.

The Lady of the Lord Chancellor, a son.

Mrs. Franklin, one of the singers last season at Vauxhall, a daughter.

At his Lordship's house at Richmond, the Countess of Hardwicke, a still-born son.

At Stobbs, the Lady of Sir William Elliott, bart. a son.

Oct. 1. At Buchanan, in Scotland, the Duchess of Montrose, a daughter.

2. Mrs. Annesley, a son and heir to the noble family of Valencia.

3. Hon. Mrs. Allen, wife of Rob. A. esq. of Broomgrove-hall, co. Warwick, a son and heir.

4. The Lady of George Blackman, esq. of Chatham-place, a son.

6. Mrs. Key, wife of Mr. Thomas K. surgeon, in the Borough, a son.

12. The Lady of Lewis Cage, esq. of Combs, a daughter.

14. At Bury-hill, Surrey, Mrs. Shum, of Bedford-square, a daughter.

24. At the house of her father, Ld. Eardley, in Arlington-street, the Hon. Mrs. Culling Smith, a daughter.

28. Lady of Rawson Hart Boddam, esq. a dau.

Marriages.

Jan. .... AT Bengal, Lieut. John Fleming, quarter-master of artillery, to Miss Emilia Pierce, daugh. of the late Capt. P. of the Halswell East Indiaman.

March 8. In the East Indies, Lieut. Geo. Hayter, of the royal corps of engineers, to Miss Johanna Adriana Dormeux, eldest dau. of Philip D. esq. resident for the Dutch East India Company at Negapatnam.

Sept. 11. Mr. James Dillamore, to Miss Sarah Baker, both of West Smithfield.

Mr. Wingfield Turner, jun. stock-broker, to Miss Tyce, da. of Mr. T. chemist, Fleet-mark.

12. At

12. At the Quakers' meeting at Chelmſford, Mr. John Meſſer, of London, to Miſs Patience Dowſwra, of Kelvedon.

14. Mr. Clay, attorney, of Stamford, to Miſs Sharwood, daughter of S. S. eſq. of Charter-houſe-ſquare, London.

17. Robert Williams, eſq. of Winkfield, Berks, to Miſs Jane Cunningham, of Witham, co. Eſſex.

Mr. Thomas Hamilton, ſurgeon, of Aldersgate ſtreet, to Miſs Berthon, of New North-ſtreet, Red-lion-ſquare.

Mr. Hole, jun. of Iſlington, to Miſs Jackſon, of Highbury-terrace.

Mr. Tho. Iſaac, jun. of Witham, to Miſs Pattiſon, youngeſt daughter of Joſeph P. eſq. of Maldon, Eſſex.

At Loughborough, Mr. Foſbrooke, ſurgeon at Rugby, to Miſs Rebecca Blunt, daughter of Mr. B attorney.

19. At Burton Daſſet, co. Warwick, Rev. Wm Harding, of Eydon, co. Northampton, to Miſs War , eldeſt daughter of the late Mr. W. of Burton-Daſſet.

Rev. Mr. Coulthurſt, vicar of Hallifax, to Miſs Whitacre, of Woodhouſe.

Mr. Tho. Abbott, of High-ſtreet, Bloomſbury, to Miſs Smith, of Brompton.

At Croydon, Edward James Maſcall, eſq. of Camberwell, to Miſs Juliana Anne Dalzell, eldeſt daughter of Robert D. eſq. of Tidmarſh, Berks.

21. At Breadſall, Mr. John Simpſon, grocer, of Derby, to Miſs Anne Beard, young. dau. of late Rev. Tho. B. of Kirk Ireton.

23. Benj. Agar, eſq. of Stockton, co. York, to Miſs Beatrice Suſannah Irwin, of Dublin, daughter of the late Lewis Francis I. eſq. of Tanrige, co. Sligo.

Mr. Lacey, attorney, to Miſs Toone, both of Loughborough, co. Leiceſter.

24. Mr. Vindt, merchant, of Birmingham, to Miſs Martha Watſon, of Leiceſter.

25. At Great Coggſhall, Eſſex, Mr. Michael Pigot, of the Chapel inn there, to Miſs Eliz. Fordham, of the ſame place.

James Jackſon, eſq. of Bedford-ſquare, to Miſs Bruce Chiſholm, of Seymour-ſtreet.

Mr. Mitchell, hoſier, to Mrs. Walſall, both of Leiceſter.

26. At Netherſeal, co. Leiceſter, Charles Briſcoe, eſq. of Walthamſtow, to Miſs Mary Jervis, 2d dau. of Philip J. eſq. of Netherſeal.

28. At Barnſtaple, Devon, Mr. Rich. Jarman, of Tiverton, to Miſs Anne Gibbs.

Lately, Wylde Brown, eſq. of Cuſley, co. Salop, to Miſs Whitmore, daughter of Tho. W. eſq. M.P. for Bridgnorth.

At Beckenham, in Kent, Geo. Grote, eſq. banker, of Threadneedle-ſtreet, to Miſs Peckwell, of Sloane-ſtreet, Chelſea.

John Rix, eſq. of Henham-lodge, Eſſex, to Mrs. Hewitt, of Dulwich, Surrey.

Mr George Davis, of Bermondſey, to Miſs Nethercote, dau. of Mr. N. attorney, Dover.

Mr. Wm. Clark, to Miſs Greaves, both of Liverpool.

Rich. Lodge, eſq. of Leeds, to Miſs Ewbank, of York.

Mr. F. Laking, ſtationer, of Curzon-ſtr. to Miſs M. Slater, of Fleet-ſtreet.

Wm. Duff, eſq of Nicholas-Lane, to Miſs Catharine M'Guffog, of Jamaica.

Rev. Charles Fowler, to Miſs Hackett, both of Southwell.

At Dublin, Hon. Robert Moleſworth, ſon of Lord Viſcount M. to the Hon. Miſs Jones, daughter of Lord Viſcount Ranelagh.

At Launceſton, Mr. George Cough, to Miſs Frances Martin, ſecond daughter of Mr. M. organiſt there.

Wm. Dove, eſq. of Adam-ſtreet, Manchester-ſqua. to Miſs Tomlinſon, of Northrow, Groſvenor-ſquare.

Rev. Charles Atkinſon, miniſter of the Independent meeting-houſe at Ipſwich, to Miſs Deborah Notcutt.

Mr. Thomas Cooper, brewer, of Epſom, to Miſs M. Stone, of Leatherhead.

Mr. M. Chown, of Exminſter, to Miſs Eliz. Browning, of Coomery.

Mr. Joſeph Gattey, jun. of Cloak-lane, to Miſs Aſhby, of Iſleworth.

At Golden-grove, King's county, Ireland, Ld. Mountjoy, to Miſs Wallis, eldeſt daughter of the late Hector W. eſq. formerly of Springmount, in the Queen's county.

Mr. John Randell, of Queenhithe, to Miſs Brooks, of Wandſworth.

Mr. Wm. Field, jun. of Old Swan, merch. to Miſs Paine, of Chelſea.

At Sandwich, Mr. D. Clarebut, of the Fleur de Lis inn, to Mrs. Carter, relict of Mr. J. C. of the royal navy.

Mr. Howard, of Eſſex-ſtreet, to Miſs Kennedy, of Patrick-ſtreet.

Mr. Huſband, of Ludgate-ſtreet, to Miſs Wanſtall, of Lower Tooting.

Mr. John Foulger, grocer, of Harleſton, to Miſs Harmer, of Beccles, Suffolk.

Mr. Thomas Roper, merch. of Ipſwich, to Miſs Sarah Ranſon, of Sproughton.

Mr. Thomas Webſter, to Miſs Rooth, both of Cheſterfield.

Oct. 2. Mr. T. Pearſon, bookſeller, Sheffield, to Miſs Gillott, of Brighton.

3. Rev. Dr. Chandler, of Bruton-ſtreet, to Miſs Attwick, ſecond daughter of Wm. A. eſq. of Portman ſquare.

4. Mr. Ewer, of Hill-farm, Herts, to Mrs. Beard, of Long-acre, London.

5. At Harpford, co. Devon, Mr. G. C. Deagen, jun. of Exeter, merch. to Miſs Biſhop.

7. At Sherborne St. John, Hants, Wm. Hicks, eſq. eldeſt ſon of Sir Howe H. bart. of Wilcombe-park, co. Gloucester, to Miſs Chute, eldeſt daughter of the late Thomas Lobb C. eſq. of the Vine, Hants.

At Stroud, near Rocheſter, David Day, eſq. to Mrs. Willes, relict of Capt. W. of Stroud.

Mr. Stephen Perry, to Miſs Barron, both of Falmouth.

Mr. Wm. Allatt Wright, of Leiceſter, to Miſs Wallace, of Thorney, Iſle of Ely.

8 At Chatham, Mr. John Acworth, tailor and draper, to Miſs Daſorne.

10. Mr. Rob. Duckle, attorney, of Gainſborough, to Miſs Barker, of Bawtry.

Rev. Geo. Colby, to Miſs Tillott, both of Wymondham, co. Norfolk.

Mr. Rollaſon, printer of the Coventry Mercury, to Miſs Oven, daughter of the late Mr. O. hop-planter, of Dilwyn, co. Hereford.

Mr. Rob. Bigſby, attorney, of Nottingham, to Miſs Dorothy Spencer.

11. Henry Thorold, eſq. of Lincoln, to Miſs Skynner, daughter of the Rev. John S. rector of Eaſton, co. Northampton.

12. Richard Hanks, eſq. timber-merch. at Bengal-wharf, Limehouſe, to Miſs Gibbon, daugh. of the late Capt. G. of Wapping.

Mr. Bullock, attorney, to Miſs Hoyle, both of Sheffield.

14. At Tunbridge, in Kent, Rich. Allnutt, eſq. of South-park, to Miſs Frances Woodgate, eldeſt daughter of Wm. W. eſq. of Summer-hill, in the ſame county.

Mr. Parkin, of Sheffield, grocer, to Miſs Gibſon, daugh. of Rev. Mr. G. of Epworth.

15. Wm. Chute, eſq. of the Vine, Hantt, M. P. for that county, to Miſs Smith, ſecond daughter of Joſhua S. eſq. of Stoke-park, Wilts, and M. P. for Devizes.

Mr. Maine, to Miſs Goodwin, both of Stamford.

Mr. John Drayſon, maſter of the Star inn at Dunchurch, to Miſs Letitia Sutton.

16. At Exeter, Francis Gore, eſq. ſon of Col. G. to Miſs Wentworth.

17. Mr. Charles Morrell, to Miſs Fludyer, both of Wellingford.

At Weſtbury, near Wells, Capt. Poulden, to Miſs Spencer, daughter and coheireſs of the late Tho. S eſq. of Shipton Mallet.

19. Mr. Thomas Heaton Norris, merchant, of Manchester, to Miſs Banks, daughter of Mr. B. of Derretts, near Chippenham.

20. Rev. John Ackland, vicar of Broad-Clift, near Exeter, to the Hon. Catharine Devereux, only ſurviving daughter of Edward Lord Viſcount Hereford, and ſiſter to the preſent Lord H.

21. Mr. Huxley, of the Temple, to Miſs Weſt, of Long Crendon, Bucks.

Mr. John Croft, to Miſs Pheick, both of Falmouth.

At Scotſtown, near Glaſgow, Alex. Anderſon, eſq. of Pudpot-lane, to Miſs Chriſtian Oſwald, dau. of Geo. O. eſq. of Achincrive.

Wm. Gould, eſq. of Hoxne, Suffolk, captain in the Gloucestershire militia, to Miſs Oakes, daugh. of Jas. O. eſq. of Bury St. Edmund's, one of the receivers-general for Suff.

22. At Gillingham, in Kent, Wm. Hulme, eſq. formerly a pay-clerk at Chatham, to Miſs Nancy Tonkin, of Brompton, daughter of the late Tho T. eſq. captain in the royal navy.

23. Wm. Steele, eſq. of Teddington, to Miſs Eliza Griffiths, ſecond daughter of the late Rev. John G. of the ſame place.

At Madingley, co. Cambridge, Rev. John Oldershaw, B. D. fellow and tutor of Emanuel-college, to Miſs Anne Cotton, ſecond daughter of Sir John Hinde C. bart.

Mr. John Varnam, of Ullesthorpe, co. Leiceſter, to Miſs Eliz. Cox, of Snareſton.

Mr. G. Watkinſon, of Leiceſter, to Miſs Dorrell, of Coventry.

24 Edward Charles Howell Shepherd, eſq. of the firſt regiment of life-guards, to Miſs Eliza Pepys; and Joſias Nottidge, jun. eſq. of Bocking, Eſſex, to Miſs Emily Pepys, daugh. of Adm. P. eſq. of Bray-wick, Berks.

Mr. Daniel Laugton, to Miſs Edmonds, of Wandſworth, Surrey.

At Radipole, near Melcomb Regis, Dorſet, Jas. Holman, eſq. M. D. of Bath, to the eldeſt daugh. of J. Redwood, eſq. of Devizes.

Mr. Rich. Baldelin, of Cobham, to Miſs Anne Whitburn, of Godalming.

Richard Franklyn, eſq. of Gray's-inn, to Miſs Harriet Cartwright, of Cricklewood.

Mr. Woollett, attorney, to Miſs Watſon, both of Rye, Suſſex.

26. Capt. Lloyd, of Seymour-place, Little Chelſea, to Miſs Moſer, of London-ſtreet, Fitzroy-ſquare, daughter of the late G. M. M. eſq. keeper of the Royal Academy.

DEATHS.

July 6. AT Dominica, in his 28th year, of a fever, which continued but a few hours, Major Wm. Gordon, of the 4th battalion of the 60th regiment, youngeſt ſon of Charles G. eſq. of Abergeldie, in the county of Aberdeen, North Britain, and brother to Sir Cha. G. lieutenant-colonel of the 41ſt regiment, who was preſented, by the King of Pruſſia, with the military order of Merit, for his able and ſpirited conduct whilſt acting under the command of the Duke of Brunſwick, in the campaign of 1787; a diſtinction the more honourable, he being the only foreigner on whom it has ever been beſtowed.——To ſay, that Major Gordon is ſincerely lamented by all his acquaintance, which in truth he is, is a ſmall tribute to his memory. By his death his Majeſty and the ſervice have loſt as valuable and brave an officer as Great Britain could ever boaſt. It was owing to his gallant conduct, at the head of the ſtorming party, compoſed of a ſmall column of light infantry, who daſhed into the enemy's works, and forced the commandant to ſurrender at diſcretion, that the iſland of Tobago was captured; for, during this event, Brigadier-general Cuyler, who commanded the main body of the troops, had been obliged to fall back, and knew not that the fort was taken, till announced by the firing of the morning-gun, and the hoiſting of the Britiſh colours by Major Gordon. When the attack of the iſland of Martinique was afterwards determined on, the Major was appointed to the command of the light infantry companies of all the regiments in the Leeward Iſlands; in which important ſituation he evinced the ſame intrepid ſpirit, in

to promote the intereſts of his country; and at the landing of the troops on that expedition, he puſhed forward and penetrated upwards of ſix miles into the iſland, under every poſſible diſadvantage, expoſed to a very heavy fire from the enemy, almoſt inceſſant rains, ſucceeded by a ſcorching ſun, and during forty hours under arms, without a morſel to eat, or any other covering than the heavens. The Houſe of Aſſembly at Barbadoes, on which iſland Major Gordon had commanded the battalion many months, voted him, in June laſt, an elegant ſword, as a token of their reſpect, and expreſſive of their approbation of the uniform regularity and good conduct of his corps; and the inhabitants in general teſtified their regard to him by ſtocking the man of war on board which he embarked with every kind of refreſhment againſt Martinique, where "his gallantry and ſoldier-like conduct, in repulſing an attack of the enemy, were ſo peculiarly diſtinguiſhed" that the commander in chief returned him particular thanks in public orders. Honourable as theſe repeated teſtimonies are, in juſtice to Major Gordon's memory it ought alſo to be recorded, becauſe it is equally true, that the benevolence of his diſpoſition, and the urbanity of his manners, were no leſs conſpicuous to every object who ſolicited his aſſiſtance than to all who had the happineſs of his friendſhip.

19. At Jamaica, Mr. Patrick Honyman, ſecond ſon of P. H. eſq. of Græmſay.

Aug. 6. At Dominica, whither he had gone on account of his health, Simon Fraſer, jun. eſq. only ſon of Simon F. eſq. of Colemanſtreet, London.

12. On his paſſage from the Weſt Indies, Lieut. John Flinders, of the Hannibal.

24. Of a decline, at St. Alban's, aged 66, Thomas Robinſon, who had been 40 years waiter at the White Hart inn in that town, and, by his attention and acquaintance with the antiquities of the place, rendered himſelf uſeful to all the gueſts. He left two daughters, one of whom ſucceeded, in a ſmall ſhop, her mother, who died about 6 years ago.

Sept. 6. After having made this campaign with the allied armies as a volunteer, Prince Conſtantine, of Saxe-Weimar, brother to the reigning Duke, and a major-general in the Saxon ſervice.

9. At Yverdun, in Switzerland, whither he had retired many years ago, Iſaac Bourgeois, eſq. father of Sir Francis B. of the Royal Academy, and uncle to Col. B. of Yverdun. He was a native of England, of Swiſs extraction.

15. At Copenhagen, after a very long and tedious illneſs, in his 63d year, the Aulic counſellor Theodore Holſtjold, knight of the order of Dannebrog, treaſurer of the Queen-dowager, and firſt director of the General Poſt-office. He was a man of great parts, *and uncommon knowledge.*

16. In Great Ruſſel-ſtreet, Mrs. Kerby, wife of the Rev. Mr. K. rector of Bulwick, co. Northampton. She was daughter of Paul Ellers, eſq. of Black Bourton, co. Oxford. Her huſband died nine days after her.

19. At Manheim, of the wounds he received on the 13th, near the lines of Weiſſembourg, Count Achilles de Laval Montmorency, ſecond ſon of the Duke de Laval.

Much lamented by his friends and acquaintance, aged 82, James White, eſq. father of the corporation of Wincheſter.

20. At Wiſbech, in his 65th year, Mr. Henry Weſtwood, wine and liquor-merch.

At Spalding, in his 67th year, after a painful illneſs, Mr. John Thiſleton.

21. In Townſhend-ſtreet, Dublin, George Hart, eſq. one of his Majeſty's counſel at law, and librarian to the Hon. Society of King's Inns.

At Hillingdon, near Uxbridge, Lady Bernard, daughter and coheireſs of Sir Francis St. John, of Longthorpe, co. Northampton, relict of Sir John B. and mother of the late Sir Robert B. baronets, of Brampton, co. Huntingdon.

At his lodgings in Bath, Edmund Probyn, eſq. eldeſt ſon of Edmund P. eſq. of Newlands, co. Glouceſter.

At Derby, in his road from Mancheſter to London, Jn. Sharpe, eſq. of Chigwell, Eſſex.

22. At Canterbury, Thomas Piercy, eſq. captain in the royal navy. He commanded the Counteſs of Scarborough, which ſhip aſſiſted the Serapis, and ſhared her fate, both being taken by Paul Jones, after the deſperate engagement recorded vol. XLIX. 482.

At his houſe in Mary-la-Bonne, William Seymour, eſq. Though unimproved by education, an excellent natural underſtanding ſupplied the deficiency, and made him in buſineſs active, penetrating, and intelligent. He was a tender father and a warm friend. As a guardian and director of the poor in that extenſive and populous pariſh, he was uniformly the favourer of thoſe whom age or infirmity had neceſſitated to apply for relief; but ſevere in his ſtrictures on the idle, profligate, and abandoned proſtitute. When, upon mature reflection, any meaſure had gained his approbation, whether conceived by himſelf or ſuggeſted by another, he was zealous and perſevering in carrying it into effect. About three years ago he formed the plan of the London and Middleſex Tontine, to which he continued a diligent and faithful agent till his deceaſe.

At Rocheſter, aged 72, Mrs. Ouſnam, relict of Mr. Wm. O. purſer in the royal navy.

At Laughton, near Gainſborough, Mr. Wm. Berdall, near forty years an officer of exciſe there. On the laſt general removal he quitted the ſervice rather than the town he was ſo much attached to.

23. Of a fever, on board an hoſpital-ſhip, which he was appointed to command, on his paſſage to Gibraltar, Lieut. James Wilton, of the 50th regiment.

After

After a ſhort illneſs, in his 69th year, at the ſeat of his nephew, at Gilburn-park, in Yorkſhire, Nathaniel Lifter, eſq. of Armitage-park, in Staffordſhire. On the death of his brother, in 1761, he was elected a repreſentative for Clitheroe, and was again returned, in 1768, for the ſame place, which he continued to repreſent till 1773. Poſſeſſing, as he did, a generous and independent mind, a chearful and affable diſpoſition, a natural fondneſs for the polite arts, with the moſt engaging manners, the loſs his friends have ſuſtained can only be lamented more tenderly by thoſe relations to whom he evinced, through life, the kindeſt attachment and regard.

At Bruges, Lieut. John Board, of the royal regiment of horſe-guards.

At Haerlem, aged 75, M. Vander Aa, ſecretary to the Society of Sciences there.

24. At Plymouth-dock, Geo. Banks, eſq. a major in the Eaſt India Company's ſervice, on the Madras eſtabliſhment.

At Edinburgh, Alexander Simpſon, eſq. cashier to the bank of Aberdeen.

At her ſon's houſe in Caſtle-gate, Nottingham, aged 82, Mrs. Dodd.

25. At his ſeat in Dorſetſhire, Hen. Digby 7th Lord Digby, Baron Sherborne in England, and Lord Digby and Baron of Geathill in Ireland. His Lordſhip ſucceeded his brother Edward in the Iriſh peerage in 1757, and was advanced to the dignity of a Britiſh peerage in 1765. He was appointed lord-lieutenant and cuſtos rotulorum of the county of Dorſet, and of the town and county of Poole, 1771. He was twice married; firſt, in September, 1702, to Elizabeth, dau. of the Hon. Charles William Earl Fielding, brother to Ld. Denbigh, who died in January, 1765, by whom he had an only ſon, who died an infant; ſecondly, November 10, 1770, to Mary, daughter of John Knowler, eſq. by whom he had four ſons and a daughter, all of whom are at preſent living. Edward, the preſent lord, was born Jan. 6, 1773.

At Louth, co. Lincoln, aged 60, George Coid, gent. In him, genuine Chriſtianity produced, through life, the moſt exemplary conduct; and, in death, pious reſignation.

27. Mr. Price, maſter of the academy in the Upper ſtreet, Iſlington.

Mrs. Peile, of Pleaſant-row, Iſlington.

At Nottingham, the Rev. Mr. Kerby, rector of Bulwick, co. Northampton, only ſon of Richard K. eſq. of Flower, near Daventry. His wife died on the 16th.

At the rectory-houſe, Hemingford Abbots, co. Huntingdon, aged 72, the Rev. Charles Dickens, LL.D. He was of Trinity-hall, Cambridge; took the degree of LL.B. 1745, LL.D. 1767. In the above living, which is in the gift of the Bernard family, he ſucceeded, in 1746, his father, who had enjoyed it upwards of 50 years. He was inſtituted to the vicarage of Hemingford Grey, which is *in the gift of Trinity-college*, Cambridge, in 1774; and was many years a prebendary of Lincoln and Welverhampton. He publiſhed, "A Sermon upon the general faſt, preached at the two Hemingfords, Huntingdonſhire, by the miniſter of both parishes, on Friday, 19 April, 1793, by command, and in ready obedience to the powers that be in church and ſtate, occaſioned from declaration of juſt and neceſſary war againſt our unprovoked enemies, whoſe moſt horrible iniquities and cruelties alarm and aſtoniſh the whole world, more eſpecially principalities and powers who are Chriſtian ones. Alſo one upon our *militia* going forth with alacrity; and another ſetting forth the *neceſſity* of keeping holy the *Sabbath day*. By C. D. LL.D. For the benefit of the widows and children of the Huntingdonſhire unfortunate militia. Printed at Huntingdon," 4to.

At Aberdeen, Alex. Robertſon, eſq. of Blackchambers.

28. Mr. Dave, portrait-painter, of Johnſtreet, Tottenham-court-road. His death was in conſequence of ſome blows he received from three ſtreet-robbers, who knocked him down within a few yards of his own door, and robbed him of what caſh he had.

At Margate, Mr. John Griffin, many years a very reſpectable oil and colourman at the corner of Ludgate-hill, where he had very lately rebuilt a very large houſe in a ſtyle of real and ſubſtantial elegance.

At his houſe in Chancery-Lane, Joſiah Brown, eſq. barriſter at law.

Mr. Ivery, jun. of Audley-end, near Cambridge. He was thrown from his horſe near Quendon-ſtreet, and killed on the ſpot.

Mrs. Barker, wife of Mr. Edmund B. grazier, of Stanton-grange, near Newark.

29. At Bath, whither ſhe went for the recovery of her health, Mrs. Domville, wife of Wm. D. eſq. of St. Alban's, Herts.

At St. Margaret's Bank, near Rocheſter, after a long illneſs, and in his 79th year, Mr. John Southerden, almoſt 40 years maſter houſe-carpenter of Chatham dock-yard.

30. At Exmouth, after a lingering illneſs, aged 73, much lamented, James Barker, eſq.

Lately, at Vienna, Prince Gallitzin, the Ruſſian ambaſſador to that Court. His eſtates in Ruſſia, next to thoſe of the late Prince Potemkin, are ſuppoſed to be the largeſt allotted to any one of the Empreſs's ſubjects. General Count Romanzow, the Ruſſian ambaſſador at the Diet of Ratiſbon, is his heir; to whom he has not only left a fortune of 2,000,000 florins in ſpecie, but vaſt eſtates in Ruſſia, which yielded upwards of 200,000 roubles per annum. The pleaſure-villas of Gallitzinberg have been left by the Prince to the Ruſſian ambaſſador who ſhall hereafter be ſent to Vienna, beſides the Engliſh garden, and a clear income of 200,000 florins. The Prince left his villa in the Prater to the Counteſs of Hoyos. He alſo left 30,000 florins to his ſecretary; 20,000 florins to his ſteward; and 10,000 florins to all

all the inferior officers of his houſehold. All his domeſticks receive their full annual wages, in ready ſpecie, for life, on condition that they ſhall not ſerve any other maſter, and thereby injure thoſe who want bread, and have no competency. The Prince has deſired to be buried in his botanical garden. He was a great admirer of Linnæus; and a ſuperb monument will be erected to his memory in that garden.

At Rome, aged 69, Count Caprara, general in chief of the troops of his Holineſs.

At Caldars Wells, near Liſbon, in conſequence of the rupture of a blood-veſſel in the lungs, Rev. Wm. Sneyd, late of Lichfield.

At Tobago, Mr. Alex. Mackay, architect, ſon of Mr. Mackilman, Piccadilly.

At Grenada, of a violent fever, Robert Lane Kitſon, eſq. enſign of the 67th regiment of foot, and eldeſt ſon of Henry K. eſq. of Exeter. He was a very promiſing youth, and only 19 years of age.

In the Lower Maine, in France, aged 100, Jean du Metz, a gardener. He had been a near relation of Denis du Metz, of Langres, Champagne, a ſoldier ſerving under Louis XIV. as quarter-maſter in the regiment of Royal Cravattes, till the diſſolution of that regiment, and his own diſſolution, aged 102.

At Bouly, co. Galway, Ireland, William Kelly, eſq.

At Waterford, in Ireland, aged 80, the Rev. Wm. Downs, D.D. and a dignitary of the cathedral in that city.

At Edinburgh, the Hon. Andrew Erſkine, fourth and youngeſt ſon of Alexander 10th Earl of Kellie.

Miſs Mary-Anne Adam, daughter of Dr. A. of Edinburgh.

At Roſebank, near Edinburgh, Mr. Wm. Gordon, bookſeller.

At Chatham, Maſter Beſt, ſon of Mr. B. brewer.

At Macclesfield, in her 72d year, Mrs. Ward, relict of Rev. Joſeph W. vicar of Preſtbury.

At Plymouth, deſervedly lamented, Mrs. Fox, wife of Mr. James F. one of the people called Quakers.

In his 90th year, ſincerely regretted, Rd. Edward Hall, eſq.; whoſe extenſive medical knowledge, ſucceſsful practice, and gentleneſs of manners, rendered him an ornament to his profeſſion, and a friend to mankind in general.

At his ſeat at Eaſt Grinſtead, Suſſex, Gibbs Crawford, eſq. M.P. for Queenborough, and clerk of the ordnance.

Mr. Tho. Norris, merch. of Liverpool.

At Torbay, on board the Tremendous man of war, Lieut. Stacie, only ſon of Mr. S. of Covent-garden.

At Shottesbrook, Berks, Miſs Charlotte Vanſittart, only daugh. of Arthur V. eſq.

At Newmarket, in her 92d year, Mrs. Burdett, a maiden lady of good family, who formerly reſided at Hinckley, co. Leiceſter.

In her 93d year, Mrs. Fiſh, of Manchester.

At Attleborough, co. Warwick, John Barber, eſq. formerly of Stanſby-houſe, co. Derby; a man of univerſal knowledge. By his death the world have loſt a ſound philoſopher, an eminent mineralogiſt, and a good mechanic, who expended an ample fortune in benefiting mankind.

Suddenly, at Cleybrook, co. Leiceſter, Mr. Wm. Sawbridge, ſen. He had been chief conſtable of Guthlaxton hundred 53 years.

At Cheſterfield, aged upwards of 80, Major Thomas Atherton Watſon. He ſerved as an officer under the Duke of Cumberland at the battle of Fontenoy, fought between the allies of Great Britain and the French, May 1, 1745. In the courſe of the wars in Germany he was promoted to the rank of Captain, and on his return into England (at the concluſion of the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle), to that of Major. He married Catherine, daughter of Sir Thomas Samwell, bart. of Upton-hall, co Nottingham.

At Rockford tower, near Boſton, aged 72, Benjamin Jeſſop, gent.; whoſe ſincerity of friendſhip, elegance of manners, and uprightneſs of character, made him the object of friendſhip and regard.

At Beverley, while winding up his watch, aged 83, Mr. Lyon.

In an advanced age, Mrs. Ernle, of Brimſlade, Wilts.

At Heckington, aged 83, Mrs. Jane Woode.

In his 87th year, Marmaduke Theakſton, eſq. of St. Martin's, near Richmond, Yorkſh.

At Sproxton, co. Leiceſter, Mr. Jn. Smalley, an eminent and wealthy farmer and grazier. His death was the conſequence of a mortification, which began in his hand, which had been terribly ſhattered, ſome little time ſince, by the burſting of a gun. His widow, Mrs. Anne S., is the only daughter of Mr. Peck, the celebrated Antiquary.

At Guildford, co. Surrey, Mr. Woolley, coach-maker.

At Topcliffe, Yorkſh. aged 96, Mr. Walbran.

Mrs. Langley, wife of Rev. Mr. L. of Aſhbourne, co. Derby.

As he was returning on horſeback from viſiting a patient, Mr. John Freer, jun. a very eminent ſurgeon of Birmingham.

Mrs. Myall, wife of Barker M. eſq. of Caſtle Hedingham, Eſſex.

Mr. Thomas Shipley, many years of the Prince of Wales's houſehold.

At her houſe in Doctors Commons, in her 92d year, Mrs. Elizabeth Farrant, a maiden lady, and ſiſter of the late Godfrey Lee Farrant, eſq deceaſed, regiſter of the High Court of Admiralty.

In Great Queen-ſtr. Lincoln's-inn-fields, Lady Henley, wife of Wm. H. eſq. of Gower-court, Maidſtone, Kent.

Oct. .... At Naples, where ſhe had lately reſided with Lord and Lady Cholmondeley, the Moſt Noble Mary, Ducheſs-dowager of Ancaſter. She had been indiſpoſed for ſome years

years. Her Grace was the daughter of Tho. Panton, eſq.; and was married to the third Duke of Ancaſter in 1750. Her only ſurviving children are, the Baroneſs Willoughby d'Ereſby, Lady of Sir Peter Burrel, and the Counte's of Cholmondeley. By her death, the appointment of miſtreſs of the robes to the Queen, of which the ſalary is 500l. per annum, and the perquiſites very conſiderable, becomes vacant.

2. After a few days illneſs, Mr. Thomas Bilbon, hoſier, of Gilmorton.

At the Circus, Bath, in his 77th year, in conſequence of an apoplectic fit, Benjamin Colborne, eſq. father of the Lady of Sir Matthew White Ridley, bart. Conſpicuous amongſt this gentleman's qualities were his unremitted endeavours to render extenſive medical benefit to mankind, which led him to devote his attention to uſeful diſcoveries, of which his mephitic alkaline water will be a laſting remembrance.

Aged 74, Rev. Thomas Clarke, rector of Cheſham Bois, Bucks. In him the Church has loſt one of its brighteſt ornaments. He was born in 1719, and entered, at the uſual time, at Brazen Noſe college, Oxford, where he took his degree of B. A. For the ſpace of half a century this great man carried on his miniſterial labours with a zeal and fidelity of which we have very few examples. He had reſided 27 years at Cheſham Bois, and has left many in that neighbourhood who lament their loſs. His learning and piety, his public and private character, all claim our attention and reſpect. Of his learning there are many living witneſſes, who, reared by his hand, fill, at this time, the moſt reſpectable ſtations in life. He has ſent forth many able and excellent miniſters into the Church, who can all teſtify that his talents were great, and his knowledge extenſive. As an author, it is true, he has not left behind him any works to perpetuate his fame; but this is to be imputed to his great modeſty, which ſhone conſpicuous in all his actions, and gained the eſteem and love of thoſe who knew him. But piety was the prominent feature of his character. His life was a living ſermon. It may be ſaid with truth, that few, who have had the happineſs of his acquaintance, have ever left his company unedified. It was his delight to dwell upon and enforce the practical truths of Chriſtianity, even in the moſt familiar converſation; inſomuch that his friends derived, frequently, as much inſtruction from his converſation as from his diſcourſes in the pulpit. He was conſtantly favoured with a calm and reſigned ſtate of mind, which led him to ſubmit to every diſpenſation of Providence without a murmur. In this reſpect his character was truly great. In him the poor had a benefactor whoſe loſs will be ſincerely regretted. His houſe was a refuge to thoſe in diſtreſs, who flew to him as to their common friend, and were ſure never to return empty. Of his public character as a miniſter of the Goſpel, it may be ſaid, that he was a zealous and faithful preacher. Ever intent upon the great work of reclaiming ſinners, he did not "ſhun to declare the whole counſel of God." He avoided with care every unneceſſary ornament in his language, and accommodated his diſcourſes to the underſtandings of the moſt ignorant. The diligence and activity with which he proſecuted his labours were remarkable. He placed his whole happineſs in the ſervice of his Maſter, for whom he thought nothing too hard to undergo. As to his private character, to ſum it up in a few words, he was an affectionate huſband, an indulgent parent, a conſtant friend, and a pleaſing companion.—It is neceſſary to add, that, on his death bed he enjoyed the utmoſt compoſure and ſerenity; and diſplayed, on this occaſion, in a moſt ſtriking manner, the doctrines which he had enforced. During a painful fortnight he ceaſed not, as his ſtrength permitted, to ſpeak to his friends in the moſt affectionate and inſtructive manner. He looked upon life with contempt, upon death with ſerenity, and upon heaven with rapture! In a word, he died as he had lived, full of hope, and a well-grounded confidence in the merits of his Redeemer.

3. At Chatham, in his 65th year, Major Rudyard, who had been 28 years town-major of Gibraltar.

Aged 23, Miſs Mary Wynox, daughter of Mr. W. coal-merchant, of Bennet-ſtreet, Surrey ſide of Blackfriars-bridge.

5. In Queen Anne-ſtreet Weſt, Mrs. Leigh, widow of George L. eſq. and mother of Col. L. of the guards.

John-George Harris, eſq. his Majeſty's receiver general for the iſland of Guernſey.

6. At his houſe at Southgate, Mr. Vernor, of Birchin lane, Cornhill.

At Walthamſtow, aged 87, Mrs. Magdalen Barugh, a widow lady. She had been early married to a gentleman whoſe engagements in the medical line in the navy obliged him to quit her almoſt immediately after their wedding, and he never returned, but left her a handſome fortune at her own diſpoſal.

At Seckar's-bridge, near Modbury, aged 77, Mr. Wm. Hayman, many years ſurveyor to the Mayor and Chamber of Exeter.

After a lingering illneſs, which he bore with exemplary reſignation, Mr. Roe, an eminent apothecary, of Exeter. As in his life he was univerſally reſpected, ſo in his death he is generally lamented.

Rev. Mr. Hodſon, vice-maſter of Trinity-college, Cambridge, and vicar of Hitchin, Herts, to which he ſucceeded, 1788, on the death of Mr. Morgan, who had held it a very conſiderable time, having ſucceeded Mr. Bragge. He went out, after breakfaſt, to the Rev. Mr. Borlace's, in Emanuel-Lane, Cambridge,

b[illegible], and had ſeveral [illegible] that gentleman's [illegible] he [illegible] upon his breaſt, and, recovering nine of the vincent pills in his pocket, expired in a few minutes. He was [illegible] Cambridge; admitted of Trinity college 1760; took the degree of B. A. 1764; and commenced M. A. 1767. He publiſhed a tragedy, and obſervations on the Greek tragedy.

7. After a long illneſs, Mr. Bentham, maſter of the Crown inn at Stamford, and one of the capital burgeſſes of that corporation.

At Heighington, near Lincoln, aged 78, Mr. Wm. Fox.

At [illegible], in the iſle of Wight, Col. Hill, who ſerved [illegible] deſcamp to the late Count de Lippe, during the war in Portugal.

At his ſeat at Hillſborough, in his 70th year, the Right Hon. Wills Hill, Marquis of Downſhire, Earl and Viſcount Hillſborough, and Baron Kilwarlin, in the kingdom of Ireland, Earl of Hillſborough, Viſcount Fairford, Lord and Baron of Harwich, in the kingdom of England, a member of his Majeſty's moſt honourable privy council in both kingdoms, and governor of the county of Down. He is ſucceeded in his eſtates and honours by his only ſurviving ſon, Arthur, Earl of Hillſborough, knight of the ſhire in the preſent parliament for the county of Down. His Lordſhip, who was the ſecond Viſcount of Hillſborough, was born at Fairford, co. Gloucester, May 30, O. S. 1718. He took his ſeat in the Iriſh Houſe of Peers Nov. 11, 1743; was ſworn a member of his Majeſty's privy council in Ireland in Auguſt 1746, and of the privy council in England in June 1754. He was advanced to the rank of Earl in October 1756, and to that of a Marquis in Ireland in 1789; was created an Engliſh baron (Fairford) in 1616, and an Engliſh Viſcount and Earl (of Harwich) in 1772. His Lordſhip was married, firſt, in 1747, to Lady Margaretta Fitzgerald, only and ſurviving daughter of Robert the laſt Earl of Kildare, by whom he had two ſons and three daughters. Her Ladyſhip died in 1766. He afterwards married the Baroneſs Stawell, relict of the Rt. Hon. Henry Bilſon Legge, and had no iſſue. His firſt born child, Marcus, died young; Arthur, his ſecond ſon and ſucceſſor, was born Feb. 3, 1753; his other children were, Mary-Anne, who died young; Lady Mary-Amelia, Marchioneſs of Salisbury; and Lady Charlotte, Countess Talbot.—The Marquis of Downſhire has died very rich, both in property which he could, and in that which he could not, alienate. Of the former, his daughters, the Marchioneſs of Salisbury and the Dowager Countess Talbot, have probably a conſiderable ſhare. His ſon, Lord Hillſborough, will add to the hereditary eſtates ſome conſiderable, derived from collateral branches.—The late Marquis had once a conſiderable ſhare in public and political tranſactions, from which he had, however, wholly retired for ſome years. He was comptroller of the household 1751; treaſurer of the chamber 1755; ſecretary of ſtate for the colonies during the unfortunate commencement of the American uproar; firſt lord of trade, for a few months, 1766; and poſtmaſter-general from that time till 1768. He reſigned his peerage 1772, and was again appointed in 1779, and reſigned 1782. By the ſucceſſion of his ſon, the Earl of Hillſborough, to the peerage, the ſeat in the Iriſh parliament for the county of Down becomes vacant, which was obtained, at the laſt election, after a conteſt of ſix weeks, and with the expenditure of a ſcore of pol.

At his houſe at Richmond, near Dublin, the Hon. Chriſtopher d'Alton, ſome years ſince colonel commandant of the Elector of Saxony's body-guards, and brother to Gen. d'A. lately killed at the ſiege of Dunkirk (ſee p. 864).

8. In her 17th year, Miſs Mary Beuzeville, 2d daugh. of James B. eſq. of Hackney.

At his houſe in Park ſtreet, Groſvenor-ſquare, the Hon. John St. John, uncle of Lord Viſcount Bolingbroke, and brother to Gen. St. John.

9. Mr. Fawcett, ſen. of the theatre-royal, Drury-lane.

At Chatham, of a conſumption, Mrs. Landen, wife of Mr. Tho. L. of that town.

At Highgate, Mr. Jones, organiſt of St. Vedaſt, Foſter-lane, and of St. Michael le Querne.

At Great Yarmouth, where he had been reſident about 12 years, ſupported by his own and his wife's induſtry formerly, but latterly by a weekly payment from ſome of his benefactors, and the caſual gifts of others, Matthew Champion, at the uncommon age of 111, being born in French Flanders in 1683, and having come over to England with King William in 1688. His father was a farrier in the King's army, and he himſelf, though only ſix years old, lived in the family of Captain Legge Pendergraſs, a ſon of Sir Tho. P. There are ſome curious particulars relative to him committed to writing, which are too long to be inſerted now, but will be ſent, in a month or two, to this Magazine. Suffice it here to ſay, that Matthew Champion, deſerving eſteem for his honeſty, ſobriety, and gratitude, not only received that ſupply for his wants which the infirmities of his new latter years required, but likewiſe experienced that attention and reſpect which were due to his virtues; and which not only attended him through life, but alſo accompanied him to the grave.

10. Capt. Hill, of the firſt regiment of guards, who lately returned from the continent in conſequence of a ſevere indiſpoſition. He was a very active and intelligent officer, and acted as brigade-major to the battalion of guards under the command of the Duke of York. He alſo held the appointment of fort-major in the Tower of London, which he

some years ago very honourably obtained, on the recommendation of his [illegible] Highness, upon the death of Major [illegible]ton, who died in consequence of a wound received long before in America. He has left several children, and, on account of them, as well as of his merit, had leave to sell his commission in the guards some days before his death. The salary of his office of fort major is less than 200l. a-year, but the profits are much more considerable.

[illegible] Mr. Abraham Mouchet, late a wine-merchant in Lichfield-street, Soho.

In his prison at Mantua, probably of a broken heart, Gen. Montgeroul. In his last moments he abjured his civic oath, received the Sacrament, and died with the greatest pangs of penitence and repentance. He was secretary to the embassy of Semonville.

At Spalding, co. Lincoln, in an advanced age, Mr. John Bladesmith, upwards of forty years clerk to the said parish.

11. Aged 62, Mr. Abraham Cocker, an eminent grocer and chandler at Wolverhampton. He had risen at his usual hour, and taken a walk; but, as he was returning home, through Bury street, he was suddenly taken ill, and, having asked to sit down in a neighbour's house, he expired in a few minutes, although the immediate assistance of the faculty was procured.

At Windsor, Miss L. Trevanion, youngest daugh. of John T. esq. M. P. for Dover, by Miss Boyd, eldest daughter of Sir John Boyd, bart. of Danton, in Bexley.

In his 77th year, Mr. Thomas Barkitt, of Sudbury.

At Woolwich, in his 51st year, after a few days illness of a fever, Mr. John Moulden, master sail-maker of the dockyard there.

At the St. James's hotel, Jermyn-street, of a bilious complaint, under which he had long laboured, in his 57th year, Philip Carteret Webb, esq. of Milford-house, Surrey, and one of his Majesty's justices of the peace for the said county. On the 18th his remains were interred in his parish-church of Whitley. He was the only son and heir of Philip Carteret Webb, esq. late solicitor of the treasury; was admitted a fellow-commoner of Bene't-college, Cambridge, 1755, under the tuition of the Rev. Mr. Hodgson, of Queen's college, Oxford, for whom his father afterwards procured a living in Barbadoes, where he died 1758 or 1759. Mr. W. removed to the Temple 1757; and, in 1763, married Miss Smith, of Milford, by whom he had a son, Philip, now in the guards, and married to a daughter of Sir Rob. Barker.

13. At her lodgings in York city, Lady Williamson, mother of Sir Hedworth W. bart.

In his 81st year, Mr. Wm. Ward, officer of excise. He had been in that capacity, and permit-writer at the excise-office in Northampton, near 60 years, upwards of 30 of which he had lived in that town.

In his 56th year, Wm. Carter, esq. lately elected mayor of Woodstock. It was the third time he had been called to fill that office by the unanimous voice of the townsmen.

12. After a lingering illness, Mr. William Crane, mercer, of Exeter.

14. After a short illness, Mr. Edw. Gostwyck, of Northampton.

Mrs. Brown, wife of Mr. B. attorney at law, in Little Friday street.

[illegible] the King's-road, Bedford-row, Mrs. Filmer, wife of Beverley F. esq.; a lady no less eminently distinguished for her intellectual endowments and fortitude of mind, than polished manners and sweetness of disposition; a pattern of patience and resignation.

Rev. Robert Jenner, student of Christ Church, Oxford.

At Rudford, co. Gloucester, Mr. James Whitfield, nephew of the late Rev. Geo. W. He was several years in America; but had lived as a private gentleman at Rudford for a considerable time past.

15. In Orchard-street, Westminster, Mrs. Parker, widow, who had just entered the 100th year of her age, having been born Oct. 1, 1694.

At her apartments in Chapel-street, Bedford-row, Mrs. Perkins, widow of Mr. Geo. P. attorney, of the Temple.

At Hammersmith, in his 80th year, Mr. James Gomme, who carried on business there with reputation as a builder, carpenter, and auctioneer, upwards of 50 years.

At Cambridge, aged 84, Russel Plumptre, M. D. Regius professor of physick in that university. He was of Queen's-college, where he proceeded M. B. 1733, M. D. 1738; appointed Regius professor of physick in 1741. He had one daughter, married to ——— Ward, esq. of Wilbraham, co. Cambridge, and since dead.—Dr. P. had been for several years father of the university; and there is no remembrance of so long a resident there as himself. The office is in the gift of the Crown.

16. At Exeter, in an advanced age, after a lingering illness, Mrs. Poole, late of Bath, relict of David P. esq. serjeant at law.

Aged 89, Mrs. Ridghill, relict of Mr. Alderman R. of Newark.

GUILLOTINED, at Paris, in her 38th year, being born Nov. 2, 1755, MARIE ANTOINETTE, the beautiful widow of the late French King, Louis XVI. She was archduchess of Austria, and sister to Leopold II. late Emperor of Germany to the present Queen of the two Sicilies, and to the present Duchess of Parma; and was married to the King of France in 1770. This unfortunate Princess had been condemned on the preceding day by the Revolutionary Tribunal, as "guilty of having been accessary to, and having co-operated in, different manoeuvres against the liberty of France; of having entertained a correspondence with the enemies of the republick; of having participated in a plot tending to kindle civil war in

in the interior of the republick, by arming citizens againſt each other;" and of other crimes too horrid and ill-founded to be here mentioned. When the ſentence of the Revolutionary Tribunal was read, the Queen caſt down her eyes, and did not again lift them up. "Have you nothing to reply upon the determination of the law?" ſaid the preſident to her. 'Nothing,' ſhe replied. "Nor you, her official defenders?" 'Our miſſion is fulfilled with reſpect to the widow Capet,' ſaid they.—The execution took place at half paſt eleven o'clock in the forenoon. The whole armed force in Paris was on foot, from the Palace of Juſtice to the Place de la Revolution. The ſtreets were lined by two very cloſe rows of armed citizens. As ſoon as the Queen left the Conciergerie, to aſcend the ſcaffold, the multitude, which had aſſembled in the courts and the ſtreets, cried out Bravo! in the midſt of plaudits. Marie Antoinette had on a white looſe dreſs, and her hands were tied behind her back. She looked firmly round on all ſides; was accompanied by the *ci-devant* curate of St. Landry, a conſtitutional prieſt; and on the ſcaffold preſerved her natural dignity of mind.—Thus then has the deſcendant of the Cæſars, condemned by ſanguinary judges, periſhed by the hands of a common hangman! The aſſaſſination of Louis XVI. had prepared us for that of his unfortunate conſort; and the horrid calumnies circulated by the Convention and the Municipality of Paris, as well as by the Jacobins, had long ſince weakened our hopes for her preſervation. The unworthy treatment which ſhe experienced in the priſon of the Conciergerie, when ſhe was confined in a loathſome and damp room, appeared to us only as the forerunner of her execution. But how can we wonder at any actions committed by a horde of wretches, who ſurpaſs in wickedneſs every thing which the hiſtory of tyrants has taught us, or that the moſt fanciful imagination could picture to itſelf?

In his 68th year, John Hunter, eſq. F.R.S. ſurgeon-extraordinary to the King, and ſurgeon-general to the Army. He was ſuddenly taken ill in the council-room of St. George's hoſpital, and did not live one minute, but dropped down and died inſtantly. Every poſſible means were uſed to reſtore ſo valuable a life; but neither his pulſe or breathing returned. At five o'clock his body was conveyed in a chair to his houſe in Leiceſter ſquire. On examining it the next day, there was no ſatisfactory cauſe found for his ſudden death, the oſſification of the valves of the aorta being no unuſual appearance in perſons of his advanced age. He was eight years younger than his brother, Dr. William Hunter, and ſurvived him ten years and ſix months (ſee vol LIII. p. 364). About 20 years ago he married the daughter of Mr. Home, ſurgeon, in Suffolk ſtreet, Charing-croſs; *by whom he has left a ſon*, in his 20th year, now at Cambridge, intended, we believe, for the profeſſion of phyſick, and a daughter.—Mr. Hunter may be truly ſaid to have been an honour to his profeſſion and to his country. His deep knowledge, in both ſpeculative and practical ſurgery, has long been known and admired, whether conſidered as to the efficacy of its operations, or the ſenſibility of its effects. As a man of letters, independent of his profound ſcientific ſtudies, he had traced the practice of ſurgery to the earlieſt ages. He was well acquainted with every practitioner mentioned by Pliny; with all the Greek and Roman authors who had written on the ſubject, as well as with every modern one who has contributed to the perfection of the art. His own publications will be his monuments. His anatomical reſearches were various, perſevering, and ſucceſsful; the office, uſe, ſituation, or communication, of the ſeveral parts of the human ſtructure, no man was better acquainted with. His labours may be conſidered as a baſis, on which the whole great art of phyſick may ſecurely reſt. As a man well verſed in antient hiſtory, the Egyptian chronology was familiar to him, as far as it related to the antiquity of anatomy. As a ſcholar diſtinguiſhably claſſic, he knew that Homer was an anatomiſt (at leaſt that he had ideas of anatomy) as well as an Epic poet; nor leſs did he know that this noble ſcience was entirely overwhelmed with barbariſm by the Goths and Vandals, and moſt happily reſtored in the fourteenth century.—Mr. Hunter was ſoon to have opened a courſe of lectures; but Death has deprived the profeſſion of one of its firſt ornaments. His fame, however, will be his recording pillar, and be far more durable than even the brazen ſkeleton conſecrated by Hippocrates to the Delphian Apollo! Science has ſtill to receive, from the theories of John Hunter, ſome compenſation for the loſs of his practice. His "Comparative Anatomy," intended to be publiſhed after his death, was, many years ſince, ſaid to be in a forward ſtate, by thoſe who had been gratified with the ſight of parts of it, and had an opportunity of knowing his laborious and extenſive reſearches upon the ſubject. Among the perſons moſt intereſted in its appearance muſt be the diſciples of Lavater, whoſe ſyſtem, exiſting hitherto but in the conception of his followers, and communicable only by definitions, which depend upon the fancy of the hearer, may acquire certainty from his proofs, and at length be received into the claſſes of demonſtrable knowledge.—Every particular is intereſting, with reſpect to the loſs of ſo valuable a man. He had, for ſome years, been ſubject to ſpaſms; on account of which, he was cautioned not to indulge in any violence, or loudneſs of ſpeech. Upon ſome occurrence, in which he was worthily, but too warmly, intereſted, he neglected the warning which his own ſkill had approved, and was ſeized with a ſpaſm that occaſioned

almoſt

almoſt an immediate death.—He is thought not to have died very rich: for, of whatever his preſent ſkill could acquire, he was always ready to expend the greater part upon the means of future improvement. Such had been his habit, ſince his 18th year, when, from the condition of a boat-builder, or ſhipwright, he began the career that ended in his becoming, both in theory and practice, the firſt ſurgeon in the world; a circumſtance which, either with reſpect to his own honour, or to the encouragement of others, can never be mentioned in vain.

Liſt of his papers in the Philoſophical Tranſactions: Anatomical obſervations on the torpedo, vol. LXIII. p. 481; On the digeſtion of the ſtomach after death, LXII. 447; Anatomical experiments on birds, LXIV. 205; Obſervations on the Gillaroo trout, ibid. 310; Experiments on the gymnotus electricus, LXV. 395; Experiments on animals and vegetables, with reſpect to the power of producing heat, ibid. 446; Propoſals for recovery of perſons apparently drowned, LXVI. 412; On the heat, &c. of animals and vegetables, LXVII. 7; Account of the free martin, LXIX. 279; Account of a woman who had three ſmall pox during pregnancy, and ſeemed to have communicated it to the foetus, LXX. 122; Of an extraordinary pheaſant, ibid. 521; Of the organ of hearing in fiſh, LXXII. 380; Anatomical remarks on a new marine animal, LXXV. 323; Experiment to determine the effect of extirpating one ovarium upon the number of young produced, LXXVII. 243; Obſervations to ſhew that the wolf, jackall, and dog, are one ſpecies, ibid. 252; On the ſtructure and œconomy of whales, ibid. 372; On the heat of wells and ſprings in Jamaica, and the temperature of the earth below the ſurface in different climates, LXXVIII. 50; On the identity of the ſpecies of the dog, wolf, and jackall LXXIX. 160; On bees, LXXXII. 128.

A whole-length portrait of him, ſitting, by Sir J. Reynolds, was engraved by Sharp, 1788.

LINES *written under the* PICTURE *of* JOHN HUNTER, *Eſq. late Surgeon-general. By* J. CRANE, *M. D.*

——— *Extincto, fama ſuperſtes erit.*

HUNTER! by Nature form'd her laws to teach
With that rare ſkill few other men can reach;
If, when we view thy face, pourtray'd by Art,
The faithful image ſteals into each heart
Which Science warms—what could the painter do
More than he has?—in giving thus to view
Thy penſive look, thy emanative ſoul,
The *tout enſemble* which pervades the whole.

Alas! theſe arts procure but tranſient fame,
Each picture ſcarce ſurvives its moulder'ing frame;
And can no more perpetuate thy praiſe,
Than theſe *weak efforts of my humble lays*:
But, though the painter and the poet fail,
Thy uſeful labours will o'er time prevail:
Thy well-earn'd fame its own reward ſecure,
And HUNTER's name from age to age endure.

18. Wm. Anneſley, eſq. of Cheſſea, brother to Francis A. eſq. one of the repreſentatives for Reading, Berks.

Aged 72, Wm. Stagg, eſq. of Clerkenwell-cloſe. He has bequeathed to the old Finſbury diſpenſary 100*l.*; to the pariſh charity-ſchool 100*l.* and 10*l.* guineas to the poor.

Mr. Stamp Garrard, attorney, of Stoney-Stratford. While he and two other gentlemen were out on a ſhooting party, the gun of one of them unfortunately went off, in paſſing through a hedge, and ſhot Mr. G. in the head, which killed him on the ſpot.

At Kendal in Weſtmorland, of a paralytic affection, for which he had in vain ſought relief at Liſbon, the Hon. Sir John Wilſon, knt. one of his Majeſty's juſtices of the Court of Common Pleas. His illneſs had been of 14 days continuance; and he had ſuſtained it with that cheerful reſignation and compoſure which beſpoke a mind moſt perfectly at peace. He married, April 7, 1768, the daughter of Serjeant Adair, whom he had known from a child, and by her had iſſue ——In him the publick have loſt a moſt valuable citizen, an able and upright judge. The moſt profound knowledge of the law, preſerved by a memory equally diſtinct and retentive, united to a ſtrong and correct judgement, with an underſtanding of uncommon ſagacity and clearneſs, directed all his legal deciſions, and will make them be looked up to with reſpect, as long as they are known and recorded. In the adminiſtration of juſticature, civil and criminal, he was diligent, attentive, and penetrating, equally removed from prejudice by the ſtrength of his head, and from partiality by the integrity of his heart; his juſtice was tempered with mercy, and his humanity regulated by a regard for the public weal. His country had only to regret, that his too ſcrupulous attention to the labo[u]rious duties of his office exceeded his bodily ſtrength, and contributed not a little to deprive the world at large of ſo valuable a life. What his family and friends have loſt will be beſt ſpoken by the deep and laſting regret with which his loſs will be by them remembered. Endeared to them in an uncommon degree by cheerfulneſs of temper, ſimplicity of manners, and benevolence of heart, his public and private virtues will live in their memories when this feeble tribute of reſpect, from one who knew and love[d] him, will be long forgotten.

21. At Newport, in the iſle of Wight, the Hon. Mr. Weſt, brother to Lord Delawar.

22. At his houſe in Margaret-ſtreet, Cavendiſh-ſquare, Rev. John Cocke, prebendary of Briſtol, and rector of Suckley, co. Worceſter.

23. After having been nearly three weeks delivered of her firſt child (ſee p. 955), Mrs. Key,

Key, wife of Mr. K. surgeon, of the Borough of Southwark. They had been married but about ten months.

27. Mrs. Matthews Beachcroft, wife of Matthews B. esq. of Queenhithe.

28. At Chelsea, in an advanced age, —— Walmsley, esq.; who was many years consul at Malaga in the late reign, and in that of George I. He has left a widow in her 90th year, and two maiden daughters, the youngest of whom has passed her 60th year.

Gazette Promotions.

CAPTAIN Edward Pellew, of the royal navy, knighted.

Francis Seymour Conway, Earl of Hertford, created Earl of Yarmouth and Marquis of Hertford.

Henry Lord Porchester, created Earl of Carnarvon.

Rt. Hon. Henry Dundas, appointed custos rotulorum of the county of Middlesex, and of the city and liberty of Westminster.

George Poyntz Ricketts, esq appointed captain-general and governor in chief of the island of Tobago.

Lawrence Hansen, esq. appointed his Danish Majesty's consul at Liverpool, and all other ports in the county palatine of Lancaster, with the approbation of his Majesty.

John Anstruther, esq. of Lincoln's-inn, appointed his Majesty's justice of the counties of Carnarvon, Merioneth, and Anglesea, in the principality of Wales, *vice* Hayes, ref.

Wm. Grant, esq. of Lincoln's-inn, appointed one of his Majesty's justices of the counties of Carmarthen, Pembroke, and Cardigan, and of the town and county of Haverfordwest, and of the county of the borough of Carmarthen, in the principality of Wales, *vice* Mitford, app. solicitor-general.

Rt. Hon. Lord Henry John Spencer, appointed envoy extraordinary to the Court of Sardinia;—Francis Drake, esq. minister plenipotentiary to the Republick of Genoa;—Hon. Wm. Eliot, secretary of embassy to the States General of the United Provinces, and minister plenipotentiary in the absence of the ambassador;—George-Henry Rose, esq. secretary of legation to the Court of Berlin;—and James Craufurd, esq. secretary of legation to the Court of Copenhagen.

Sir Richard Worsley, bart. appointed his Majesty's minister resident at Venice.

Capt. Forbes Champagne, of the 23d foot; Capt. Wm. Parkes, and Capt. Mundford Allen, from the half-pay of the late independent companies: Capt. Wm. Dyott, of the 4th foot; Capt. Bryan Philpot, and Capt. John Sullivan Wood, of the independent companies; Capt. Edw. Davis, of the 60th foot, and Captain Lieutenant John Thomas, of the 28th foot, appointed majors of brigade to the forces.

Lieut.-col. John St. Leger, of the 1st foot-guards, appointed deputy adjutant-general to *forces on the Continent* under the command of the Duke of York.—Col. Robert Johnstone, of the 2d foot-guards, appointed deputy quarter-master-general; Capt. Gerald Fitzgerald, of the 1st foot-guards, deputy judge-advocate; Capt. Alex. Sutherland, of the royal engineers, brigade-master; and —— Sontag, captain of guides to the said forces.

Dr. Hugh Kennedy, from the half-pay, appointed inspector of, and Charles Morris, esq. also from the half-pay, appointed purveyor to, the hospitals for the said forces.

Surgeon John Mallet, from the 11th dragoons, appointed surgeon to the said forces.

Surgeon Patrick Burton, from half-pay, appointed surgeon to the forces in G. Britain.

John Parish, Esq. appointed consul at Hamburgh for the United States of America.

Rev. Thomas Hughes, M.A. appointed a prebendary of Westm. *vice* Boscawen, dec.

Rev. Charles-Peter Layard, D.D. appointed a prebendary of Worcester, *vice* Hughes, resigned.

Rev. Samuel Alford, M.A. St. Burian, alias St. Burian deanry and rectory, co. Cornwall, *vice* Boscawen, dec.

Edw. Milward, jun. esq. appointed comptroller of excise, *vice* Butler, jun.

Dr. John Gillies, the celebrated author of the History of Greece, appointed his Majesty's historiographer for Scotland, *vice* Robertson, dec.—Besides the honour, a salary of 200l. is annexed to the office.

Patrick Belshew, esq. appointed (by the Queen) gentleman-usher of the privy-chamber to her Majesty; Chr. Rooke, esq. gentleman-usher daily-waiter; and George N. Vincent, and Charles Harward, esqrs. gentlemen-ushers quarter waiters.

Capt. Wm. Adlie, from the 23d foot, app. major of brigade, *vice* Vallancey, ref. 22d.

Sir Gilbert Elliot, bart. sworn of his Majesty's most honourable privy-council.

Charles Whitworth, esq. envoy-extraordinary and minister-plenipotentiary at the Court of St. Petersburg, created a Knight of the Bath.

George Hayward, esq. appointed consul in the several ports of Ostend, Nieuport, and Bruges, in the province of Flanders.

Right Rev. Thomas Horsley, bishop of St. David's, translated to the see of Rochester, and appointed dean of Westminster, both *vice* Bp. Thomas, dec.

Civil Promotions.

JOHN BRUCE, esq. appointed historiographer to the East India Company, *vice* Orme.

Alex. Oliphant, esq. appointed solicitor of the customs for Scotland, *vice* Menzies, dec.

John Hunter, esq. appointed comptroller of the duties on houses, windows, &c. under the commissioners of taxes, *vice* Brent, ref.

Mr. Hugh Macpherson, appointed professor of Oriental languages in the university of Aberdeen, *vice* Bell, dec.

John-Willett Payne, esq. appointed (by the Prince of Wales) steward of the several manors

manors in Somerſetſhire belonging to the duchy of Cornwall, *vice* Philips

Wm. Robertſon, eſq. advocate, appointed (by the Prince of Wales) his Royal Highneſs's ſolicitor-general for Scotland, *vice* Wright, dec.

George Cunninghame, eſq. appointed inſpector-general of the cuſtoms for Scotland, *vice* Osborn, reſigned.

Mr. James Reynall, late deputy-ſurveyor, appointed ſurveyor of ſtamps, *vice* Harris, dec.

Ecclesiastical Preferments.

Rev. John Parkinſon, M.A. Healing R. co. Lincoln.

Rev. Archer Thompſon, B. A. Thatcham V. with Greenham and Midgham chapels annexed, *vice* Seth Thompſon, reſigned.

Rev. Robert Poole, of Armine, Barmley-upon-the Marth and Laxton perpetual curacies, co. York, *vice* Malliſon, dec.

Rev. B. Dacre, Moſſley perpetual curacy, co. Lancaſter, *vice* Birch, reſigned.

Rev. Martin Stafford Smyth, B. D. Fladbury R. near Perſhore, co. Worceſter, *vice* Fotheringham, dec.

Rev. John Starr, Stockley-Engliſh R. co. Devon, *vice* Tatchell, dec.

Rev. Tho. Trevethan, Shebbear V. with the chapel of Sheepwath annexed, co. Devon, *vice* Puddicombe, dec.

Rev. Wm. Anwyll, Astley R. co. Stafford.

Rev. Chriſtopher Howe, curate of Newland in Cumberland, Glaſſop R. co. Derby.

Rev. Charles Juſtinian Raynſford, LL.B. Aſhford R. co. Somerſet.

Rev. Rich. Kilvert, prebendary of Worceſter, Alvechurch R. co. Worceſter, *vice* Smith, reſigned.

Rev. Arthur Anneſley, M.A. of Trinity-college, Oxford, Clifford Chambers R. co. Glouceſter.

Rev. —— Goldeſborough, B.D. of Magdalen-college, Oxf. Sanderton R. Bucks.

Dispensations.

Rev. John Hutchin, M.A. to hold Faldingworth, co. Lincoln, with Harſton R. co. Leiceſter.

Rev. Harry Waller, LL.B. to hold Haſelton R. with Emworth chapelry annexed, together with Farmington, co. Glouceſter.

Rev. Thomas Butler, M.A. rector of Bentham, co. York, to hold the ſame with Whittington R. in Cheſhire.

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

Oct.	Hay-Market.	*Oct.*	Covent-Garden.
1.	The Chapter of Accidents—*The Children*	1.	Every One has his Fault—The Poor Soldier.
2.	The Mountaineers—Ditto. [*in the Wood.*	2.	How to Grow Rich—Harlequin's Chaplet
3.	All the World's a Stage—The Prize—	3.	The Road to Ruin—Ditto.
4.	Inkle and Yarico—Ditto [Ditto.	4.	Columbus—Love in a Camp.
5.	The Buſy Body—Ditto.	5.	The Conſcious Lovers—The Sultan.
7.	The Mountaineers—The Firſt Floor.	7.	Romeo and Juliet—Sprigs of Laurel.
8.	The Deaf Lover—Ways and Means—The Children in the Wood. [Ditto.	8.	Comedy of Errors—The School for Arrogance.
9.	All the World's a Stage—The Prize—	9.	Hamlet—Three Weeks after Marriage.
10.	Inkle and Yarico—Royal Clemency; or, The Deſerter of Naples. [Ditto.	10.	The Belle's Stratagem—Highland Reel.
11.	The Humouriſt—Children in the Wood—	11.	The Clandeſtine Marriage—The Midnight Wanderers.
12.	The Buſy Body—Royal Clemency.	12.	The Beggar's Opera—Harlequin's Chaplet
14.	The Mountaineers—The Prize.	14.	Richard the Third—Sprigs of Laurel.
15.	She Stoops to Conquer—The Humouriſt.	15.	Fontainbleau—The Irishman in London.
16.	The Mountaineers—Who's the Dupe?	16.	Hamlet—The Priſoner at Large.
17.	Ways and Means—All the World's a Stage—The Prize. [maſk'd.	17.	The Way to Keep Him—The Farmer.
18.	She Stoops to Conquer—The Virgin Unmaſk'd.	18.	The Dramatiſt—The Deſerter.
19.	The Buſy Body—Children in the Wood.	19.	The Beggar's Opera—Follies of a Day.
21.	Othello—The Author.	21.	Hamlet—The Inveſtor.
22.	The Confederacy—No Song No Supper.	22	The Provok'd Huſband—Hartford Bridge
23.	The Mountaineers—Children in the Wood	23.	Lovers' Quarrels—Ditto—Harlequin's Chaplet. [*Cupid.*
24.	The Wonder!—The Prize.	24.	How to Grow Rich—*The Ward of the*
25.	The Buſy Body—Children in the Wood.	25.	Grief A-la Mode—Ditto.
26.	Who's the Dupe?—No Song No Supper—Do	26.	Love in a Village—The Midnight Hour.
28.	The Revenge—The Prize. [Wood.	28.	Macbeth—Harlequin's Chaplet.
29.	A Bold Stroke for a Wife—Children in the	29.	Notoriety—Comus.
30.	The Mountaineers—Citizen [Supper.	30.	Hamlet—The Little Hunchback.
31.	A Bold Stroke for a Wife—No Song No	31.	Wild Oats—The Poor Soldier.

BILL of MORTALITY, from Oct. 1 to Oct. 22, 1793.

Chriſtened.			Buried.		
Males	778	1523	Males	877	1753
Females	745		Females	876	

Whereof have died under two years old 648

Peck Loaf 2s. 6d.

Between

2 and 5	237	60 and 70	114
5 and 10	70	70 and 80	116
10 and 20	48	80 and 90	66
20 and 30	127	90 and 100	18
30 and 40	142	100 and 110	4
40 and 50	164		

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN OCTOBER, 1793.

Day	Bank Stock.	3 per Ct. reduc.	3 per Ct. Confols.	4 per Ct. Confol.	5 per Ct Ann.	Long Ann.	Short 778-9	India Stock.	India Bonds	S. Sea Stock.	Old Ann.	New Ann.	New Navy	Exchq Bills.	3 per Ct Scrip.	Comm. Exchq. Bills. De. 31 1793	Mar. 31 1794	June 30 1794	Eng. Lott Tickets.	Irish Lott Tickets.
27	172⅜		74⅞ a ¾		106⅝				1ce. pr.				9½ dif.		76¼	Par.		145 dif	14 6 6	5 11 6
28	172⅜		74¾ a 75					205	10				9⅝	Par.	76⅛				14 7 6	5 12 6
29	Sunday																			
30	172⅛		74⅞ a ⅞		106⅞			205	11				9⅞	Par.	76¼					5 12 6
31	172⅛		74⅞ a 75		106⅞			205½	11				9⅝	1s pre.	76¼		5s. dif	12	14 9 0	5 13 0
1	172⅛		75⅛ a ⅜		106⅞			205½	13				9⅝	2	76⅛	Par.	4		14 9 6	5 14 0
2	172⅛		74⅞ a 75⅛		106⅞				14				9⅝	2	76⅛				14 8 6	5 13 6
3	172⅛		74⅞ a 75⅛		106⅞			205½	20				9⅝	2	76⅛		3		14 8 0	5 12 0
4	172⅛		75 a ⅛					205¼	22				9⅝	3	76¼				14 8 6	5 13 6
5	172⅛																			
6	Sunday																			
7	172⅛		75		106⅝			206¼	24				9⅞	3	76⅛	1 pre.	3	9	14 8 0	5 12 6
8	172⅛	75⅛	75⅛ a ¼		106⅛		10¼	206¼	25				9⅝		75⅞		2	8	14 8 1	5 12 0
9	172⅛	75⅛	75 a ⅛		106⅛			207	25				9⅝	2	76⅛		2	6	14 8 0	5 12 6
10	172⅛		75 a ⅛		106⅛			206¼	23	80¼			9⅝	2	76⅛				14 8 0	5 10 6
11	172⅛		74⅞ a 75⅛		106⅛				19				9⅝	1	76⅛				14 8 0	5 11 0
12	171⅞		74⅞ a ⅞						10				9⅝	2	76⅜		Par.	5	14 7 0	5 10 0
13	Sunday																			
14	171⅞		74⅞ a 75		106⅛				19				10	2	76⅜	Par.	1 dif.	3	14 8 0	5 10 6
15	171⅞		74⅞ a 75⅛		106⅛			207½					10	2	76⅜	1 pre.		3	14 8 0	5 10 6
16	171⅞				106⅛			207½	20	80			9⅞	2				3	4 10 0	5 11 0
17	171⅞		75⅛ a ⅜		106⅜			208	19				10	2	76⅞			3	14 10 0	5 11 0
18	171⅞		75⅛ a ⅜					208	19				9⅝	2			Par.	3	4 10 0	5 11 6
19	171⅞		75⅛ a ⅜		106⅜			207½	19			74⅞	9⅝	3	76⅛			3	14 10 6	5 9 6
20	Sunday																			
21	171⅞		74⅞ a ⅝		106⅜			207¼	18				9⅝	3				3	4 10 0	5 9 0
22	171		74⅝ a ⅞		106⅛				18				10	4	76⅜			3	14 10 6	5 8 0
23	167⅞		74⅛ a ⅜		106⅜			17			73⅜		9⅜		76⅛			3	14 9 0	5 8 0
24	167⅞	73⅞	74⅛ a ⅜		106⅜		9⅝	207¼	19			74⅝	9⅝	4	76⅛			3	14 9 0	5 5 6
25																				
26																				

N. B. In the 3 per Cent. Confols. the highest and lowest Price of each Day is given: in the other Stocks the highest Price only.

THOMAS WILKIE, Stock Broker, No. 71, St Paul's Church-yard.

The *Gentleman's* *Magazine*;

LOND. GAZETTE
GENERAL EVEN.
Lloyd's Evening
St. James's Chron.
Whitehall Even.
London Chron.
Lond. Even. Post.
Mr. Packer—Star
English Chron.
Evening Mail
Middlesex Journ.
Hue and Cry.
Daily Advertiser
Public Advertiser
Gazetteer, Ledger
Morning Herald
Morning Chron.
World.—Briton.
Oracle—Times
Morn. Post—Sun
13 Weekly Papers
Bath 2, Bristol 4
Birmingham 2
Blackburn
Bucks—Bury
CAMBRIDGE 2
Canterbury 3
Chelmsford
Chester

Coventry
Cumberland
Derby, Exeter
Glocester
Hereford, Hull
Ipswich
IRELAND
Leeds 2
LEICESTER 2
Lewes
Liverpool 3
Maidstone
Manchester 2
Newcastle 3
Northampton
Norwich 2
Nottingham
OXFORD
Reading
Salisbury
SCOTLAND
Sheffield 2
Sherborne 2
Shrewsbury
Stamford 2
Winchester
Whitehaven
Worcester
YORK 3

For NOVEMBER, 1793.

CONTAINING

Meteorolog. Diaries for Oct. and Nov. 1793 970
Tour through South Holland, &c. described 971
Bp. Chandler—Hutchinson's Hist. of Durham 974
The Soliloquy, a Tale not of other Times 975
Montcieli's Promotions—Miscell. Remarks 976
Notes from All Saints Church, Chesterfield 977
Thoughts on probable Causes of Next Sight 978
A Plan for assisting the industrious Poor 979
Bp. Goodman?—Dr. Akenside—West Ham 981
Essay towards an History of Carmarthenshire 982
Bruno's Church—Extract from Botanic Garden 983
Etymology of *Pontifex*—A Critique on Milton 984
Nasehy Church—Curiosities in Leicestershire 985
Directions for obtaining Statues from Greece 986
Hints on Historical Painting—Macbeth, &c. 987
An unknown Portrait—Miscellaneous Observations 989
A Naturalist's Calendar, Stray Days in July continued 990
The great Object of every Christian's Life 992
Stanwell Church—Family of the Wardens 993
Some memorable Words from Dr. Horwood 994
East Tregonwell's Tower—Remarkable Motto 995
Lord Viscount Mountague—Cowdray House 997
Henry VIIIth's Wives—Bishop Barrington 1000
Champion of the Church—Sun-dial at Naseby 1001
The early Life and Writings of R. Crashaw 1002
A Two Months Tour in Scotland continued 1004
Pellizer's new Mode of finding Longitude 1005
Dr. Johnson—Mr. Boswell to Miss Seward 1009
Fate of the Hatton and Bletsoe Collections 1011
An Answer to a Query on Clarendon's History *ib.*
A new Meteorological Journal announced 1012
Handsome Apology to an old Correspondent *ib.*
Queries on State of National Population, &c. *ib.*
Bravery of the British Troops commended 1013
Proceedings of the last Session of Parliament 1013
REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS 1017—1 32
FOREIGN LITERARY INTELLIGENCE 1032
INDEX INDICATORIUS—Queries answered 1035
SELECT POETRY, ancient & modern 1040—1042
National Convention in France—Scr. Affairs 1041
Country News, and Domestic Occurrences 1043
Marriages, Deaths, Preferments, &c. 1049—1063
Theatrical Register—Bill of Mortality, &c. 1064
Daily Variations in the Prices of the Stocks 1064

Embellished with Views of CHESTERFIELD, NASEBY, and STANWELL CHURCHES, in the Counties of DERBY, NORTHAMPTON, and MIDDLESEX; also of the FRESCOES at STANWELL; some OLD MONUMENTS there; a SUN-DIAL, SEAL, RING, &c. &c.

By *SYLVANUS URBAN*, Gent.

Printed by JOHN NICHOLS, at Cicero's Head, Red-Lion Passage, Fleet-Street; *where all Letters to the Editor are desired to be addressed, POST-PAID.* 1793.

Days	Wind.	Barom.	Therm	State of Weather in November, 1793.
1	SW ſtormy	29,25	56	black ſky, violent rain all day, high wind
2	WSW ſtormy	46	53	blue ſky, grey, and white clouds
3	W briſk	87	54	gloomy, no ſun this day
4	W moderate	85	57	clear ſky, very fine day
5	S gentle	98	59	dark ſky, rain in the night
6	S calm	30, 4	58	rain, clears up and pleaſant
7	S calm	4	57	blue ſky, and fine day
8	SSW calm	3	57	blue ſky, black clouds, and fine day
9	S calm	29,99	56	gloomy, warm, pleaſant day
10	SSE moderate	77	57	dark ſky, no ſun in the morning, fine afternoon
11	S moderate	69	56	blue ſky, white clouds, fine day
12	SE moderate	70	57	dark ſky, a little rain
13	S gentle	79	59	dark ſky, a ſmart ſhower
14	S calm	98	57	blue ſky, fine day
15	W moderate	30,35	55	rain, fair in the afternoon, no ſun this day
16	W briſk	30	36	white clouds, fine day, rain in the night
17	WNW briſk	20	56	dark ſky, fine day, heavy dew
18	WNW briſk	4	54	grey, fair, but no ſun this day
19	W moderate	29,97	54	gloomy, fine day
20	W moderate	96	55	gloomy, fine day, little rain in the night
21	W briſk	30,10	54	blue ſky, white clouds, ſmart ſhower, fine day
22	ESE calm	9	55	foggy, ſmall rain, fine afternoon
23	S calm	29,80	54	foggy, clears up, and pleaſant
24	SE calm	50	53	blue ſky, white veil, rain P.M.
25	S moderate	15	56	ſmall rain, ſhowers
26	S moderate	18	56	overcaſt, rain
27	S moderate	72	54	blue and white clouds, fine day
28	W calm	28	54	white upon the blue, fine day
29	S briſk	18	56	overcaſt, rain [lightning in the night
30	W briſk	10	50	blue clouds, hail, heavy ſhowers, thunder and
31	SW moderate	10	48	overcaſt, cold piercing air, but fair

Being out upon the agricultural ſurvey of the county, the following general obſervations muſt ſuffice for the preſent month:—The air till the 24th has been remarkably bland and mild; after which, rain fell abundantly: the thermometer did not, however, drop much till the latter end of the month. Wheat principally got in, and in remarkable condition; the grain has quickly vegetated. Potatoe crops almoſt univerſally vigorous and heavy. The verdure of the graſs lands uncommonly great for the autumnal ſeaſon. Woodcocks, fieldfares, and thruſhes, have appeared more early in the month than uſual. The evaporation has been great for the ſeaſon of the year; one inch and an half more than in October of the laſt year.—Fall of rain this month, 2 inches 7-10ths. Evaporation, 3 inches 5-10ths.

Walton, near Liverpool. J. HOLT.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE for November, 1793.

Day of Month	Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer. 8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in Nov. 1793.
Oct.	°	°	°		
27	57	60	49	29,35	cloudy
28	41	54	42	,72	fair
29	49	56	42	,68	rain at night
30	38	46	39	,22	fair
31	32	44	36	,15	fair
N. 1	33	45	35	,5	fair
2	30	47	40	,78	rain at night
3	43	51	42	,64	fair
4	42	47	40	,52	rain
5	33	44	40	,61	fair
6	40	46	40	,75	fair
7	41	47	40	,85	fair
8	33	45	38	,6	cloudy
9	35	48	43	,2	fair
10	48	52	45	,08	rain at night
11	48	52	40	,28	fair

Day of Month	Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer. 8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in Nov. 1793.
Nov.	°	°	°		
12	34	50	46	29,66	rain
13	45	51	45	,2	fair
14	42	50	46	,3	fair
15	45	50	46	,4	fair
16	46	50	48	,35	rain
17	48	51	47	,52	rain
18	51	52	48	,5	fair
19	48	55	51	,49	fair
20	50	52	49	,73	foggy
21	48	52	46	30,	cloudy
22	42	51	45	29,9	fair
23	45	52	44	,91	fair
24	44	51	44	30,18	cloudy
25	43	50	43	,2	cloudy
26	42	50	44	,24	cloudy

THE Gentleman's Magazine:

For NOVEMBER, 1793.

BEING THE FIFTH NUMBER OF VOL. LXIII. PART II.

Mr. URBAN, *Nov.* 9.

I MADE a tour laſt Autumn through South Holland and a part of the Auſtrian Netherlands; and, if you think my obſervations will afford any amuſement to your readers, they are at your ſervice.

CLERICUS *Leiceſtrienſis.*

On Friday, the 6th of September, I ſet out from London to Harwich. The country is in general extremely pleaſant, and well cultivated. The roads are good, and they were very much enlivened by the encampments at Warley and Lexden. The ſtage from Colcheſter to Manningtree is delightful. The approach to the latter, which ſtands upon the river Stour, is very picturesque; and, a little way beyond the town is Miſtley-hall, the ſeat of the late Mr. Rigby, which commands an extenſive proſpect of the river and of the oppoſite coaſt of Suffolk. I was driven to the White Hart at Harwich, where I paſſed the evening with two foreigners who were bound for Holland: one was a Dutchman, and the other a Hanoverian. They both ſpoke Engliſh tolerably well; and I was indebted to them for much uſeful information. I roſe early in the morning to ſurvey the town of Harwich, which has the honour of ſending two members to Parliament. It is a dirty ill-built place; but the ſituation is charming, commanding a full view of the German ocean, and of the river Stour, with the oppoſite ſhores of Eſſex and Suffolk. After feaſting my eyes with the ſea and the river, I ſtept into a circulating-library, which, I was told, had been eſtabliſhed under the patronage of the ingenious Mrs. Clara Reeve; and I congratulate the ladies of Harwich on having ſo excellent a judge as the author of the Old Engliſh Baron to ſelect books for their inſtruction and entertainment. Upon one of the *piers I entered into converſation* with a gentleman, who informed me, that there was a frigate of 38 guns upon the ſtocks at Harwich, and that ſeveral more frigates of the ſame ſize were ſhortly to be built there. After breakfaſt I walked to the camp, which ſtood to the South of the town upon a dry healthy ſpot cloſe to the ſea, and conſiſted of three regiments of militia, the Bedfordſhire, the Weſt Kent, and the Suffolk. On my return from the camp I began to prepare for my voyage; and I found that various preliminaries were to be adjuſted before I could embark. In the firſt place, I was told that it would be neceſſary to wait upon the poſt-office agent to obtain a permit; which I accordingly did; and, for the ſum of twelve ſhillings and ſix-pence he vouchſafed to give the captain of the packet-boat leave to take me on-board. On my return to the inn, I found a cuſtom-houſe officer waiting to rummage my portmanteau. I told him he was very welcome to take an inventory of my things; but, with much complaiſance, he declined giving himſelf that trouble; and his civility coſt me half-a-crown. I was then reminded by my hoſt at the White Hart, that it would be proper to lay in ſtores for the voyage. And here let me caution inexperienced travellers againſt placing too much confidence on ſuch occaſions in inn-keepers. Let the price of every article be ſettled before it is ordered out of the larder, otherwiſe they will impoſe in a ſhameful manner. I recollect that, among other extravagant items in my bill, they charged eight ſhillings for a couple of ſmall neats tongues; and I was going to give them a lecture upon the ſubject of extortion, when I was hurried away by a ſummons from the captain, acquainting me that the packet was ready to ſail. I was now ſurrounded by porters and boatmen, who levied freſh contributions upon the paſſengers. And thus, as Mr. Peckham ſays, in his Tour of Holland, having run the gauntlet

gauntlet of impoſition at the port of Harwich, we ſet ſail, at half paſt three in the afternoon, in the Diana ſchooner, Capt. Deane. The crew conſiſted of a mate, two ſtewards, and thirteen ſailors; and the veſſel carried four four-pounders, two two-pounders, and ſix ſwivels. There were fourteen paſſengers, including an Engliſh family who were going to ſpend a few years in Switzerland, and who were accompanied by a learned gentleman of Oxford. After weighing anchor, the Government diſpatches for the Miniſter at the Hague were faſtened to a heavy weight of lead, that they might be inſtantly ſunk in caſe any of the enemy's ſhips ſhould appear. The weather was fine; we ſailed with a fair and gentle breeze; and, after leaving Landguard fort on the left, and ſtretching along the coaſt of Suffolk with the town of Orford in full view, we ſtood out for ſea, and in a few hours loſt ſight of England—*Maria undique, et undique cælum.* Several of the paſſengers were men of ſenſe and knowledge; and, ſoon after the veſſel ſailed, a converſation took place upon deck reſpecting the reformation of religion in the 16th century, and the comparative merits of the three great luminaries of that age, Luther, Melanchthon, and Eraſmus. One gentleman obſerved, that the revival of polite literature in Germany was chiefly owing to the exertions of Melanchthon. "True," ſaid another; "but, had the revival of Evangelical truth depended upon his exertions, it is to be feared that the Reformation would have been ſtrangled in its infancy." "Yes, yes," ſaid a lively young gentleman, "had Luther been ſuch a man as Melanchthon, we ſhould have had no Reformation." This ſeemed to be the general ſenſe of the company, who were of opinion, that he frequently diſplayed a timidity which was unworthy the character of a great man; that his conceſſions to the adverſe party were unwarrantable; and that it was happy for the cauſe of truth that Luther was always at hand to controul him. I ventured to ſtand up as the apologiſt of that amiable and mild reformer, by remarking, that I did not recollect any tranſaction in the hiſtory of his life which would warrant the charge of his having ſhewn a diſpoſition to ſacrifice the cauſe of truth to any conſideration whatever; but, it was well known that he never laid ſo great a ſtreſs upon the abolition *of external rites* and ceremonies as Luther and others; and that he thought great conceſſions ought to be made upon that ſcore for the ſake of peace. At the ſame time, I was very ready to allow that, in ſome inſtances, he ſhewed too much condeſcenſion to the fierce and intolerant bigots with whom he had to deal at diets and public conferences: but, notwithſtanding, I made no ſcruple of giving my decided opinion, that Melanchthon's temper and conduct ought to be held out as a model to modern eccleſiaſtical reformers in preference to the rough and unaccommodating ſpirit of Luther. We all agreed in condemning Eraſmus as a *trimmer* in the affair of the Reformation; although it was allowed that he paved the way for the favourable reception of Luther's opinions by his humourous and ſatirical writings againſt the monks. We all joined in admiration of his genius, his wit, and his elegant taſte; and the ſmart little gentleman, to whom I have already alluded, began to quote ſome paſſages from one of his Colloquies, intituled, *Naufragium*, which diverted the Captain and ſome of the ſailors; particularly the anecdote of a perſon who, in the midſt of a ſtorm, promiſed St. Chriſtopher, if he would ſave him, an offering of a large wax taper, with a ſecret reſerve not to give him ſo much as a tallow-candle when he got ſafe upon dry land. This led to a converſation on ſuperſtition; and it was remarked by one of the company, that it was our lot to live in an age which could not be charged with too much ſuperſtition. "O! I beg your pardon," ſaid a compoſed ſteady German, who ſat ſmoking his pipe, "Mankind are always ſuperſtitious: the only difference is, that they vary their objects of ſuperſtition." "True," ſaid another, "and the conduct of the French illuſtrates your remark: they have diſcarded the old ſaints from their Calendar to make way for St. Voltaire, St. Rouſſeau, St. Helvetius, and their practical commentators, St. Mirabeau, St. Marat, and the worthy candidates for ſaintly honours who preach the doctrine of aſſaſſination in the Jacobin clubs; and, inſtead of the Virgin Mary, they now invoke the *tutelary genius* which preſides over the French republick." After this converſation, we were amuſed with the throwing of the log line, in order to determine at what rate the veſſel ſailed. Night now began to approach. About eight o'clock the light-houſe on the coaſt

coaſt of England, which is viſible at the diſtance of ſeven leagues, diſappeared from our view. The veſſel ſcudded along with a fine breeze; and the ſea, within the ſphere of her action, preſented the appearance of an infinity of twinkling ſtars. The ſcene was grand and aweful; and I thought of the following paſſage in the 107th Pſalm: "They that go down to the ſea in ſhips, and occupy their buſineſs in great waters; theſe ſee the works of the Lord, and his wonders in the Deep. For, at his word the ſtormy wind ariſeth, which lifteth up the waves thereof; they mount up to the heaven; they go down again to the depths. He maketh the ſtorm to ceaſe, ſo that the waves thereof are ſtill. Oh! that men would therefore praiſe the Lord for his goodneſs, and for his wonderful works to the children of men!"

Moſt of the paſſengers became extremely ſick early in the evening: "dire was the toſſing, deep the groans." In hopes of avoiding ſickneſs, I remained upon deck after my fellow-paſſengers had all retired to their cabins; and I ſtood with my face towards the wind; but all my precautions were of no avail. About ten o'clock I felt ſymptoms of ſqueamiſhneſs, and continued dreadfully ſick till near midnight; when I crawled down to my cabin in woeful plight, tumbled into bed without undreſſing, ſunk into the arms of Morpheus, and ſlept ſoundly for ſeveral hours in ſpite of the motion of the veſſel, and the roaring of the waves and wind. Early in the morning I heard the joyful news of our being within ſight of land. I ſprang upon deck, entirely recovered from my ſea-ſickneſs, and ſaw, for the firſt time, the low-lying coaſt of Holland. I thought of the following lines of Virgil in the third book of the Eneid:

"Lamque rubeſcebat ſtellis Aurora fugatis
Cum procul obſcuros colles humilemque videmus
Italiam. Italiam primus conclamat Achates,
Italiam læto ſocii clamore ſalutant."

I was now deſired to produce the permit which I had received from the poſt-office agent at Harwich, and to deliver it into the hands of the captain, with a guinea for my paſſage. This demand was followed with, "Pray remember the ſteward;" to whom, I was told, no gentleman ever gave leſs than half-a-crown; and then I was accoſted with, "Your honour, remember the ſailors;" who always expect a ſhilling at the leaſt from every paſſenger.

This morning the converſation turned on the ſubjects of politicks and religion. One of the company, with much good ſenſe, maintained, that the diſcuſſion of abſtract principles concerning the rights of man was not calculated to do good; and that the beſt proof of political wiſdom in ſtateſmen was, to embrace every opportunity of applying a practicable remedy to an exiſting practical evil. The reaſoning which he uſed upon this topick ſuggeſted to another gentleman the following obſervation: that if the rulers of this world, civil and eccleſiaſtical, knew the things that belonged unto their peace and intereſt, they would omit no opportunity of improving whatever was defective, and repairing whatever was unſound, in their reſpective ſyſtems; by which means the danger of bloody convulſions, and of revolutions effected by force, would in all probability be avoided.

The converſation then turned upon the ſubject of eccleſiaſtical reformation; and, reaſoning upon the principle with which the firſt gentleman ſet out, it was contended by the ſecond, that plurality and non-reſidence were abuſes in the Church of England which ought to be removed without delay, and which, he apprehended, might be done away without the ſmalleſt danger of popular commotion. But the Oxonian was not diſpoſed to go ſuch lengths; and one of the company, perceiving ſome indications of a ſpirit of contention, diverted the attention of the diſputants to the purpaſes that rolled about in all directions. The induſtry and enterpriſing ſpirit of the Dutch became the next ſubject of converſation: and this led to a debate on the comparative ſtate of the different nations of Europe with reſpect to virtue and happineſs. It was obſerved by one gentleman, that he looked upon the peaſantry of Switzerland to be the moſt happy and virtuous people in Europe. He argued, that "States, though very poor, may ſtill be very bleſt;" and contended, that the cultivation of thoſe arts, which depend upon the powers of taſte, lead to a refinement of manners, which has often paved the way to a ſtate of ſenſual corruption.

I remarked, upon quitting the veſſel, that the paſſengers left a plentiful ſtock of proviſions behind them, which the ſhortneſs of the paſſage and ſickneſs had prevented them from uſing; and I would

dered, butchered parents! Oh! deareſt to my heart, now gone for ever from my aching ſight!

Yet, why ſhould I lament their *dear fate*, when for *me* to live is my only bitterneſs? They indeed are bereft of life and kingdom, of friends, and every tranſient comfort; nay, and by the very objects who ſurely might have been the firſt, from duty, intereſt, honour, gratitude, and perſonal affection, to hazard their own lives in defence of patrons ſo bounteous and ſo gentle.

Ceaſe, my childiſh murmurs; *they* are delivered from terror, from inſult, from perfidy, and all the endleſs train of miſeries which render life to me a burthen. They lie full low, beſmeared in their own blood. But, ſtill, *they reſt in peace.*

O! ſweet ſleep; yet, for a few ſhort hours, in pity grant it me! ***.

Mr. URBAN, *Nov.* 14.

YOUR correſpondent A. Z. p. 884, wiſhes to know when the late Col. Moncrieff got the rank of Major, the following are the dates of his commiſſions in the corps of engineers and brevet rank in the army.

In the corps of engineers.—Enſign*, Jan. 28, 1762; lieutenant, Dec. 4, 1770; captain lieutenant, Jan. 10. 1776.

Brevet rank in the army.—Major, Dec. 25, 1779; lieutenant-colonel, Sept. 27, 1780; colonel, Nov. 21, 1790.

The brevet rank of major he got in conſequence of the gallant Major-general Prevoſt's recommendation of his ſervices during the ſiege of Savannah, in Georgia, as publiſhed in the London Gazette; and, what made the compliment the greater, the rank was dated the ſame day that the general's diſpatches were preſented to his Majeſty. Every teſtimonial to the character of a good officer is worthy of being recorded; therefore, the following extract from General Prevoſt's letter may not be improper at this time, particularly as A. Z. ſeems to be diſpleaſed with Mrs. Prevoſt for not mentioning Col. Moncrieff's name in the epitaph on her brave huſband; an omiſſion for which ſhe ought not to be blamed.

"I would alſo wiſh to mention Captain Moncrieff, commanding engineer; but, ſincerely ſenſible that all I can expreſs will fall greatly ſhort of what that gentleman deſerves, not only on this, but on all other occaſions; I ſhall only, in the moſt earneſt manner, requeſt your Lordſhip [Lord Geo. Germaine] taking him into your protection and patronage, to recommend him to his Majeſty as an officer of long ſervice, and moſt ſingular merit: aſſuring you, my lord, from my own poſitive knowledge, that there is not an officer or ſoldier in this little army, capable of reflecting or judging, who will not regard as perſonal to himſelf any mark of royal favour graciouſly conferred, through your lordſhip, on Captain Moncrieff."

Such was the elogium on Mr. Moncrieff by one of the beſt officers in the Britiſh army, which inſured him the rapid promotion he afterwards attained in the army; for, in the courſe of twenty-eight years, he got the rank of Colonel without purchaſing a ſingle commiſſion.

Yours, &c. R——.

* At this time there were no ſecond-lieutenants, as at preſent, in the corps of royal engineers.

Mr. URBAN, *Nov.* 14.

IN the very uſeful and entertaining book commended by your reviewers, p. 440, there is one egregious miſtake, which it may be proper to point out to Mr. Lyſons, who, after noticing, (p. 199), that in the chapel of the hoſpital at Croydon, founded by Whitgift, "there is the portrait of a lady with a ruff, dated 1616, Ætat. 38," remarks, "*probably one of the Archbiſhop's daughters*; whereas it is indiſputable, that, from Parker to Tillotſon every intermediate metropolitan was a bachelor.

In Kennet's Hiſtorical Regiſter, p. 480, Normannus, p. 911, will find a liſt of the members of the convocation aſſembled in 1662, printed by order; and at p. 584, their names are repeated as ſubſcribers to the Book of Common Prayer. William Fane is, in both liſts, mentioned as one of the proctors for the dioceſe of Bath and Wells; but he is ſtyled M. A. not D. D. the degree given to William Fane, enquired after by a correſpondent, p. 939, who, it ſeems, did not ſend his letter to Maſter Urban by *the penny* poſt. Supposing Le Neve to be correct in his Faſti Eccleſ. Anglican. pp. 37, 49, William Fane could not have been either dean or ſub-dean of Wells Cathedral. According to Collins, (Peerage, vol. II. part. I. p. 136,) Francis, the firſt Earl of Weſtmoreland, had a ſon named William.

P. 963. Dr. Plumptre became, in 1741, Regius Profeſſor of Phyſick, by a reverſionary grant, dated in July, 1739.

P. 955, col. 2. l. 48, for *LVI.* r. XLVI. Æ. U.

Mr.

Chesterfield

Mr URBAN, *Oct.* 14.

A FEW particulars collected by me, relating to the fine old church of All Saints, at Chesterfield, may possibly prove acceptable to such of your readers as have not seen it. It is very large, and, greatly to the credit of the inhabitants, very clean. The shape that of the cross. From the middle, a massy tower rises adorned with pinnacles and double windows; the spire is of timber, and, from a strange fancy of the architect, crooked; the angular flutings, if I may be allowed the term, wind spirally from the base to the top, and are covered with lead. The height from the ground to the vane, I was told, is 230 feet. A gentleman of Chesterfield, who has made many notes relating to the antiquities of the town, informs me, that "the church at Chesterfield was given by Rufus to the cathedral at Lincoln;" the dean of which is now patron. Another of this gentleman's notes says, the present building was dedicated 1232. The choir is handsomely pewed, and there are two large galleries, and an excellent organ. In the South aile there is an arch containing a female figure, with angels supporting the head; the hands and other parts of it are defaced. I was not successful in my enquiry who it was that is interred there. A slab in the body of the church has a cross with a hammer and pincers engraved on it. Near some large tombs to the Foljambes, &c. stands a pedestal without an inscription, on which lies a cushion richly embroidered; a figure in complete armour kneels on it in the attitude of prayer; his hands are broken off, but it is plain they have been joined; but what renders it worthy of remark is, that the person's head appears to have been shot off entirely from the mouth upwards, and the helmet replaced lightly on the remaining part. Indeed it has so odd an appearance that I made a drawing of it, without consulting which the description appears lame. It does not seem to belong to any other monument near, and I could not arrive at any certainty for whom it was intended as a memorial.

There are many other things worthy of notice in this majestic fabrick, which I shall leave till I have an opportunity of viewing them again; and in the mean time send you three old epitaphs.

Yours, &c. J. P. MALCOLM.

1. "CUTHBERT HUTCHINSON, vicar. sepult. quinto die Februarii, 1608."
2. "Hic jacet D'nus Joh'es Pypys, Capellanus gilde Sancti Crucis, qui obiit vic° die mencis Julii, an'o D'ni mill° ..... Cujus anime Omnipotens D. propiciet'. Amen."
3. On a brass plate in the South wall:

"Hic subtus tumulantur ossa d'ni Joh'is Derdun quondam Rectoris de Lyndeby in comitatu Nottinghamie Ebor' dioc' Et Capellani cantarie s'c'i michaelis Archangeli in eccl'ia paroch' om' s'cor' de Chesterfield q' obiit s'c'do die me's' maii A° d'ni m°b°xliii° cui' a'i'e sic quesо orate p'ut' p' v'ris a'i'abs orari voluer'."

Mr. URBAN, *Oct.* 24.

YOUR works are growing so voluminous, that it is hardly paying you a compliment to say, that I find much entertaining information in them. I know very well that great scholars are apt to think it beneath them to look into Magazines and Reviews; but to me truth is truth, and instruction instruction, whether I meet with it in a ponderous folio between two boards, or in a few octavo pages slightly stitched together within blue paper. That many excellent hints are thrown out in the Gentleman's Magazine must be allowed; and, though nobody is obliged to pursue the enquiry, yet one could often wish that more was done towards giving as complete satisfaction as the case admits. I will, with your leave, mention, *as briefly as I can*, one particular instance that has lately struck me; and wish it may occasion more to be said on the subject. In vol. XXXVIII. p. 165, we are told, "that the writer viewing a seal with one eye, the hollow parts appeared most extant;" or, in the language of Taste, the Intaglia became a Cameo. As the experiment was a very easy one, I looked at a seal with my right eye closed; but, not perceiving any thing of the promised appearance, I tried what might be the consequence of viewing it with my right only; when, to my concern, I found that I could hardly see the seal at all, or only most confusedly and darkly. Consulting your works farther, I find my case mentioned LIV. 982; LV. 168, 338, 516; and have reason to believe it is by no means uncommon, as I knew a middle-aged country gentleman that found himself unexpectedly

unexpectedly in the dark on covering one eye, which he then imputed to a blow he had received three years before in bruſhing through an hedge as he was out ſhooting, but of which no notice was taken at the time. Perhaps the hedge was innocent here, as well as the taking aim in the caſe of the ſportſman you mention. Nor indeed is it eaſy to conceive, that that which is done ſo ſeldom, and for a moment only, can occaſion ſuch a wear and tear in the eye, as the intent and continued application of thoſe that make much uſe of microſcopes and teleſcopes; and yet I never heard that Lewenhock or Baker did, and ſincerely hope that neither Mr. nor Miſs Herſchel will ever, experience any thing of this misfortune. The ſeveral caſes may be read in the places above quoted; and I ſhall only add of myſelf, that I am near 70, and in perfect health, have lived ſoberly, never had the head-ach, never received a blow on my eye, never fired a gun in my life, and have made very little uſe of the microſcope or teleſcope; though latterly I could not help taking notice that I ſaw but poorly through the latter, which I was ready enough to impute to the inſtrument. I had alſo obſerved for ſome time paſt, that, as I lay in bed and looked at the candle that was burning in the chimney at ſome diſtance from the bed's feet, the appearance of the candle, when double, was perfectly different to my two eyes, *viz.* ſuch as I ſuppoſe it is to eyes of uſual goodneſs to my left; but to my right, that of a marygold, or ſunflower, beſides being much larger and duller than the other image. And ſuch too it appeared when viewed with each eye ſingly. This was enough to convince me that the right eye was by no means in a perfect ſtate; but I did not apprehend that it was ſo bad as I now find it is. I muſt add, that I have read and wrote perhaps as much as any man alive of my age, was always ſhort-ſighted, but could read a ſmall or bad print with very little light. My ſhort-ſightedneſs too ſeems to have been always ſtationary, or much the ſame, as the ſame glaſſes ſerve me which did 20 or 30 years ago; nor could I find upon trial that any others would ſuit it better. One light particular I muſt add, that I have always ſat to read for many hours every day with my right ſide to the fire in winter, and my left *always* to the light. How far this circumſtance (ſo very different from that of the open-air ſportſman, and conſequently not likely to produce the ſame effect) may have brought on the complaint, I leave to the ſkilful Anatomiſt; and ſhould hope that ſome one would think it as well worth his attention to conſider the means of preventing, retarding, palliating, or curing, this evil in old folks, and in the ſame manner, as M. Petit has done the ſeemingly-contrary caſe of infants. See Cyclopædia, art. SIGHT. Nor ſhould they be diſcouraged though they may reaſonably doubt of complete ſucceſs; as the contrary reaſon, that the complaint would cure itſelf, did not ſtop M. Petit's enquiries; and the ſucceſs of the caſe mentioned in your vol. LXII. p. 1026, from Medical Memoirs, vol. III. may encourage them to make the attempt. After all, perhaps it may be one of the inſeparable and unavoidable effects of OLD AGE (as the other of our firſt childhood), though it may not happen to the ſame degree in all perſons; juſt as, notwithſtanding all the treatiſes on the teeth, ſome few carry a complete ſet to the grave in extreme old age, whilſt dreadful havock is made in that uſeful member much earlier in many ſubjects. To ſay that the right eye is more uſed than the left, and therefore comes to decay ſooner, may be true in fact, but nothing like it is, I believe, experienced, at leaſt has not been noticed, in the right ear or arm: perhaps it may not be eaſy to make the diſcovery. I will only repeat my wiſhes, that ſome learned gentleman would read over the paſſages quoted, and favour us with his thoughts. PEED.

P. S. Short-ſightedneſs in thoſe that read and write much is often popularly accounted for by their continued looking at an object at always the ſame ſmall diſtance*, and the white paper: yet I believe very few women are ſhort-ſighted; whereas, if this explanation was true, one might expect that all good ſempſtreſſes would be affected in the like, or greater, degree, according to the fineneſs of their work: which, I believe, is not the caſe, as I never knew above two or three that were remarkably ſhort-ſighted, and in them probably it was not owing to working, but to the natural conformation of their eyes, as they were very young. Perhaps too the common notion, that the eyes of ſhort-ſighted perſons are of a more laſting nature in their degree of goodneſs than thoſe of the long-ſighted, may not be well-founded.

* This is frequently the caſe with writers; and is ſo with the writer of this note. J. S.

Mr.

Mr. URBAN, *Oct.* 21.

BY inſerting the following Propoſal in your *next* Magazine, you will probably further the intereſts of humanity, and will greatly oblige

AN OLD CORRESPONDENT.

A Propoſal for lending ſmall Sums of Money for a ſhort Time, without Intereſt, to virtuous and induſtrious Perſons labouring under temporary Difficulties.

Various are the methods which humanity has ſuggeſted for the relief of poverty and diſtreſs, while too little attention has been paid to any plan for preventing thoſe evils which ſo large a portion of mankind are born to ſuffer. It is certain that the unhappy tranſition from competence to indigence is commonly occaſioned by a temporary difficulty, which might be removed by a ſmall aſſiſtance from the hand of the benevolent, and all the conſequent miſery avoided. The labourer or manufacturer, whoſe daily induſtry is barely ſufficient to ſupport a numerous family, is perhaps laid on the bed of ſickneſs, or, without any miſconduct, for a ſhort time may happen to be unemployed; his wife and children immediately want bread; and ſhortly after comes an unfeeling landlord, who ſells the little furniture, and turns out the poor wretches either to ſtarve or become a burthen to the pariſh. This fixes the deſtiny of the unfortunate family for the whole remainder of life; for, though there is a laudable pride, even in the loweſt individual, which makes him abhor the idea of being dependent on pariſh rates, and excites him to every exertion leſt the dear little objects of his affection ſhould be ſtigmatized by the badge of paupers; yet, when he finds the diſgrace wholly unavoidable, and his name is once regiſtered in the parochial records of the poor, he never ſtrives to regain his independence, becauſe he thinks his reputation irrecoverable.

Too often alſo it happens that, for a ſmall debt, the poor man is ſhut up in priſon great part of his life, and rendered uſeleſs to his family and the publick; and, though the Society for liberating Perſons confined for ſmall Debts has been much and deſervedly applauded, yet, if Charity ſhould begin her god-like work a little earlier, and prevent thoſe unfortunate men from being dragged from uſeful employments, and *the arms of their lamenting families*, much greater good would be done. This is evident on the ſlighteſt conſideration; for, when the father is committed to priſon, the children muſt be provided for by the pariſh, or they will become vagrants, and a peſt to the publick. The wife muſt ſhare deeply in their calamity, and perhaps abandons herſelf to deſpair*; or, if her temper be lively, and her perſon agreeable, her diſtreſſes may diſpoſe her to ſubmit to the affluent ſeducer. The priſoner in the mean while forgets his habits of induſtry, and learns thoſe vices which the illiterate indolent acquire in all ſituations, but particularly in that ſchool of immorality, a gaol. Very ſeldom indeed it happens, that, after being diſcharged from confinement, he collects his ſcattered family, reſumes his former calling, and recovers his credit as an honeſt and induſtrious man. The application of a little force may keep the wheels of induſtry going; but, if they are once ſuffered to ſtop, any attempt to ſet them in motion again is very rarely ſucceſsful. Now, could occaſional relief be given to ſuch a perſon while ſtruggling with his adverſe condition, he might not only continue to be the ſupport of his family, but, in all probability, would ſoon be able to repay a ſmall ſum of money which might be lent him from a fund, if it ſhould be inſtituted for ſuch a beneficent purpoſe. And, as the baſis of ſuch an inſtitution muſt entirely depend on a careful diſcrimination of character, the petitioners ſhould come well recommended, by three or more reſpectable neighbours, for their honeſty and induſtry, and as being perſons who will probably be able to diſcharge the loan within months. Thoſe who ſhould abuſe this charity, by refuſing or neglecting to return the money at

* One melancholy inſtance of this, which occurred in the Weſt of England about three months ſince, may be here mentioned.—A poor man, who ſupported his family by carrying coals on a couple of ſmall horſes, was arreſted for an inconſiderable debt, incurred by an accidental misfortune. His wife ſold his little ſtock, and even her ſcanty wardrobe, but unluckily the amount was ſhort of the debt and coſts about two guineas; the debtor, therefore, was pulled away by the iron graſp of bailiffs; and the poor wife, diſtracted at the ſcene of her huſband's diſtreſs, and the ſhrieks of her children, immediately deſtroyed herſelf! Whoſe heart does not burn with a deſire of preventing ſuch calamities?

the time propoſed, to be excluded from all future aſſiſtance, and to be ſued if their circumſtances ſhould make their conduct criminal. For the credit of human gratitude, it is to be hoped that few ſuch men will be found; but, as there muſt be ſome debtors to this inſtitution, whoſe misfortunes, by long continuance, will keep them inſolvent, it will be neceſſary to have an annual ſubſcription to ſupport it.

There are ſome benevolent perſons, who are not rendered ſo giddy in the vortex of pleaſure, nor ſo deafened by the clamour of politicks, but they can ſtill hear the cry of human diſtreſs, and are ready to give every poſſible ſuccour. To ſuch only is this Propoſal addreſſed; and they are earneſtly requeſted to give it a mature conſideration, and not haſtily diſmiſs it on account of ſome apparent objections. The propoſer is ſenſible that great difficulties would attend the execution of this plan, but he does not think them inſuperable; and ſurely the benefit to be derived from it to the virtuous and induſtrious poor is of ſuch importance as would well juſtify an experiment how far it is practicable. The common objection will be, that few will be able and willing to repay the money they ſhall borrow from ſuch funds. But, if a proper regard be paid to character, it is likely this will not be found true. But, even ſuppoſing this to be the caſe, certainly it is not a ſufficient reaſon for rejecting this Propoſal. For, ſhould the greater part of the ſums thus advanced be ſunk, it muſt be allowed that charity can never be exerciſed in a more beneficial manner. The aſſiſtance we give the poor is generally by alms to thoſe who either receive pariſh-pay, or live in a ſtate of indolence and vagrancy, and whoſe impudence makes them intrude on and harraſs the benevolent. By ſuch perſons the money is uſually miſapplied to the purpoſes of intemperance, or unneceſſary indulgence; or, at beſt, it affords but a ſhort relief without productive and laſting benefit. For, much diſcretion and œconomy in the management of alms cannot be expected from thoſe whoſe imprudence and extravagance have, perhaps, contributed to reduce them to their unhappy ſituation. But now, if the money ſo beſtowed ſhould be applied to extricate ſober and diligent perſons embarraſſed by caſual difficulties, *the effect would be very* different; for, *we may lay it down* as a rule, that, where there is no proſpect but that of conſtant want, a temporary relief will be tranſient and ineffectual; but, if the want be only temporary, aſſiſtance will be of the moſt permanent and happy conſequence. In this latter caſe we diſtribute the ſeeds of charity, which, by the care and cultivation of the receiver, will produce a plentiful harveſt. We deliver a talent which will not be hidden in the earth, but of which the good and faithful ſervant will make a tenfold increaſe.

Should theſe ideas coincide with the ſentiments of thoſe perſons, who, like the Divine Founder of Chriſtianity, are actuated by univerſal philanthropy, the author of this addreſs will think himſelf greatly obliged if they will be kind enough to let him know to what extent ſuch an inſtitution ſhould receive their ſupport; and they are humbly requeſted, at the ſame time, to favour him with their opinion on this ſubject, and give him ſome hints for improving this ſcheme, and guarding againſt its abuſes.

Be pleaſed to direct to the Rev. H. A. M. to be left with Meſſrs. Goadby and Lerpiniere, at Sherborne, Dorſet, Poſt-paid.

Mr. URBAN, *Aſton, Oct.* 26.

THE "author, from whoſe works the quotation (p. 800) is taken," and enquired after by J. H, is Sir William Temple. The paſſage is the laſt paragraph of his Eſſay on Poetry, in the firſt volume of his Miſcellanies *.

The Baronet's letter to the afflicted Counteſs of Eſſex, in the firſt part of this volume, has been eſteemed an excellent perſuaſive to patience and reſignation.

If any one of your numerous correſpondents or readers has a ſermon of Dr. Godfry Goodman, Biſhop of Glouceſter in the laſt century, intituled, "The Religion of the Brute Creatures," and will be ſo obliging as to leave it for me with your printer, for much-wiſhed-for peruſal, the favour ſhall be gratefully acknowledged, and the pamphlet ſafely returned. Mr. Gough, in his Life of Camden, mentions ſomewhat relative to this prelate.

His Lordſhip objected to, and carried on a controverſy with, Archdeacon

* Several other gentlemen have alſo pointed out this reference; particularly R. S. who adds, "Sir Richard Temple, afterwards Lord Cobham, I think, was brother to the firſt Lord Lyttelton's mother."

Hakewill,

Hakewill, on account of the latter's famous Apology. They disputed in, or with, "the spirit of meekness," that is, in a genteel and Christian manner. The opponents shewed good manners.

Yours, &c. EUTHELIUS.

Mr. URBAN, *Nov.* 5.

THE anecdote of Dr. Stonehouse, mentioned in p. 885, certainly deserved to be recorded, because examples of such honourable conduct cannot be too widely diffused. But, alas! Sir, how lamentably the manner of recording it proves the inefficacy of example, when we see the very person, who communicates it, so completely forget the lesson it teaches, as to attack with unkind aggravations the memory of him whom Dr. Stonehouse himself had forgiven and praised! Surely the quotation from Dr. Johnson would have been sufficient (or at least with a very slight comment) to have introduced, and to have done justice to, the conduct of Dr. Stonehouse. Whatever additional proofs Indagator *may* have of the foibles of Akenside, or any other man, let me intreat him to burn them, that they may never again counteract his laudable design in the communication of praiseworthy actions, or give any reason to suppose that he wants the charity he delights to recommend.

As to Akenside's Lyricks, however widely Warton and Johnson differed about them, I am persuaded, there exists no difference of opinion upon the competency of the two criticks on a question of taste, and that Warton's testimony in their favour is a sufficient confirmation of their merit.

Yours, &c. ***

Mr. URBAN, *Nov.* 5.

I WAS much pleased with the judicious remarks of C. H. p. 880, concerning the translation of Homer by Mr. Cowper; but am doubtful whether Pope's translation or Cowper's merits most approbation. I do not pretend to judge, or establish my opinion, neither is it my intention to write like a Zoilus, or as a presumptuous commentator, leaving it to the judgement of those who are more able to criticize than myself. Mr. Cowper has, certainly, the advantage of writing in blank verse; and I perfectly agree with C. H, that "it was only by such a translation that a just conception of the simple magnificence of the original could be conveyed to the English reader." Pope was forced to observe the measure of his verse, and was tied down to rhyme, so that he was obliged to give a free translation. It has been thought by some that, if possible, the parting of Hector and Andromache is superior in Pope to the original. But, Mr. Urban, by speaking so highly in Pope's favour, I would not wish to throw a veil over Cowper's version, since his fame as an author is firmly established; and, while virtue and integrity exist in the world, he will be ever accounted dear. Many parts in Cowper's Homer are admirably translated, and executed in a masterly style, and deserve the attention of all true lovers of genuine poetry; neither are his notes without a considerable share of judicious sentiment and explanation. Mr. Pope has many well-written notes; but his are chiefly historical. However, be this left to the candid and unprejudiced critick.

QUINTUS.

Mr. URBAN, *Nov.* 8.

THE neat view of West Ham gateway in your last having induced me to take a peep at the original; I traversed the gardens of the Adam and Eve public-house, which are surrounded by a stout old wall of the abbey; and was much pleased with an arch still remaining by the front door of the house, which retains proofs of having once been a beautiful gate-way.

In the garden is a stone coffin of one of the abbots, dug up there a few years ago; the length, within side, 6 feet 5 inches; width, at the head, 1 foot 9 inches; at the foot, 9 inches.

Yours, &c. M. GREEN.

Mr. URBAN, *Oct.* 21.

PROBABLY the following particulars, and others which I intend to transmit to you from time to time, may hereafter be of service to any gentleman who is a good Antiquary, and understands its handmaid science, Heraldry, (both of which I have the misfortune to be ignorant of), and one who would have the patriotism and public-spirit to undertake a *complete* history, not a *sketch* of the history (such as has lately appeared,) of Caernarvonshire. The materials for such an undertaking are daily diminishing; I therefore hope a native of, or at least a gentleman who has resided a considerable time in, the county,

county, and one who thoroughly underſtands the Welſh language, will ſoon engage in this uſeful work. R. & P.

St. Beuno is reported to have been buried at Clynog Vawr, in the county of Carnarvon, North Wales. A building on the South ſide of the church, near its Weſt end, called by the common people *Eglwyſs Beuno*, that is, Beuno's church or chapel, is ſuppoſed to be this reputed ſaint's burial-place. A ſtone image of him, either in his ſacerdotal robes, or in his winding-ſheet (in which of the above dreſſes he was intended to be repreſented is now difficult to be diſcovered, on account of the decayed ſtate of the ſtone), was placed, and remained for a conſiderable number of years, on his ſuppoſed grave; but the image or ſtatue was ſome time or other (moſt probably in Oliver Cromwell's time) beheaded, and was lately removed from the abovementioned ſpot, and is now placed, with its feet upwards, in a corner under the bellfry. Lord Newborough (the late Colonel Wynne's brother), who lives in the neighbourhood, has lately cauſed the old ſaint's aſhes (if ever he was buried there) to be diſturbed, as he has ordered the grave to be opened, and ſearch to be made for the coffin, &c.: but, owing to their not having dug deep enough, or perhaps for a better reaſon, becauſe he was not buried there, nothing has been found. However, I am informed, his Lordſhip intends placing a new marble ſlab with a ſuitable inſcription on his grave. The country people have deſtroyed ſeveral freeſtone monuments in and about this church, in order to make whetſtones of the fragments. A kind of a wooden cheſt, with a ſmall padlock and key, in order to take out the offering-money which is put in through a hole or ſlit in the lid, is ſtill to be ſeen on the South ſide of the communion-table, and is called by the common people *Kiſt Beuno*, Beuno's block or cheſt. When either man, woman, or child, were afflicted with any kind of diſeaſe, particularly fits of every ſort, or when any peſtilential diſorder raged amongſt the cattle, the ſuperſtitious devotees hurried in great numbers in former days (a few, on particular occaſions, are found fooliſh enough to do the ſame in our time) to put their accuſtomed offering into St. Beuno's cheſt (the moſt uſual one was a ſilver four-*penny piece*), in order to appeaſe the *anger of the enraged* ſaint: and thoſe who were afflicted with any diſorder after offering went and ſat on Beuno's grave, hoping and believing that ſome virtue would proceed thence in order to effect a cure. The dark narrow paſſage which connects Beuno's chapel with the main church is called by the common people *Yr Heinous* (a word, I preſume, derived from the Engliſh *heinous*), and was allotted for the confinement of diſorderly perſons and madmen.

There are in this neighbourhood ſome Druidical ſtones, which I have not yet had an opportunity of ſeeing.

I ſhall conclude this letter with giving you a few epitaphs, copied from monuments and grave-ſtones in the church and church-yard of Clynog.

The following inſcription is cut on the rim or edge of a ſquare tombſtone on the North ſide of the communion-table, in Roman capitals:

"Hic jacet WILLIMUS GLYN, de Lliar, armiger, qui ſepultus fuit viceſimo ſeptimo die Maii, anno Domini 1609."

And in the church-yard at the Weſt end of the church is the following, in the ſame characters, and round the edge or rim of the ſtone, as the above:

"Armiger hic GULIELMUS GLYN jacet. Hoc fieri fecit filius ejuſdem nominis atque rei. Obiit defunctus hic 7mo die Martii, anno Dei 1658, ætatis ſuæ 57.

"Mors ſanctis janua vitæ."

And on the centre of the ſtone are the following:

"Death to the godly is but an entrance
to a ſtate of endleſs durance.
Sum quod eris. Fui quod es."

In the body of the above church is the following inſcription in Roman capitals, as before ſpecified:

"Sub hoc tumulo jacet corpus GEORGII TWISLETON, de Lleiar, in comitatu Carnarvon, armigeri, filii Joannis Twiſleton, de aulâ Hatlow in agro Eborienſis, armigeri, qui obiit 12mo die Maii, A. D. 1657, ætatis ſuæ 49."

And on the ſame ſtone is the following:

"In ſpem reſurrectionis, ſub hoc quoque jacet corpus MARIÆ TWISLETON ſupradicti, filiæ & hæredis Guilelmi Glynne, de Liyar, in comitatu Carnarvon, armigeri, quæ obiit octavo die Junii, anno Domini 1670."

On a marble ſlab, on the North ſide of the communion-table, in the ſame church, is the following inſcription:

"Under lieth the body of GEORGE
TWISLETON,
of Llyaer, esq.

who,

who, by Margaret, his wife, second daughter
of William Griffith, of Kevn Amwlch, esq.
had three sons and four daughters.
He was the son of Col. George Twisleton
by Mary, his wife, daughter and heir
of William Glynne, of Llvaer, esq.
by Jane, his wife, daughter of Ellis Brynker,
esq.
The said colonel was son of John Twisleton,
of Barlow-hall, in the county of York, esq.
He was an honest and conscientious
gentleman,
and departed this life, Dec. 26, 1714,
aged 62.
Out of a pious esteem and regard to the
memory of her loving brother,
his eldest sister, Mrs. Mary Twisleton,
caused this to be
erected."

The following are some kind of Monkish Latin lines, taken from the fragment of an old tombstone in the same church."

" HIC ANIMAM
QVAM GELICA REGNABERVNT
NON ANIMAS A-
GILES TERREA
TVMBA CAPIT."

About six miles to the South of Carnarvon, on the shore of the Irish channel, is an encampment, supposed to be Roman, as several of those coins were dug up there. It is surrounded on all sides, except that nearest the sea, by a high mound of earth and stones (i. e. a *vallum*); and on the South and North-east there are still the remains of a fosse. The *vallum* is about three hundred yards in circumference. In the area are still visible part of the turf walls of square and round buildings; probably the booths of the officers and soldiers.

Where is the most likely place to find any records respecting this and other churches in the county? How are we to know the time they were built, &c.?

Mr. URBAN, *Nov.* 28.

A VARIETY of information, even on matters of curiosity only, cannot be termed useless; much less when they have engaged any particular attention. I send you, therefore, an extract of a note in the Botanic Garden respecting those circles of rank grass known by the name of Fairy-rings. I need not inform you, Mr. Urban, or your readers, that this extraordinary poem has obtained a considerable share of poetical fame, and that it is enriched also with observations both instructive and amusing. I make no doubt but that *this account of a subject, so often handled in your Magazine, will appear more satisfactory than any other as yet offered*; and shall take the liberty of inserting it in the author's own words:

" There is a phænomenon, supposed to be electric, which is yet unaccounted for, I mean the Fairy-rings, so often seen upon the grass. The numerous flashes of lightning which occur every summer are, I believe, generally discharged on the earth, and but seldom (if ever) from one cloud to another. Moist trees are the most frequent conductors of these flashes of lightning; and I am informed by purchasers of trees that innumerable ones are thus cracked and injured. At other times, larger parts or prominences of clouds, gradually sinking as they move along, are discharged on the moister parts of grassy plains. Now, this knob or corner of a cloud, in being attracted by the earth, will come nearly cylindrical, as loose wool would do when drawn out into a thread, and will strike the earth with a stream of electricity perhaps two or ten yards in diameter. Now, as a stream of electricity displaces the air it passes through, it is plain no part of the grass can be burnt by it but just the external ring of this cylinder where the grass can have access to the air, since without air nothing can be calcined. This earth, after having been so calcined, becomes a richer soil, and either fungusses or a bluer grass for many years mark the place. That lightning displaces the air in its passage is evinced by the loud crack that succeeds it, which is owing to the sides of the aërial *vacuum* clapping together when the lightning is withdrawn. That nothing will calcine without air is now well understood from the acids produced in the burning of phlogistic substances, and may be agreeably seen by suspending a paper on an iron prong, and putting it into the centre of the blaze of an iron-furnace: it may be held there some seconds, and may be again withdrawn, without its being burnt, if it be passed quickly into the flame, and out again through the external part of it which is in contact with the air. I know some circles of many yards diameter of this kind near Dartmark in Derbyshire, which annually produce large white fungusses, and stronger grass, and have done so, I am informed, above thirty years. This increased fertility of the ground by calcination or charring, and its continuing to operate so many years, is well worth the attention of the farmer, and shews the necessity of paring and burning new turf in agriculture, which produces its effect not so much by the ashes of the vegetable fibres as by charring the soil which adheres to them.

" These situations, whether from eminence or moisture, which were proper ones to attract and discharge a thunder-cloud, are more liable again to experience the same. Hence many Fairy rings are often seen here each

each other either without interſecting each other, as I ſaw this ſummer in a garden in Nottingham, or interſecting each other, as deſcribed, on Arthur's ſeat, near Edinburgh, in the Edinb. Tranſ. vol. II. p. 3."

Having taken the trouble to tranſcribe this long note, I hope to ſee it inſerted in your Magazine as ſoon as you conveniently can, though you have diſcarded the ſubject before. The above opinion appears more ſatisfactory than any other yet ſeen by your conſtant reader, E *.

Mr. URBAN, *Sept.* 10.

IT ſeems to be far more eaſy to diſcover what was not, than to determine what was, the etymology of *pontifex* †. Againſt the opinion of its originating from the Pontifices of Rome having built the bridge Sulpitius, purſuant to the directions of an oracle, poſſibly it may be deemed an objection, not deſtitute of weight, that in the derivatives from this word there is not any alluſion to the conſtructing of a bridge. I write this upon the credit of Ainſworth and Stephens; and if, in their Dictionaries, there are omiſſions of paſſages that ought to have been ſpecified, I doubt not of their being ſupplied by ſome of your learned correſpondents. The like obſervation will hold good, though not be of equal force, with reſpect to derivatives uſed by Latin authors of the middle ages. *Pontifico*, *pontificatio*, *pontificium*, *pontificalia*, and others, all denote the epiſcopal office, dignity, habit, &c. without the leaſt reference to the building or repairing of bridges, or to taxes impoſed for that work. By an unwarrantable Latiniſm, if in this inſtance the term may be allowed, Milton, in his deſcription of the bridge raiſed over the chaotic expanſe by Sin and Death (Paradiſe Loſt, book X.), has applied two derivatives as pertinent to bridge-making, *viz.* pontifical, v. 313, and pontifice, v. 348. Dr. Johnſon, in his Dictionary, believes that this ſenſe of the words was peculiar to Milton, and perhaps was intended as an equivocal ſatire on Popery. Dr. Warburton (Newton's edit. not.) properly ſtyles it a bad expreſſion, adding, "yet to ſuppoſe a pun would be worſe, as if the Roman prieſthood were as ready to make the way eaſy to hell as Sin and Death did." After an attentive peruſal of the whole paragraph, I muſt own, I ſee no ground for concluding that any ſarcaſtic ſtricture was levelled at the Roman pontiff. There is, however, a manifeſt pun, *i. e.* a diſtortion of the word from its primary and univerſal acceptation; and, that Milton did not forbear complying with this taſte of the age, there is a glaring proof in the punning ſpeech delivered by Satan upon the opening of his new-invented battery againſt the good angelic hoſt. But Addiſon's remarks on the allegory of Sin and Death, as I am inclined to believe, will lead to a plauſible ſurmiſe of what might occaſion Milton's thus adapting the words pontifical and pontifice. "A reader (obſerves this ingenious critick) who knows the ſtrength of the Engliſh tongue, will be amazed to think how the poet could find ſuch apt words and phraſes to deſcribe the actions of theſe two imaginary perſons, and particularly in that part where Death is exhibited as forming a bridge over the chaos; a work ſuitable to the genius of Milton." Milton, however, from a want of apt words in their ordinary ſignification, was, it appears, at length conſtrained to give a novel meaning to one word, and to coin another, before the ideal bridge could be completed with chimerical materials by viſionary architects. And it was in conſequence of the ſame defect that, in a preceding verſe (310), he ſlipt into a deviation from a part of ſpeech, by forming a participle out of a noun ſubſtantive in the ſimile of Xerxes:

Over Helleſpont
Bridging his way, Europe with Aſia join'd.

For, was not the verb *to bridge* till then unknown in the Engliſh language?

Yours, &c. W. & D.

† Gent. Mag. vol. LX. pp. 810, 901, 912, 1107.

Mr. URBAN, *Nov.* 7.

AS an evidence of the utility of your Monthly Repoſitory, you condeſcend to inſert ſmall things as well as matters of great concernment. Herein you reſemble both the retale and the wholeſale dealer.

If a purchaſer of your commodities wiſhes to know whence the word *Brub*, as a liquor, is derived, he receives a ſpeedy anſwer (ſee p. 893).

Will you then be ſo obliging to an old correſpondent as to inſert the following queries in your next Magazine. What is the origin of theſe proverbial ſayings: *It is but a nine days wonder*—*Such an one has a month's mind to it*—

The

Nasby Church Northamptonshire

The affair is upon the tapis, or *carpet*—Why *dining with Duke Humphrey* ſignifies *to go without a dinner?* as if Humphrey, Duke of Glouceſter, were at any time ſo reduced.

Moreover, as very lately you informed your purchaſers of the meaning of placing checquered boards before the doors of alehouſes (ſee p. 531), I beg an explanation of the *Hole in the Wall*, which ſeveral publicans heretofore put up as their ſign. A QUERIST.

Mr. URBAN, *Nov.* 4.

THE "Hiſtory of Naſeby," reviewed in your preſent volume, p. 147, having been publiſhed without a view of the church; allow me to ſupply that deficiency by ſending you a drawing of it (*ſee plate II.*); accompanied with an illuſtration from Mr. Maſtin's entertaining little book:

"The church is dedicated to All-Saints, but no record is left of the time when it was built, or who was its founder: the materials, as to ſtone, are from the quarries of Weldon, Haſlebeech, and Harliſtone. It conſiſts of a body, two aiſles, and chancel, with a porch on the South ſide, leaded. At the Weſt end is an embattled tower, in which are five fine maiden bells, having never been chipt, or wrought upon with a chiſſel, from their firſt caſting.

"Upon the tower is a little more than half a pyramidal ſpire covered with lead, and a notion did prevail that it was decallated at the time of the battle; but, upon examination, dates were diſcovered upon this lead prior to 1645; a proof that this was not the caſe. Mr. Aſhby, ſome years ago, at a conſiderable expence, cauſed an addition to be made to the ſpire of wood-work, conſiſting of a king-poſt and four ſupporters, riſing to the height of 15 feet above the ſtone-work; at the top of which is a large hollow copper ball capable of containing, according to the account of the perſon who performed the work, ſixty gallons ale meaſure*; above this ball is ſome ornamental iron-work and a large weather-vane; from the top of which to the ground is 103 feet. With a good glaſs from the top of the ſpire may be ſeen Boſton Deeps, or an arm of the ſea, in Lincolnſhire, diſtance above ſixty miles, nearly N. E, when the air is free from vapours, and the ſun in a proper direction: the moſt favourable time is about three P. M."

Fig. 2. in the plate repreſents a ſundial in the garden of the vicarage-houſe, placed on a curious ſtone; of which you ſhall have an account before the end of the month. (See p. 1001.)

Fig. 3. is a thumb-ring in the poſſeſſion of Mr. Maſtin. T. P.

* "It is well worth the notice of an Antiquary, that this copper ball (together with a fine-toned bell) was brought by Sir Gyles Allington from Boulogne, when that place was taken by the Engliſh, in the reign of King Henry the Eighth, anno Dom. 1544, and was placed upon the cupola of his houſe at Horſeheath, in Cambridgeſhire, which he built; and was ſold, amongſt the reſt of the materials, when that once noble ſeat was diſmantled. Mr. Aſhby paid only for its weight as old copper, although the metal was as perfectly free from decay as when firſt manufactured; probably owing to the coats of gilding and painting."

Mr. URBAN, *Dover, Nov.* 6.

I SEND you a drawing from an impreſſion of a ſeal (*pl II. fig.* 4) found in the beginning of 1792 in the ruins of the abbey of Stratford Langthorn (ſee p. 881). The inſcription round it,

NUNCIO VOBIS GAUDIUM ET SALUTEM.

The figure in the centre, I believe, was intended for a griffin; whether it was the abbey ſeal, or a private one, I muſt leave better judges to decide. The griffin is engraved on a ſtone (ſuppoſed to be an onyx) ſet in ſilver. G. B.

Mr. URBAN, *Nov.* 6.

IT would afford me very great pleaſure, were it in my power, to communicate any article of intelligence to the induſtrious Hiſtorian of Leiceſterſhire; for, as I have been reſident there ſome years*, I am not ignorant how replete that county is with Antiquities.

The publications of Mr. Throſby are entitled to much approbation; but the county will derive ſtill greater advantages from a more univerſal and more particular deſcription. That great piece of antiquity at Leiceſter, *the Jewry-wall*, is one of the moſt remarkable ſtructures in this kingdom, and merits the utmoſt attention.

I have been particularly pleaſed with that lofty hill on Charley foreſt, called *Mount Bardon*†; where, on a clear day, the views are very delightful; and the proſpect of many great towns draws much company thither.

Ulverſcroft priory, ſituated in one of the moſt ſequeſtered ſpots imaginable,

* I lived in the South part of Leiceſterſhire, near Aſhby-de-la-Zouch, and occaſionally at Leiceſter, and ſometimes in the North parts of the county.

† See vol. LXII. p. 359.

claims peculiar notice, as a very conſiderable and beautiful ruin.

I was very ſorry that Mr. Throſby did not give a more extenſive view of the beautiful church built at the village of Norton (about ſeven miles from Leiceſter) by William Fortrey, eſq. who, at a great expence, erected that edifice, which is ſcarcely ſurpaſſed in Leiceſterſhire in beauty and ſtructure. It is a pity that this building ſtands in ſuch an obſcure place, where ſcarcely are 20 houſes, remote from any town. Many come a great way to ſee this, and are greatly pleaſed with its elegance.

Yours, &c. AMICUS.

Directions in what Part of Greece *to ſearch for Statues and Antiquities.*
(*From* TANNER'S *MSS Vol.* LXXXVIII. *Fol.* 436—442.)

THE things to be ſought for are theis following: Statues clothed and naked, but the naked ones are of greateſt value; heads of all ſorts that can be found; marbles carved with half-round figures, which are called baſſo-relevo; Pili of marble hiſtored, the which are like troughs of marble carved with figures, vaſes, altars, or pedeſtals, with anie kinde of carving worke on them; or, if the vazes be plaine, they are to be eſteemed. Likewiſe, beaſts of all kinds for tombes or ſepulchers; the moſt ancient are to be deſired, for, as for thoſe donn in the latter times of the Eaſtern emperors, they are of ſmall value. Inſcriptions of all ſorts; and, if a ſtatue have an inſcription on the pedeſtall or baſes, it is the more rare; or, if a pedeſtall be ſtanding with any inſcription on it, and neere it by digging a ſtatue chance to be found, it is of the like value: beſides all theis, ther is to be provided manie great blocks of ſeveral Grecian marbles, to mend and repaire the ſtatues and other things aforeſaid. All things of braſs-work that can be found, as ſtatues, heads, peeces of baſſo-relevo; and likewiſe all little figures in braſs, or lamps, vazes, inſtruments for ſacrifice, medalls, or whatſoever elſe can be gotten, if they be of mettle, are of great value.

The places in Greece where theis things are to be found are infinite, but reduced to theis three generall heads:

Firſt, Pelloponeſſus. Round about neer the ſea-coaſt wher anie annoient citty hath beene, which will appeare by the ruines, and neer a port wher ſhipps may come, are to be ſearched, eſpecially in Elijs, wher was anciently that famous temple of Jove Olimpius, in honor of whome was celebrated the Olimpian games. Here were an infinity of ſtatues both of bras and marble, and other rarities dedicated; for, beſides that, all thoſe that were victors in thoſe games had their ſtatues erected. All the commonwealths, principalities, and famous cities of Greece, dedicated their chiefeſt ſtatues, rarities, and richeſt things; and to that purpoſe were many treaſuries built, wher theis things were kept, and ſhewed by the guardians to all ſtrangers that came, the temple being filled. Ther was a ſpacious place called the Alti, or ſacred grove of Jupiter, as full as they could ſtand one by another. This place being found, the ruines will direct one where to digg; and heere muſt needs be had an infinite number, and all good, nothing being dedicated in that place but the works of moſt excellent maſters. Within the land may manie things of theis kinds be had; but the conducting of them by carts and draggs wil be more chargeable; as in Phocis, a part of Achaia, lying on the gulfe of Corinth, now called Lapanto, are the ruines of Apolloe's temple, and Oracle of Delphus, in which were the works of old Grecian ſculptors, comparable both in number and excellency to that of the Olimpian Jove aforeſaid. Likewiſe, on thother ſide of the Iſthmus, as farr as Athens, wher yet remaineth ſtanding a great part of the temple of Pallas, in which are manie excellent ſculptures of baſſo-relevo; and on the ſea-ſhore are lying certenie lyons of marble much bigger than the life.

All along the coaſt of Aſia neer the ſea, from *Cnidus*, ſtanding on the point of Dorus, even as farr as *Ilium*, muſt need yeeld abundance of antiquities, ther remaininge the ruins of manie famous Grecian cittie's, as of *Halicarnaſſus*, *Heraclea*, *Epheſus*, *Colophon*, *Smyrna*, *Traianopolis*, &c.; and, farther into the land, *Pergamus*, wher manie excellent things may be had, onlie the charge wil be more by carrying them to the ſea as aforeſaid.

In the iſlands *Cicladæ*, now called *Archipelago*, are manie rare things to be found, for, in ſome of them, divers broken ſtatues have been ſeene lying above ground.

The iſland of *Delos* was the mart of all Greece, wher yet remaineth the ruines of Appollo's temple, neere unto

which,

which, by digging, manie ſtatues of the beſt auncient ſchu'ptors may be had, and the like in *Samoſe*, *Icaria*, *Patmos*, *Paros*, *Amorgos*, &c. the perticulars of which, ſhunning prolixity, I omit. As for thoſe iſlands ther belonging to the Penecians, as *Zant*, *Sefalonia*, *Candy*, &c. I doubt ther is little to be gotten in them, having been often ſearched.

The meanes to gett theis things are theis: ther muſt be a paſs or ſafe conduct from the Great Turke, procured by the ambaſſador at Conſtantinople, authoriſing and ſecuring the man imployed in all the aforeſaid places to ſearch, digg up, and tranſport, theis things, only for curioſity; for the Turks muſt not know that they are of anie value. He that is imployed muſt allwaies weare poore apparrell, for by that meanes the Turk will imagine the things he ſeeks for to be of no great eſtimation. He muſt have letters of recommendation to the Engliſh conſulls and marchants factors at every place wher he goeth, with bills of exchange, and letters of credite, for the digging, carrying, or buying, of the things aforeſaid. He muſt never be without great ſtore of tobacco, and Engliſh knifes, to preſent the Turkes withall who are governors of places, and other officers with whome he ſhall have to doe; for theis ſmall preſents, togeather with his ſhew of poverty, will ſave him from manie troubles which otherwiſe might happen. The men that he imployes to digg he muſt pay by the day; and, if he meet with anie ſtatues or Coloſſus too great to be carryed away whole, he muſt imploy men to ſaw it aſunder with iron ſawes and ſharpe ſand: he muſt uſe a great fearn with tackles and pullies, to load theis on draggs or carts: he muſt be very carefull to gather togeather all the ſmaleſt bits and fragments that are found or digged up neere to anie ſtatue, and putt them up in boxes, which he muſt give to the maſters of the ſhipps to be ſafelie delivered here: he muſt provide magazens or ſtorehouſes in the port-townes which lie moſt convenient for his purpoſe, wher the things are to be kept untill they be tranſported; the beſt things being putt in caſes of boards, and thother in the ballace: he muſt take heed not to load theis in anie ſhipp wher butts of oyle ly on the topp of them, for manie things have been ſpoiled by that meanes. He muſt ſend ſome bills *of lading* expreſſing *every thing that he ſendeth*, with the name of the maſter and of the ſhipp. He muſt, as often as he can, ſend letters of what things he hath gathered, and what he hath ſent, and of all other occurrants belonging to this buſineſs.

Mr. URBAN, *Oct.* 12.

THAT the beſt method of fixing hiſtorical events on the memory is by reading together and comparing different hiſtories of the ſame æra, hath, I believe, been often remarked: and the compariſon of parallel characters or events, exiſting or happening at very diſtant periods, would, perhaps, be found equally uſeful, if it did not lead to fanciful diſquiſition.

To illuſtrate this idea, I ſhall hint at a curious topick or two, leaving it for others to purſue the parallel according to their inclinations or ſentiments.

Is there no ſimilarity in the lives of Thucydides and Clarendon? They were both hiſtorians of their own times. It was on the civil war of his own country that each hiſtorian chiefly wrote. As politicians, they were both conſpicuous in the ſervice of their country. They were both obnoxious to a party, and both baniſhed.

The Peloponneſian war reſembles in many inſtances our late war with America. The ſpeeches of the Athenians, reſpecting the conduct of their generals, are ſo much like the debates in our Houſe of Commons on ſimilar ſubjects, that, had they really ſuggeſted the hint of "Anticipation," I ſhould ſcarcely have wondered at the circumſtance. The ſentiments of Thucydides relative to the campaigns in Sicily, and the obſervations of the Athenian parliament on the propriety of carrying on the war with a diſtant and intractable people, while ſome adviſed the proſecution of hoſtilities, and others the immediate abandonment of the iſland, muſt recal to our minds ſeveral occurrences in the hiſtory of the American war, whether we look to our orators or our armies.

The expedition of Cleon into Thrace; the debates previous to it; his own boaſtful ſpeeches; the ideas of Adminiſtration, not highly approving him as a general, yet willing by any expedient to get rid of ſo bluſtering a character; and the ill conduct of the ſubſequent campaign;—theſe tranſactions will remind us of others not diſſimilar, though partly to be retraced on the plains of Saratoga.

The capture of Aulus and his whole army, as related by Salluſt, agrees

in almoſt every circumſtance with that of the unfortunate Burgoyne. The Roman and Britiſh generals had ſimilar commiſſions: the firſt was to reduce the rebels of Africa; the ſecond, the rebels of America. They were both unacquainted with the inhoſpitable countries, into the heart of which they ardently and incautiouſly penetrated. Their reſpective armies were alike unſupported. Neither Aulus nor Burgoyne had ſecured to themſelves their retreat. In this ſituation the Roman as well as the Britiſh leader was ſurprized—the Roman was taken by Jugurtha; the Britiſh, by Gates. The terms of capitulation to which they ſubmitted were literally the ſame. The fine pencil of Salluſt as exactly delineates the caſe of Burgoyne as of Aulus. Mark the following expreſſions:—"Milites ex hibernis in expeditionem Aulus evocat—hieme aſpera pervenit ad oppidum Suthul—Jugurtha, cognitâ vanitate atque imperitiâ legati, ipſe per ſaltuoſa loca et tramites exercitum ductare—intempeſtivâ nocte de improviſo multitudine Numidarum Auli caſtra circumvenit—milites Romani, perculſi tumultu inſolito, arma capere alii; alii ſe abdere—trepidare—cœlum nocte atque nubibus obſcuratum—periculum anceps—[cohors una Ligurum tranſiere ad regem]—Dein Jugurtha, poſtero die cum Aulo in colloquio verba facit—incolumis omnis ſub jugum miſſurum—uti diebus decem Numidia decederet."

To the philoſophical mind there is nothing wondertul in theſe coincidences. Similar ſituations will produce ſimilar behaviour. And hence a very uncommon ſentiment, or very ſingular conduct, hath ſometimes its parallel. An ingenious critic remarks, that, "when the ſituation of two men is the ſame, Nature will dictate the ſame ſentiments more invariably than genius." This is undoubtedly true. Yet the poet, who hath a deep inſight into Nature, will always aſcribe the ſame ſentiments to his fictitious perſonages as the hiſtorian records of real characters in ſimilar circumſtances. Here indeed the true poet cannot poſſibly miſtake; yet the collector of facts may repreſent, through inadvertency or miſinformation, what never exiſted in Nature.

I have always thought (though I do not remember to have heard it obſerved) that there is a ſtrong affinity between the characters of Macbeth and Hazael. *Yet I accuſe* not Shakſpeare of imitation. The poet was, doubtleſs, acquainted with the King of Syria as repreſented in Sacred Scripture; but, in his painting of Macbeth he drew rapidly from Nature herſelf, nor ſuſpended his pencil for a moment's contemplation of her beſt and faireſt copy. In the 8th chapter of the ſecond book of Kings the circumſtances attending Hazael's murder of his maſter Benhadad are thus related: "And Eliſha came to Damaſcus; and Benhadad, the King of Syria, was ſick; and it was told him, ſaying, The man of God is come hither. And the King ſaid unto Hazael, Take a preſent in thine hand, and go meet the man of God, and enquire of the Lord by him, Shall I recover of this diſeaſe? And Eliſha ſaid unto him, Go, ſay unto him, Thou mayeſt certainly recover: howbeit, the Lord hath ſhewed me that he ſhall ſurely die. And he ſettled his countenance ſtedfaſtly, until he was aſhamed: and the man of God wept. And Hazael ſaid, Why weepeth my lord? And he anſwered, Becauſe I know the evil that thou wilt do unto the children of Iſrael: their ſtrong holds wilt thou ſet on fire, and their young men wilt thou ſlay with the ſword, and wilt daſh their children, and rip up their women with child. And Hazael ſaid, But what, is thy ſervant a dog, that he ſhould do this great thing? And Eliſha ſaid, The Lord hath ſhewed me that thou ſhalt be king over Syria. So he departed from Eliſha, and came to his maſter; who ſaid to him, What ſaid Eliſha to thee? And he anſwered, He told me, that thou ſhouldeſt ſurely recover. And it came to paſs on the morrow, that he took a thick cloth, and dipt it in water, and ſpread it on his face, ſo that he died: and Hazael reigned in his ſtead." Correſponding with great part of the above are the following paſſages from Shakſpeare:

"*1d Witch.* All hail, Macbeth! hail to thee, Thane of Cawdor!

3d Witch. All hail, Macbeth! thou ſhalt be king hereafter.

Banquo. Good Sir, why do you ſtart, or Things that do ſound ſo fair? [ſeem to fear

Macbeth. Stay, you imperfect ſpeakers, tell me more. [Glamis;

By Sinell's death I know I'm Thane of But——to be king

Stands not within the proſpect of belief.—

——— Say, from whence

You owe this ſtrange intelligence? Or why

Upon this blaſted heath you ſtop our way

With ſuch prophetic greeting? Speak, I charge you."

"This

"This ſupernatural ſoliciting
Cannot be ill—cannot be good. If ill,
Why hath it giv'n me earneſt of ſucceſs
Commencing in a truth? I'm Thane of Cawdor.
If good, why do I yield to that ſuggeſtion
Whoſe horrid image doth unfix my hair,
And make my ſeated heart knock at my ribs
Againſt the uſe of Nature? Preſent feats
Are leſs than horrible imaginings."
"If Chance will have me king, why Chance may crown me
Without my ſtir."
"We will proceed no farther in this buſineſs—
He hath honour'd me of late.
I dare do all that may become a man:
Who dares do more is none."

I need not accumulate citations to illuſtrate a character ſo generally known. Neither Hazael nor Macbeth, it ſeems, were deficient in the milk of humankindneſs. They had ſome good qualities, though far gone in depravity. They ſhuddered at the predictions they were deſtined to accompliſh; they ſhrunk back with horror from the crimes they were ſoon after to perpetrate. They were both the immediate attendants on their maſters. Hazael miniſtered unto his king in illneſs; Macbeth attended his monarch as his gueſt. Ambition ſmothered their virtuous ſenſibilities; but they wore the maſk of fidelity. They had acceſs to the royal chambers. They murdered their maſters while aſleep; and they mounted in blood the vacant thrones.

I have often been diſpoſed to think that hiſtory is of very little ſervice to mankind in the light in which we are accuſtomed to conſider it—as enforcing by example the precepts of morality, and as inſtructing the mind by ſtriking occurrences in the ſcience of the cabinet or the field. It ſeldom affects the conduct either in public or in private life. Of events that are paſt we rarely attempt the compariſon with the preſent. Of inſtruction conveyed by example we like not the application to ourſelves. Whether in political or domeſtic affairs, we are influenced by preſent contingencies. In every emergence we are impelled to deciſiveneſs by the ſame prejudices and paſſions that have actuated mankind in all ages of the world. Hiſtory, perhaps, may teach us to reſemble; it may teach us to throw a deeper veil than we might otherwiſe have done over our ſentiments and actions. But, if Hiſtory can be turned to any real advantage, I am of opinion that there is no better *method of rendering* it the inſtrument of good than by impreſſing events and characters on the mind in the manner I have repreſented; though the parallelift ſhould endeavour, as much as poſſible, to avoid conjecture, leſt, in drawing his compariſons, he indulge a too ſportive imagination. P.

Mr. URBAN, *Aug.* 5.

ONE of my neighbours is poſſeſſed of a good portrait on canvas, which he aſcribes to Cornelius Janſſen, and wiſhes ſome of your correſpondents to aſcertain whom it repreſents from the arms, which are,

G. ſemée of croſſes, a lion rampant O. quartering Quarterly, 1, 4; G. 2, 3, O. a creſcent Az. On a ſhield of pretence, G. between three [illegible] a chevron A. and Erm. On a chief A. two martlets Az. In a dexter canton, O. a mullet G.

A° 1647, æt. 65.

The portrait repreſents a man in light flowing hair, beard, and whiſkers, falling band with taſſels of pearls or precious ſtones, fur gown, his right hand before him with a linen ruffle.

RUSTICUS INDAGATOR.

Nov. 3. It is now in the poſſeſſion of Samuel Ireland, eſq. of Norfolk-ſtreet.

Mr. URBAN, *Nov.* 6.

WE are much obliged to your correſpondent Z. C. p. 792, for his drawing and copy of Daundelyon's monument; of which Mr. Lewis had only given the inſcription, and that not in fac-ſimile, in his Appendix, Hiſtory of the Iſle of Thanet, No. XLII. Perhaps your correſpondent may have it in his power to favour you with others there of which Mr. Lewis ſays as little.

On the coin of Trajan communicated by Mr. Throſby, he has omitted P after TR in the inſcription which appears on the coin. No inſtance occurs in Mezzabarba of S P Q R after the titles on the reverſe of Trajan's gold coins. This is to be referred to his ſixth conſulate, which began A. U. 866, A. D. 113, and continued to his death, four years after. The figure on the reverſe is the Genius of Rome, holding in his right-hand a patera, in his left ears of corn.

P. 798, col. 2, l. 18, r. Mafra.

P. 799, col. 2, l. 7, *Lyricæ*.

L. L's corrections, p. 803, are not clear, *viz.* his 1b. l. penult. and 392, and 1b. l. 56; what do they mean? His anſwer to Q. Q. ſufficiently indicates that the letter referred to p. 707, was

was received, and that the receiver or receivers were heartily ashamed it ever came to his or their hands. Their subsequent conduct shall, therefore, be taken for a full and sufficient answer.

Dr. Whitby, on 1 Tim. iv. 3, shews that the Fathers expressed themselves in the same manner as if κελευοντων was actually in the text, particularly Epiphanius (Hær. 48, p. 410, § 8.) Τον γαμειν κευλυουσιν απεχεσθαι βρωματων ΠΑΡΑΓΓΕΛΛΟΥΣΙΝ.

Amidst the rhodomontade and bombast of Capt. Bullock's address to Bp. Hacket, p. 889, which is the fault of the times in which he lived, who does not see much just application to the transactions of a neighbouring kingdom at present?

Let your correspondent J. P. Malcolm, p. 896, know, that the application of the Stepney bas-relief was taken from *his engraving*, where certainly none of the attributes he *requires* are to be found, nor perhaps in the decayed original, which yet may preserve sufficient traces of the *Salutation*, or, if there be a child on the knee, of the *Adoration*. But, when he quotes the authority of great masters in painting for the Salutation, or for stripping the Baptist naked, he only betrays his ignorance in Gothic statuary, where he will not easily find a *naked* Baptist.

The coin of Dioclesian, p. 889, in his *nightcap*, for so the draughtsman or engraver represents him, is of his eighth year, and the legend occurs in a coin of Mezzabarba's own cabinet, A. D. 292. KART is *Carthagine*; and on coins of Justinian.

Your correspondent ***, p. 904, is desired to explain himself farther.

Of the Ledbury epitaphs, p. 911, see Camden's Britannia, new edit. II. 456.

P. 933, col. 1, l. 49. Mr. Bowra is *grammar*-master to Christ's Hospital at Hertford.

P. 936, col. 2, l. 43, dele *Church*.

P. 951. How much is it to be regretted that your correspondent's enquiries after a description of *Cowdrayhouse*, LX. 785*, were not answered.

Yours, &c. D. H.

A Naturalist's Stray.

(Continued from p. 916.)

At Bracknall lives John Cock, one of the King's game-keepers. This man had, early in the Spring, wounded and lost a woodcock on a certain spot near Ascot-heath. On July the 3d last, he shot one flying near the same spot, and presented it, at Windsor, to his Royal Master. It weighed 11 ounces, was in good condition, and in full plumage, but had a cicatrix on its thigh, a mark that, seemingly, identifies it to be the same bird that had been wounded in the Spring. John Cock is more than fourscore years of age, and never saw a live woodcock in Summer-tide before. Satisfied of the fact, I again set out for the Wheatsheaf.

The way lay across the most rugged roughets of the forest; and I, distracted by a variety of ruts, made it longer than it really was, and wandered into difficulties; the meridian sun shone fervidly, and I went splashing over bogs, and stumbling over hillocks. I wished myself at the Wheatsheaf; but presently the Wheatsheaf was ejected from my recollection by the appearance of some wheat-ears *(motacilla venanthe)*, birds that I thought strangers to these parts. My curiosity was again excited, and I seated myself beside a turf-cutter, to make the enquiries necessary to satisfying it. Turf-cutting is very hard work, and the industrious fellow was re-invigorating himself with some home-brewed ale, on the shady side of the pyramid of turfs he had raised. He had commenced his toil at three in the morning, and was to continue the renewal of it till eight in the evening; a noontide cessation was therefore absolutely necessary for the purposes of repose and nourishment. So severe is the labour, that a friend of my informant actually destroyed a strong constitution, early in life, by persevering in it with too much avidity; insomuch, that he now sleeps "where hazel-bands entwine the vernal grass*;" a rare victim, in these days of indolence, to unremitting industry! Let the Gentleman's Magazine record his name—it was Lewis. My new acquaintance, with much propriety and gratitude, expressed his thankfulness to God for the then dry weather, which, he hoped, would make atonement for the detriment his fraternity had sustained last year from fire, water, and soldiers, these being the wilds once occupied by the troops of Cæsar, and, last year, by those of George the Third. The men destroyed much heath by trampling, and much more by a wildfire that they kindled; the flame was laid by rain, but the wet, though opportune in that respect, rendered the remainder of the heath unfit to cut. I was surprise

* See hereafter, p. 996. Edit.

* Mrs. Smith's XLIXth sonnet.

:d to learn, that fleas harbour among the heath, as it does not aſy to conceive from what they rive nouriſhment. Peat grows in ghbourhood, and, in digging for es of ſubterraneous trees are often a circumſtance that deſtroys the ition which might otherwiſe have ade of Otway's lines to this ſcene:

gh hill, where *never* yet ſtood tree,
only heath, coarſe fern, and furzes
(nipt by piercing air) [grow,
icks in tatter'd fleeces hardly graze,
uncouth thoughts and care,
did too much his penſive mind amaze,
dering Bard, whoſe Muſe was crazy
grown, [zing town,
with the nauſeous follies of the buz-
look'd about him, ſigh'd, and laid
him down.
far from any path, but where the earth
re, and naked all as at her birth,
by the word it firſt was made,
id had ſaid, [grow,
ſs and herbs and every green thing
uitful trees after their kind; and it
was ſo. [head,
hiſtling winds blew fiercely round his
as his lodging, hard his bed;
is eyes on the wide heavens he caſt,
, we are told, peace only's found at
laſt:
s he did its helpleſs diſtance ſee,
leep, and cry'd, How far is peace from
me? *The Poet's Complaint of his Muſe.*

h an exception as to the aſſertion ing trees, the above is probably an nt hyemalian deſcription of the ny turf-cutter and I converſed in, gh the race-courſe in view diſ- *tracts* ſomewhat ſofter. I ſaw rtion of this courſe whereon, laſt a fine blood-mare fell a ſacrifice to rbarity of her owner, who had d her to run ſoon after ſhe had red. Her proud heart aimed at ; but, alas! ſhe fell, broke both re fet-lock joints, and her off fore- t above one of the other fractures; :h was the mightineſs of her ſpirit, ie roſe, and ran 18 yards farther! ing on the ground the impreſſions ſtumps, although it was very hard ppery. At length the hapleſs ani- ll irrecoverably; a knife ended fery, and her carcaſe was ſold to ie royal ſtag-hounds in the neigh- g kennel. From this melancholy I turned my thoughts to the one id induced me to accoſt the turf-

He aſſured me, that wheat-ears e rare in this vicinity, and that emain in it all the year. He added, that gentlefolks often go to a warren-houſe near Oakingham, to eat wheat-ears and rabbets, and thereto carry dancing-ſhoes and fiddles. Pleaſant doings!

To regain the inn, my honeſt friend adviſed me to ſteer my courſe through a romantic hamlet, ſituated on a tufted hill in view; the church belonging to which ſerved me for a guide, yet it is very ſmall. Arrived at the baſis of Sunning-hill, I found myſelf near the health-diſpenſing well, and heard the voice of muſick. I ſought the place whence the joyous ſounds proceeded, and entered the breakfaſting and dancing room, a room ſo out of condition, that the ſituation of the dancers ſeemed perilous, there being an apparent danger of their ſinking through the decayed floor into the ſubterraneap region. Leſt I ſhould be allured by ſome faſcinating enchantreſs (and I ſaw ſeveral on the benches kenning me) to expoſe myſelf to this peril for her ſake, I haſtened into the garden, to pay my compliments to the quieſcent nymph of the Spring, notwithſtanding ſhe is guarded by four green dragons that ſoar above her fane. I found her fair to look at, but not agreeable to my *taſte*. The company that were lounging beneath the ſtately elms about the fountain were holding converſation concerning a wicked caitiff, who lurked in the woods of Overton, whence he occaſionally iſſued, and committed depredations on unwary travellers. A proclamation to apprehend him was abroad; he was the terror of the country, and the deteſtation of his deeds extended far and wide. Not content with ſeizing watches and money, he had ſhewn a diſpoſition to cruelty novel in this iſle; for he had torn from ladies whom he had aſſailed the golden decorations of their ears, and had inflicted anguiſh as well as fear. The ear is ſo ugly a feature, that the females of all ages and of all nations have ever choſen to adorn it with decorative trinkets, and have ever, for the inſertion of thoſe trinkets, patiently ſubmitted to the excruciating operation of having the lobes perforated. It is therefore ſeverely mortifying, at the time when theſe neceſſary adornments are made in a greater variety of elegant forms than they ever were before, that the fair poſſeſſors cannot wear them without expoſing themſelves to the hazard of undergoing farther pain. There is ſomething very ſhocking in the idea of the ears of a delicate and fine woman being wrung and lacerated by the bar-

barous

terous hand of an unfeeling ruffian. This new ſpecies of barbarity originated in the diſtracted ſtreets of Paris, and is truly in the ſtyle of modern French ferocity. Should the ladies, in conſequence, lay aſide theſe ornamental badges of their ſex, we ſhall not, now they wear helmets, be always able to diſtinguiſh the faſhionable belle from the military beau: for which reaſon, I think, conſpicuous pendants are indiſpenſable appendages to the helmets. The garden wherein the ſpring emerges may be deemed a bower, the dendrous and entangled honours of a great variety of thriving trees and ſhrubs involving the whole in a moſt enchanting gloom; but a bourn that parts this bower from a lovely mead ſtands in need of being brought more out to view. The ball-room has three doors; one opens into the deſcribed covert, another into an inn-yard, and the third into the heath. On entering through the latter, after the ceſſation of the dancing, I was ſtruck with an object inſerted in the floor that wore the appearance of a grave-ſtone, moulded on every ſide, in the manner of a marble hearth. Surely, thought I, a giant muſt lie here; for, the length of this ſepulchral memorial far exceeds the common height of man; but, behold, I found the ſuppoſed ſtone ſlab to be an oaken one, fixed there for the horſes about to run at Aſcot to ſtand on whilſt being meaſured.

(To be concluded in our next.)

*** *We take the liberty of hinting to this ingenious Correſpondent, that we have received ſome acute ſtrictures on his peculiarity of language.*

Mr. URBAN, *Nov.* 9.

IN the Obituary of your uſeful Miſcellany for laſt month, p. 961, the excellent character given, I doubt not with the utmoſt truth, to a clergyman lately deceaſed, concludes by ſaying, *he looked upon life with contempt.* &c. This is certainly meant as an eulogy; but is it really ſo? In giving us life, did our Maker beſtow on us a contemptible gift? Is the gift of life to the Chriſtian, above all men, to be treated with contempt? The great object of the life of *every* Chriſtian, but more particularly of the life of a miniſter of the Goſpel of Chriſt, is, or ſhould be, to propagate the knowledge and the love of the Goſpel; to inculcate by every peaceable means in his power, according to his ſtation, all ſuch notions and habits of thinking *as tend to the* execution of the will of *God by man*; to the accompliſhment of thoſe wiſhes that the Chriſtian is ſuppoſed to form from his heart, thoſe wiſhes that the Chriſtian world ſhould unanimouſly and ſincerely form, when they pray that the name of God may be hallowed, known, reſpected, and revered, by all the inhabitants of the earth, as it is by thoſe of Heaven; that the kingdom of God may come, that his authority, his right to govern the world, may be acknowledged and ſubmitted to on earth as in Heaven, where there are no powers, no authority, but what are willingly ſubſervient to, and ruled by, his laws; that the will of God, which ultimately demands the willing, the unanimous, obedience of all the human race, may be done on earth, joyfully and unanimouſly, as it is done in Heaven; and this only for the happineſs of man. Can life, beſtowed for ſo noble a purpoſe, for duties which ſo exalt human-nature, even though that life ſhould be full of troubles, afflictions, and croſſes, be looked on with contempt? The Chriſtian who, however weak and imperfect, does his utmoſt to fulfil, according to his degree of knowledge and ability, this great duty of Chriſtianity, may indeed deſire, as did St. Paul, to quit this earthly tabernacle, in the cheering hope that he ſhall be for ever a partaker in the glorious happineſs of the kingdom of God, when, at the reſurrection of the dead, and the coming of Chriſt in glory, that heavenly kingdom ſhall be fully eſtabliſhed; but ſuch deſire will include no contempt of life, being fully convinced that, in one caſe alone, life can reaſonably be eſteemed contemptible, and even then but comparatively; that is, when we have no other means of preſerving it than by relinquiſhing our allegiance to God, by obeying man rather than God.

In ſpeaking thus, I am far from wiſhing either to hurt the feelings, or to offend the writer of the article in queſtion; on the contrary, his intention, I think, appears reſpectable, and I am diſpoſed to believe that, by the phraſe to which I object, he means ſomething praiſeworthy, which his expreſſion conveys not well to his readers. I acknowledge alſo that ſuch a mode of expreſſion is not peculiar to him. And I have too good an opinion of Mr. Urban's morality to ſuppoſe an apology needful for requeſting him to inſert in his Miſcellany reflexions, which, imperfect as they are, may tend to ſtop the progreſs of an idea that appears to have no happy, no

good

Fig. 1. Stanwell Church, N.W. *p. 993.*

Fig. 4. Stanwell Free School, N.E. *p. 994.*

Longmate del. et sc.

good moral tendency. Much too numerous already, in all ſituations, are thoſe who contemn life, and who act accordingly. I leave, however, thoſe reflexions at his diſcretion, and remain his conſtant reader, E. D.

Mr. URBAN, *June* 26.

LATELY ſpending a few days in the country, I took a walk to Stanwell, a village in the hundred of Spelethorn, Middleſex. The church of this parish, which I made a drawing of (*ſee pl. III. fig.* 1), was in the gift of the Windſors (the Windſors' creſt on the top of the ſteeple, *viz.* a ſtag's head eraſed upon a wreath). Being given by ſome perſon of the family to the abbot and convent of Chertſey, Surrey, it was appropriated to it, and a vicarage endowed, to which a clerk was admitted in 1427. The rectory remained in that abbey till the Diſſolution, when it paſſed with the manor to the crown.

This village is famous for having been the reſidence of the family of the Fitzothers, or De Windſors, who came into England with William the Conqueror. Having received four manors in this county as a reward for his valour, he ſettled there, and held of the king the manor and lordſhip of Stanwell for fifteen hides.

Thomas Windſor, eſq. died 1485; the probate of his will dated Feb 15, 1485. Adminiſtration was granted to Elizabeth (eldeſt daughter of John Andrews, of Bavisham, eſq. co. Suſſex), his relict, who married afterwards to Robert Litton, knt. In his will he deſired to be buried on the North ſide of the choir in the church of Stanwell; that a plain tomb of marble ſhould be placed there of a competent height, with arms and inſcription cut upon it. He was buried, according to his will, at Stanwell, where is yet remaining a raiſed tomb, on which was a figure of a man in armour, and a woman, both kneeling, with the children behind. There were two ſhields of arms, and ten inſcriptions; but the braſſes are quite gone (*ſee plate III. fig.* 3.)

The laſt of the Windſor family who reſided here was Andrew, Lord Windſor. Sir William Dugdale had the following information from Thomas, Lord Windſor:

"That, after the diſſolution of the greater monaſteries, in 31 Henry VIII, the king being informed by Cromwell and others, who had been his agents in the work, that the moſt likely means to ſecure from ever returning again into thoſe uſes, would be to diſpoſe of them into the hands of the nobility and gentry, by free gift, eaſy purchaſes, or advantageous exchanges. The project ſo wrought with the king, as he ſoon aſſented to put them into practice; and, in order thereunto, thought fit (amongſt others) to engage Lord Windſor to be a partaker; to which end, in 34 Hen. VIII, he ſent him a meſſage, that he would dine with him at Stanwell on a certain day; and accordingly came, where he was magnificently entertained. Whereupon the king told him he liked the place ſo well that he was reſolved to have it, yet without a more beneficial exchange. And the Lord Windſor anſwered, he hoped that his highneſs was not in earneſt, it having been the ſeat of his anceſtors for many ages, and humbly begged he would not take it from him. The king with a ſtern countenance replied, "It muſt be ſo;" commanding him, on his allegiance, to go ſpeedily to his attorney-general, who would more fully acquaint him with his reaſons for it. Being therefore afraid of his diſpleaſure, he accordingly repaired to the attorney-general, who ſhewed him a draught, ready-made, of an exchange of his lordſhip and manor of Stanwell, with its appurtenances lying, as the patent ſets forth, in the counties of Middleſex, Surrey, Buckinghamſhire, Berkſhire, and Southampton (by which the greatneſs of it may in ſome ſort be diſcerned), in lieu of Bordeſley abbey, with the lands and appurtenances thereunto belonging, in Worceſterſhire. Whereof being conſtrained to accept of this exchange, he was commanded to quit Stanwell, though he had then laid in his Chriſtmas proviſion for keeping of his wonted hoſpitality there: all which he left in the houſe, ſaying, "they ſhall not find it bare Stanwell." The king, in recompence, made him keeper of his great wardrobe."

He made his laſt will and teſtament, bearing date March 26, 1543, writing himſelf Andrews Windſor, of Stanwell, in the county of Middleſex, knt. Lord Windſor; and ordered his body to be buried in the choir of the church of the Holy Trinity, of Hounſlow, in the ſaid county of Middleſex, and to be placed between the pillars where his wife Elizabeth, Lady Windſor, lies buried; and that a tomb of freeſtone, with arms and inſcriptions, be placed there.

He left in his will, that ten pounds be given to the poor tenants of Stanwell and Horton. There is painted up in the church the following inſcription: "The Right Hon. Lord Windſor, Baron Stanwell and Brandenham, gave the

the Horns-house and twelve acres of land in Stanwell to beautify the church."

The family failing in this Thomas, Lord Windsor, who died in 1642, and was translated by his sister to the Hickmans; her son Thomas Windsor Hickman, by Dixie Hickman, esq. being made, on her account, Lord Windsor, 12 Car. II; he was created Earl of Plymouth, Dec. 6, 1682, and died Nov. 3, 1687. He left two sons, of whom the present Earl of Plymouth is descended.

The free-school, *plate III. fig.* 4, was built at the expence of Thomas, Lord Knyvett, for the education of the male children, free, as it is expressed on a stone against the building with these arms over it, *viz.* Argent, a bend Sable, within a border engrailed of the second, for Knyvett, impaling Gules, a lion rampant Argent, crowned Or, for Workington, of Leicestershire, and the following inscription under the arms: "This house and free-school was founded at the charge of the Right Hon. Tho. Knyvett, Baron Escreck, and the Lady Elizabeth, his wife, endowed with a perpetual revenue of twenty pounds land by the year, 1624."

There is the following inscription in the church:

"The Right Hon. Thomas Lord Knevett, Baron of Escreck, and Lady Elizabeth, his wife, gave the free-school, with xx*li.* a year for ever, to teach the male children of the parish of Stanwell, free for ever."

Fig. 2. in *plate III.* is a brass figure in the church with the following inscription: "Hic jacet Ricardus de Thorp, nup' rector istius ecclie de Stanwell, qui obiit xiiio die mensis Junii, anno D'ni Millmo ccccmo xxxmo tuj' a'ie p'piciet' d's. Amen."

Yours, &c. B. Longmate.

Mr. Urban, *Hyde-street, Bloomsbury, Nov.* 5.

More last dying words from Mr. Baxter. The Spectator humourously observes, that, upon finding a very rapid sale for them (for Baxter, in his day, was infinitely more noted and eminent than any Dissenter is in our times), the next day they cried, "More last dying words of Mr. Baxter."

The arrival of my eldest son, who has for many years been a surgeon in his Majesty's navy, and who, to his great honour, and my infinite satisfaction, was appointed surgeon of the Providence, Capt. Bligh: after my anxiety and uneasiness on his account I find myself greatly animated and invigorated. I have now lost the use of my left side above ten years, and these three last months have been entirely confined to my bed, from which I cannot rise unless I am lifted out while it is eased; yet have preserved my life by temperance and regularity. I am now sixty-four; but, upon reviewing my past life, I am sure that no person, now living, has enjoyed such advantages for the acquisition of classical and sacred literature as myself. I was first put by my good father under the care of Mr. Belfborrow, of Darwen, one of the scholars of the famous Clarke, of Hull, who was an excellent Grammarian, but a very severe Disciplinarian; constantly, when he was drunk, which was not infrequently, beating the best scholars in his school. I learned Lily's Grammar; which, as improved by Ward, is the best grammar of the Roman language ever published. I was reading Ovid's Metamorphoses with him in the year 1744, when Pope died. In the year 1745, when the Northern counties were greatly terrified and alarmed with the invasion of the Scotch rebels, I was put under the care of the Rev. Mr. Thomas Hunter, some time afterwards vicar of Weaverham, Cheshire, who had the best school, at Blackburn, Lancashire, of any gentleman in the county. This most worthy preceptor began and concluded every day in his school with some select parts of the Liturgy. This most learned and worthy clergyman, in the year 1748, wished to place me at Queen's college, Oxford, to which he belonged; but my father, who was a stiff Presbyterian, I believe would have died if he had seen me in a surplice. I was then removed to one of Coward's academies, where I continued five years, the only blank in my life; for, what systems of Ethicks and Divinity I learned, I afterwards took pains to unlearn them all; it was "Marki Medulla," a gloomy heavy Dutchman's divinity, which was taught us, and which was only Calvin's Institutes epitomized. In the year 1750, I taught a boarding-school at Peckham, Surrey, and devoted myself to the study of the Greek and Roman classicks; and, preaching occasionally for Dr. Benson at his meeting in Crutched-friers, I became intimate with that great man and with Dr. Lardner, who always shewed

shewed me very great respect. Afterwards, in the year 1754, I removed to Congleton, in Cheshire, where I taught a grammar-school, delivered up to me by one of the most ingenious and learned men I have ever known, the Rev. Mr. William Turner, with whom I lived in friendship and harmony for seven years, preaching alternate Sundays to two small Societies, Whitelock, in Cheshire, and Leek, in Staffordshire. In 1765, I was invited to take the charge of a very small church in Bristol; but, upon publishing a second edition of the Supremacy of the Father, written by one Williams, I was constantly every week calumniated, in the Bristol paper, as an Arian, a Socinian, a Deist, and worse than a Deist. On account of this public abuse, my salary diminished every year; and the last year, though I had a numerous family, it fell considerably. In Bristol, in the course of five years, I read carefully the Greek Fathers of the three first centuries; the Greek language, after many years study, being as familiar to me as the French is to any English gentleman, having had no occasion to consult a Lexicon for twenty years. I immediately, at the desire of some friends, came to London, and applied for a place then vacant in the British Museum; and it was happy that I was too late in my application, for, a month afterwards, I was in a situation more profitable. God knows, I mean no reflexion on the merchants and gentlemen of Bristol; I always found them to be a generous and hospitable people. But the lowest class of people in that city is a century behind the improvement of the rubbish of St. Giles's. Since the year 1772, I have lived, on the whole, extremely happy among my old friends in London, by literary industry procuring a sufficient maintenance for myself and family. I have written more books than any one person now living except Dr. Priestley; have never spoken evil of dignities, but have lived on the best terms with the Established Clergy, who ever respected me as a scholar. After expending a great deal of time in discussing the subject, I am neither an Athanasian, Arian, or a Socinian, but die fully confirmed in the great Doctrines of the New Testament, a Resurrection, and a future state of eternal blessedness to all sincere Penitents and good Christians. I am your obliged old friend, in much affliction from the palsy,

E. HARWOOD.

Mr. URBAN, *Nov.* 2.

IN your Magazine for September is a print of East Teignmouth church, where there is a round tower. I wish your correspondent would give a description of this tower, its dimensions, thickness of the walls, and the mode and the materials it is built of; that it may be ascertained whether it could have been one of the penitentiaries so common in Ireland, and which occur also in Scotland.

R. R.

Mr. URBAN, *Nov.* 13.

AMONG the comforts I expected to derive from my return to my fireside after the prodigious fatigues of a militia campaign, I esteemed as not the least the accumulation of your Magazines made during my absence. I have but just now had the opportunity of turning them over; and am tempted to trouble you with a line or two respecting an enquiry made (long since) by An old Correspondent, p. 123, and a sort of reply made thereto by L. L. p. 221.

Your old correspondent asks the construction of the words *habeo, non habeor*, which he "observed as a motto on an hatchment, belonging (according to the enquiries he made) to a clergyman of the name of Booth, who, from low circumstances, came to the possession of a very large fortune by the death of a friend." To this L. L. replies:

"The Rev. (Everard) Booth was by no means in low circumstances before he took the latter name on succeeding to the estate of his maternal uncle. The motto on his atchievement, no doubt, belongs to the family arms."

I cannot deny either of these assertions of L. L.; but, I think the circumstance of its being the family motto is no very clear explanation of its construction: and I think the construction a presumptive proof (certainly not a conclusive one) of the motto being modestly assumed by one who had been suddenly raised to much superior circumstances than he had before lived in.

Habeo, non habeor, is the translation which Cicero gives of a reply of Aristippus; to whom "cum esset objectum, habere eum Laida—habeo, inquit, non habeor a Laide." The passage is to be found in one of his familiar letters to Pætus; in the edition of Gronovius it is the 26th letter of the 9th book.

The force of the words, therefore, as applied to himself by one suddenly enriched,

riched, would be, "I have got a good eſtate, but it has not turned my head;" or, to give it a little of the point of the original, "I poſſeſs, but am not poſſeſſed."

A MILITIA-MAN.

Mr. URBAN, *Nov.* 11.

THE late Lord Viſcount Montague, who unfortunately loſt his life in attempting to view one of the falls of the Rhine, was the laſt male heir of a moſt noble and antient family in a lineal deſcent from the Lady Lucy Nevill. Sir Thomas Browne was treaſurer of the houſehold to Henry VI.; Sir Anthony, his ſon, was ſtandard-bearer throughout the realm of England, and conſtable of the caſtle of Calais, and married the ſaid Lucy Nevill, one of the five coheireſſes of John Nevill, Marquis of Montague, who was himſelf deſcended from Edward the Firſt, King of England. Sir Anthony Browne was created Viſcount Montague by Queen Mary, and choſe that title on account of his anceſtor's having been Marquis of Montague. In this nobleman ends the male deſcendant from Lucy Nevill; and of this moſt puiſſant branch of the Nevills, the only lineal male deſcendants from any of the five co-heireſſes, as I am informed, are the Huddleſtons, of Salſton, in Cambridgeſhire (deſcendants from Huddleſton, of Millum caſtle, in the county of Cumberland, a powerful knight in the reign of Henry II.). Sir William Huddleſton, of Cambridgeſhire, having married Iſabel Nevill, the youngeſt of the five co-heireſſes of Nevill, Marquis of Montague. T. R.

Mr. URBAN, *Nov.* 14.

THE late Sir Joſeph Ayloffe gave to the Society of Antiquaries an elaborate deſcription of ſome of the very curious paintings which were at Cowdray, the ſeat of Lord Montacute, cloſe to the town of Midhurſt, in Suſſex*; and that Society have fortunately preſerved ſome, by having them engraved from drawings taken for that purpoſe†. That noble building, with all the pictures and furniture, was this ſummer entirely deſtroyed by the careleſſneſs of ſome workmen who were employed there; and, as I do not know that there is any complete account of it, any notes, which may contribute to make ſuch deſcriptions as have been given of it more full, may be not altogether uſeleſs. I therefore trouble you with a few *memoranda* of what I obſerved in a viſit there in 1784; but will firſt ſtate what I find already printed concerning it.

Defoe, in his Tour through Great Britain, firſt edition (a book leſs ſpoken of than it deſerves), barely mentions the place.

The enlarged edition, in 1778, deſcribes it as "ſituated in a valley, encompaſſed with lawns, hills, and woods, thrown into a park, the river running underneath. The houſe ſquare, at each corner a Gothic tower, which have a good effect when viewed from the riſing grounds. The hall is cieled with Iriſh oak, after the antient manner. The walls are painted with architecture by Roberti, the ſtatues by Goupé, the ſtair-caſe by Pellegrini. The large parlour is of Holbein's painting; where that great artiſt has deſcribed the exploits of King Henry VIII. before Boulogne, Calais, his landing at Portſmouth, his magnificent entry into London, &c. In the other rooms are many excellent pictures of the anceſtors of the family, and other hiſtory-paintings of Holbein relating to their actions in war. The rooms are ſtately and well-furniſhed, adorned with many pictures. There is a long gallery with the twelve Apoſtles as large as life; another very neat one, wainſcoted with Norway oak, where are many antient whole-length pictures of the family, in their proper habits. There are four hiſtory-pieces, two copies of Raphael's marriage of Cupid and Pſyche, and ſeveral old religious and military paintings from Battle-abbey. The park is noble, having great variety of ground in it, abounding with game, and is well wooded with pines, firs, and other evergreen trees, which are grown to a large ſize; and here are ſome of the largeſt cheſnut-trees, perhaps, in England. The river Arun, gliding by Midhurſt, ſweeps through the park. The country adjacent ſerves as a contraſt to this beautiful ſcenery by its barrenneſs; ſome efforts, however, which his lordſhip has made by fir plantations, may evince that the moſt ſterile ſoil and dreary region is capable of receiving embelliſhment. But the ſituation lying all along between two ridges of downs and hills on the North and South, theſe eternal barriers exclude all extenſive proſpect*."

Mr. Gough, in his Additions to Cam-

---

* See pp. 951, 990. † Archæologia, vol. III.

* Vol. I. p. 174, eighth edition.

den,

den, says, that it was in the Crown, was given in exchange to the co-heirs of John Neville, Marquis of Mountague, whose fourth daughter, Lucy, married first Sir Thomas Fitzwilliams, and afterwards Sir Anthony Browne. She was succeeded by her son Fitzwilliams, Earl of Southampton, who built the present house [now the late house], as appears by his badges, arms, &c. in various parts of it, and adorned the rooms with paintings (whose loss we now regret). He dying without issue, Sir Anthony Browne, as heir to their common mother, succeeded. It is built of stone round a square court, entered by a gate in the centre of the front, flanked by two towers, and a larger in the middle, and two hexagonal towers near the end. Over the gate, in capitals, *Leyauté se prouvera*. In all the reparations of this house the antient style has been very properly preserved. The chapel is handsome; the canopy light and elegant. The hall and stair-case were painted by Pellegrini; the parlour by Holbein, *or some of his scholars or contemporaries*, with the exploits of Henry VIII. before Boulogne (which he enumerates). They were preserved in the civil-war by a coat of plaster laid over the stucco on which they were painted; but one of the officers quartered here, exercising his partisan against the wall, broke out from one of them the face of Henry VIII. which was afterwards replaced. Mr. Gough mentions Sir Joseph Ayloffe's account, and says, there are other paintings of the principal events of Henry the Eighth's war in France, in which the Earl of Southampton and Sir Anthony Browne bore a part; such as the sea-fight wherein Sir Edward Howard, admiral, was slain; the journey to Spain; Marquis of Dorset, chieftain; the fight of Traport under the Earl of Southampton; the Earl of Southampton, admiral, meeting the Emperor, and conducting him to Dover; Francis I. giving audience to two embassies from England; the Duke of Suffolk and Count de Bure besieging Bray; the winning of Bray and Mont Didiere, and the passage of the Seine, by the Duke of Suffolk; the King's most noble and victorious journeys of Tirvin (Terouenne), and Tourné; the battle of Pavia, &c.; besides a capital collection of family portraits, and their alliances from this time*.

Next comes Mr. Shaw, to whom the lovers of topography are already much, and hope to be more, obliged. He has given a very neat engraving of the front of the house, but has merely quoted Mr. Gough's account *.

The notes I took are these:

The river runs through the park in front of the house, though in so deep a channel as to be hardly visible from it. On the porch door,

LOIAULTE SAPROUERA

under it W S I P

below W S I P

The hall is lighted by windows on one side, and a cupola of three stories in the centre; the roof coved, with carved wood. At the upper end is a book standing, carved in brown wood; on the shoulder, a shield with the arms of England; under it, the arms of Browne with many quarterings, carved in wood. There are ten other bucks, as large as life, standing, lying, and sitting; some with small banners of arms supported by their feet.

The paintings in the parlour are already mentioned.

In the drawing-room below-stairs: a picture of Sir Anthony Browne, taken from a bust, with a long inscription (which I did not copy); Lord Fitzwilliam [or Southampton]; and many family portraits; some unknown.

In the inner drawing-room:

Over one door Lord Clifford, over the other Lady Clifford, said to be father and mother of fair Rosamond; William the Conqueror, in armour, holding in one hand a globe surmounted with a cross, in the other, a drawn sword; his gloves and helmet, with a plume of feathers, lie on the ground; under him a shield of arms, two lions or leopards.

May not these be the pictures said to be brought from Battle abbey? It belonged to Sir Anthony, who is buried in Battle church, where there is a sumptuous tomb for him.

On the walls of the stair-case, the story of Tancred and Clorinda, from Tasso.

In the dining-room above-stairs:

Erasmus, by Holbein.

James I. before he came to England.

"Winning of Brais and the passage of the same bi assault; and also the winning of Mount Dare by a pointement, where the Duke of Suff'c was cheiftain."

* Vol. I. p. 198.

* Topographer, vol. IV. p. 279.

Machiavel

Machiavel and the Duke of Tuscany, by Titian.

Late Lord and Lady Montacute, by Belle, a French painter.

(From my date of 1784, these were grandfather and grandmother of the last lord).

"The king's most noble and victorious journies of Tirwin and Tourne."

Mrs. Joanna Dormer; a rich dress of black, much laced, a lace ruff, hair braided high.

"The meeting of the kings betwene Guisnes and Ardes in a place called Valedorie."

A collection of antient armour in a picture.

General Brown, in the Imperial service, in armour; a full-bottom flowing wig; died 1729.

"I, Earl of Southampton, now Admiral of England, meeting the Emperor on the sea, by the King my master's comandement, open upon Dongion Nesse, I then being admiral; soe conducted him to Dover to the King my said master the same night."

The chimney piece of Suffex marble; over it, the Judgement of Solomon; over that, the king's arms, with the lion and griffin for supporters. Satyrs, sphinxes, and other figures.

"The Duke of Suffe, and I, Earl of Southampton, being sent in ambassade, in , unto the Frenshe king to treat of matters of greate secresie."

They are standing before the king (Francis I.), who sits under a canopy of state, the back powdered with fleurs-de-lis; in the middle, the arms of France, the letters F. R. on each side.

"The great ambassaie sent to the Frenche king, where therl of Worcester, then lord chambarlain, the Bishop of Ely, the Lord of Saincte Jax, and the Lord Vaus, wer in comefion, with a great nomber of other nobilmen and gentilamen."

In this picture, the French king is represented sitting on his throne; in front, the Bishop of Ely is standing between the four English ambassadors, who sit in chairs; he holds his cap in his left-hand, and is addressing the king. The backs of these five are to the spectators. On each side sit the French king's counsellors.

"Duke of Suff'e and Count de Bure besieging Braie."

"Driving the French to Treport."

Both these pictures are very dark.

A small whole-length of Sir Anthony Brown, by Isaac Oliver; a small beard, his hair sandy, cut close, a black hat and feather, his cloaths slashed, gold lace on the arms: one leg and thigh fits a white dress, the thigh part in rolls, puckered, the other leg and thigh striped blue and white, rolled and puckered as the other; the stripes reach to the end of the foot; the shoes terminate in a very broad square, a little turned up. This was the dress in which he was married as King Henry's proxy to Ann of Cleves.

Drawing-room, hung with tapestry. An ebony cabinet with several views at Rome. The inside and outside of St. Peter's, and a long procession at the Pope's coronation. The chimney-piece of black marble; over it the battle of Alexander and Darius.

Another drawing-room:

A piece with two small whole-lengths of John and Thomas Fitzwilliam, who are represented in armour, dead, one run through with a sword, the other with a spear, which remain in their bodies. Under them is written, "In doing their duty against the Scots."

"Ralf Nevill, and Anne, daughter of Lord Audeley."

"Ralf Nevill, of Raby, and Marie, daughter and heire of William, Lord Percy."

Both these men are in armour, helmets on, battle-axes in their hands, a cross on their mantles.

"Richard Nevill, Erle of Salysburi, knight of the garter, and Alyce, daughter and heire of Thomas Montague, Erle of Salysburi."

Her coat of arms is on her gown on the left side; he is in armour, his head bare, a pole in his right-hand. Under them the several coats are marked to be,

1. Richard Nevill, Earl of Warwick.
2. George, Archbishop of York.
3. Jane, Countess of Arundel.
4. Margaret, Countess of Oxenford.
5. The name obliterated.
6. Katharine, Lady Boville.
7. Lady Hastings.
8. Lady Stanley.

Near the door:

"Edmonde Fitzwilliam;" "the dau. of Sir Johan Clifton;" an urn and other ornaments between them. He is in armour, a small short stick in his right-hand; his and her coats of arms are on her gown. A date 1534.

Below it is another picture of the same gentleman, and of "Maude, daughter of Johan Hothom, of Hotherness;"

thereof;" and over between them as above. A date 1554. He is here also in armour, a spear in his left-hand. His coat armour, in the first, is on his breast only, in this, it reaches down to the middle of his thigh; in it a crescent for difference. The upper picture has no beard, this has. His and her coat of arms are on the lady's gown. Hers are, Or, a bend Sable, three stars Az. pierced.

A closet.

North gallery.

Large copies of Ralf, Lord Nevill, and the daughter of Lord Percy, and of some other of the old pictures.

The battle of Pavia, by Holbein.

In a bow window,

The arms of Browne, with quarterings.

France and England.

England and France.

Another (qu. Fitzwilliam?)

Hunting the stag, by de Vos.

Dame Alice, daughter of Sir John Gage, wife of Sir Anthony Browne, in a black gown full of long points on the arms, breast, and to the bottom; gold border to her ruff; a chain of gold and pearls from her neck.

A bed-chamber.

A whole-length of William the Conqueror, said to be copied from a picture in Normandy; a sceptre in his right-hand.

A bed-room.

Billiard-room.

Passage.

A bed-room.

A handsome library.

The South gallery, which used to be called the Apostles gallery, was then made into a suite of bed-rooms, some of which had anti-rooms.

Breakfast-room.

In this was a cabinet full of ivory turnings by the (then late) Lord Montacute, who used to amuse himself in such work. In one of the rooms was a picture of him at his turning-wheel. They are very neat, and many of them consist of small and delicate flowers.

Views of the Spa.

The famous picture, by Oliver, of three brothers of the family who accidentally met abroad, and their page, whole-lengths.

Lewis XIV. passing the Rhine.

Past the end of the chapel, and come to the stair-head, at the foot of which is the entrance to the chapel, which was most elegantly fitted up. Mahogany wainscot eight or ten feet high, and rails of the same to the altar, the edges of the pannels gilt; above, it was painted white with gold ornaments.

Such are the notes I took on seeing this noble mansion. Imperfect as they are, they may, in some measure, gratify present curiosity; but it is to be hoped some gentleman may have taken a more full account. Should Sir William Burrell's very valuable collections for Sussex ever gratify the public eye, we may fairly hope to see an ample description not only of the house but of all the curiosities it contained.

Probably Mr. Walpole has given some account of these pictures; but I have not his book to turn to. B.

Mr. URBAN, *Oct.* 2.

IN answer to J. W.'s Biblical query, p. 806, I send him the following information. I find in some of the copies of the Greek Testament I have consulted the word κωλυειν in 1 Tim. iv. 3. But I see that Epiphanius adds it in his interpretation on this place, for when he quotes it. "Deest enim aut *κωλυειν*, quod addit Syrus; aut *κλαυσειν*, quod addit, hunc locum aiunt, Epiphanes," Pool. Mill. or else *απεχεσθαι γαμων*; for, in Hær. 48, p. 410, sect. 8, he saith, this of the Apostle is fulfilled in the Cataphrygæ and other heretics, for most of them, το *γαμου κωλυσαι*, *επιχειν βρωματων απεχεσθαι*, "forbid marriage, and command to abstain from meats;"—that from Theophylact we may construe these words thus, *ου ρησεως απο κακου το κωλυσαι*, *αλλ' εμφασεως προσθηκης το απεχεσθαι βρωματων*, "we must not repeat the word forbidding, but add, in lieu of it, counselling to abstain from meats;" for, so all the ancients have interpreted these words:—and that Erasmus, Beza, Piscator, and others, render the place thus; "Prohibentium contrahere matrimonium, *jubentium* abstinere à cibis." Nearly the like ellipsis is in 1 Cor. vii. 29, and xiv. 34; and 2 Tim. ii. 12; and not only the Apostle wrote in this manner, but also Phædrus: "Non veto dimitti, verum cruciari fame," *supple* jubeo: Homer, *ουκ εαα ουν τρωας*. Chrys. Menander, Euripides, and Tacitus. See Pool's Synopsis on this verse. Such is the interpretation of the Fathers on this place, and of all the ancient commentators; and even the translations, although they do

not will the word commanding, yet add a copulative, and change the infinitive into a participle, thus; "Prohibentes nubere, et abſtinentes a cibis," Syr. "Prohibentes matrimonium, et amoventes cibos," Arab. See Whitby. D. G.

Mr. URBAN, *Nov.* 3.

I Cannot quite make out who the Queen Katharine, *mother* of Henry VIII. mentioned p. 889, by your correſpondent C. can mean. I thought the mother of Henry VIII. was Elizabeth of York, daughter of Edward VI. and wife of Henry VII. whoſe mother was *Margaret* Ducheſs of Richmond. The author of the *new Britannia* muſt ſurely have written *mother* in miſtake for *wife*. Henry the Eighth was not at a loſs for conſorts of that appellation,—Catharine of Arragon, Catharine Howard, Catharine Par.

P. 889, col. 2, l. 9, for fig. 5. read fig. 3. Yours, &c. A.

Mr. URBAN, *Nov.* 6.

T. R. is much obliged to D. H. for the notice he has taken of his criticiſm upon Matt. i. 11. But he would have been much more obliged to him, if he had examined it with more attention. The only motive of ſubmitting it to the publick was, to learn whether it was not a better ſupported ſolution of the difficulty than had yet been offered. D. H. certainly miſtakes in ſaying, that Dr. Whitby has given the ſame ſolution of it. The two accounts agree no farther than in the ſuppoſition that there were two perſons of the name of Jechonias. Jerom was the original author of Dr. Whitby's idea, that Jehoiakim was intended in this 11th verſe; but this is very different from that of T. R. who has endeavoured to prove that it was not Jehoiakim but Jehoahaz. D. H. adds, that it is plain Jehoiakim was the perſon meant from the mention of *his brethren*; but when Jehoahaz and Jehoiakim were brothers, it does not appear how this argument applies more to the latter than the firſt.

Mr. URBAN, *Nov.* 8.

I AM happy to inform W. W. p. 894, that the preſent worthy Biſhop of Durham recommended, in his late dioceſe of Saliſbury, that the Rules and Methods of the Humane Society ſhould be hung up in a conſpicuous place of the reſpective pariſh-churches, ſo as to attract the attention of the people; particularly as great part of his Lordſhip's dioceſe was ſituated near the banks of the river Thames, and therefore frequent accidents might be ſuppoſed to happen from the water. I believe his Lordſhip's recommendation has been very well attended to; and, on quitting that dioceſe, I have adopted it in a pariſh to which I belong, near the river Thames. This attention in his Lordſhip was only one out of the many he ſhewed for the benefit of his dioceſe during his continuance in that ſee, which may well regret his tranſlation, whilſt his preſent ſee may congratulate itſelf upon the bleſſing it has acquired, of an able, humane, benevolent, pious, and zealous, Prelate. It is to be wiſhed that his Lordſhip's excellent mode of Confirmation, which ſecures ſo much decency and ſolemnity, according to the deſcription one of your correſpondents gave of it to you, two years ago, may, in time, be generally obſerved in every dioceſe. V. V.

Mr. URBAN, *Nov.* 14.

IN anſwer to your correſpondent Civis Oxonienſis, p. 910, who enquires ſo ſolicitouſly after the family of Dr. Chandler, biſhop of Durham, you may inform him, that Lord James Cavendiſh, youngeſt ſon to William ſecond Duke of Devonſhire, had an only ſon, William, who married Miſs Barbara Chandler, daughter to the Biſhop, and died June 30, 1751, ſo far as appears, without iſſue. Lord James had alſo a daughter, Elizabeth, married to Richard Chandler, Eſq. ſon to the Biſhop, who aſſumed the name of Cavendiſh by act of parliament, paſſed in 1752, but does not appear, by any account in my poſſeſſion, to have left any iſſue. Whether the right reverend Prelate had any other children, of either ſex, I muſt leave to ſome of your readers, who are better informed, to anſwer.

How could the writer of the inſcription in p. 942, col. 2, be guilty of ſuch an overſight as to ſpeak of a noble Peer as *Premier* Marquis of England, who is a Marquis but of *yeſterday*?

And now, Mr. Urban, will you allow me, in my turn, to aſk a queſtion? After Dr. Whitby's Annotations on the Goſpel of St. John, he has a Sermon on chap. VII. 47, 48, 49, againſt human authority in matters of faith, as aſſerted by the Church of Rome, in which he again and again mentions R. H. as the champion of that Church upon this queſtion; who was this R. H.? I have no doubt but ſome of your numerous

and intelligent readers can and will inform Yours, &c. E.

*** If CLERICUS OXONIENSIS will communicate his address to A. B. at the Mount Coffee-house, Lower Grosvenor-street, he will receive the fullest information on the subject he enquires after.

Mr. URBAN, *Naseby, Nov.* 14.

THE stone on which the sun dial, engraved p. 985, is placed, was ploughed up, or rather the share of that instrument struck against it, in a field in the parish of Dallington, near Northampton; whence it was removed to Kingsthorpe, the next village, where it lay some time at a farmer's door. Mr. Ashby, my patron, afterwards purchased it, and made a present of it to me; and I have placed it at the bottom of my garden. It seems to have puzzled all Antiquaries who have seen it: some few, indeed, think it may have belonged to a monastery at Dallington, and have been a corner stone of that building. The ring, in the same plate, was bought by a person who collects rags, &c. in the country, among scraps of other metals, such as iron, brass, &c. &c. and brought to me as a matter of some curiosity. I have reason to believe it belonged to an ecclesiastick, a member of some monastery, from a niche, or small bit, being taken out as with a file in the inside just under the crown or head. Of this your intelligent correspondents will best judge.

Yours, &c. JOHN MASTIN.

Mr. URBAN, *Nov.* 15.

AS I perceive that the candid Editor of the "Biographia Britannica" admits, as he goes on, supplementary information to his preceding volumes; I persuade myself you will forward his laudable intention, by pointing out some additions to the life of "an accomplished scholar and devout poet, whose genius and virtues, though celebrated by one of the most eloquent among his poetical contemporaries, have suffered such unmerited neglect, that his name was omitted in the first edition of the "Biographia;" and of "his personal history few particulars can now be traced."

We are informed, by a writer whom it has been too much the fashion to decry *, that RICHARD CRASHAW was the son of the Rev. William Crashaw; and that he was a scholar at the Charter-house. Perhaps the records of that excellent seminary may confirm this particular. Was Mr. Brooke the Master of that School?

As Mr. Hayley, the congenial writer of CRASHAW's life, informs us, that "the researches which have been made in the two societies of Cambridge to which that amiable scholar belonged have furnished no new memorials of his person or his genius;" it may be not unpleasant to that gentleman, or to your readers at large, to be furnished with some instances of both, from a publication which seems to have escaped the notice of all the Biographers.

This is a bold assertion, Mr. Urban, after Mr. Hayley has told us, that, by the liberality of Dr. Farmer, he had been indulged with the sight of a literary curiosity, a "Collection of Sacred Epigrams, printed at Cambridge, 1634." But the *opusculum* now before me, Sir, contains many pieces written evidently at a later period; and, among others, the academical one alluded to by Mr. Hayley on the birth of a Princess, the king's fifth child *, 1637, with five more † on similar subjects, of which I should be glad to ascertain the dates.

1. "In Serenissimæ Reginæ partum hyemalem."

2. "Natalis Ducis Eboracensis."

3. "In faciem Augustissimi Regis à morbillis integram." On what occasion could this be written? Was it a recovery from the measles or small-pox?

4. "Ad Carolum Primum, Rex Redux, [1633.]"

5. "Ad Principem nondum natum, Reginâ gravidâ."

The whole title-page runs thus:

"Richardi Crashawi Poemata et Epigrammata, quæ scripsit Latina & Græca,

---

* Mr. Curll, in his fifth volume of Pope's Literary Correspondence.

* In the Academical Collection, the poem is addressed to the king, "de quintâ suâ sobole, clarissimâ Principe, sibi nuper felicissimè natâ;" but, in the volume of 1670, it is simply, "Natalis Principis Mariæ." This Princess probably died an infant; as she is not mentioned by Hume, who records three other daughters of the king; Mary, Princess of Orange, born 1631; Elizabeth, 1635; and Henrietta, 1644.

† Four of these are also printed in "The Delights of the Muses;" where there is another poem "Ad Reginam;" and one, "Principi recèns natæ omen maternæ indolis."

dum Aulæ Pemb. alumnus fuit, et Collegii Petrenſis Socius. Editio ſecunda, auctior & emendatior. Cantabrigiæ, 1670."

From a long Preface in verſe and proſe, I ſhall take one characteriſtic paragraph, which ſeems to indicate that it was written between 1644, when he quitted the kingdom on being ejected from his Fellowſhip of Peterhouſe, and 1650, the date of his death:

"Maximum meæ ambitionis ſcopum, Lector bone, jamdudum attigi: tunc nimirum cùm qualecunque hoc meum penè infantis Muſæ murmur ad aures iſtas non ingratum ſonuit, quibus neque doctiores mihi de publico timere habeo, nec ſperare clementiores; adeò ut de tuo jam plauſu (dicam ingenuè & breviter) neque ſecurus ſim ultrà, neque ſolicitus. Prius tui, quiſquis es, Lector, apud me reverentia prohibet; de cujus judicio omnia poſſum magna ſperare: poſterius illorum reverentia non ſinit, de quorum perſpicacitate maxima omnia non poſſum mihi non perſuadere. Quanquam ô quàm velim tanti me eſſe, in quo patria mea morem iſtum ſuum deponere velit, genio ſuo tam non dignum; iſtum ſcilicet quo, ſuis omnibus faſtidiſis, ea exoſculatur unicè, quibus trajeciſſe Alpes & de tranſmarino eſſe, in pretium ceſſit!"

The dedication, in elegant proſe,

"Reverendo admodum viro Benjamino Laney, SS. Theologiæ Profeſſori, Aulæ Pembrochianæ Cuſtodi digniſſimo, ex ſuorum minimis minimus R. Craſhaw Cuſtodiam cœleſtem P."

concludes with a charming Ode, which I reluctantly refrain from copying,

"Salve, alme cuſtos Pierii gregis," &c.

Gratitude for his education ſeems to have been predominant in the mind of Craſhaw. One article is addreſſed, "Venerabili Viro Magiſtro Tournay, Tutori ſummè obſervando;" under whom he ſeems to have been a pupil for the four preceding years:

"Meſſis inauravit Cererem jam quarta capillos,
Vitis habet Bacchum quarta corona ſuæ,
Noſtra ex quo, primis plumæ vix alba pruinis,
Auſa tuo Muſa eſt nidificare ſinu."

Another poem is inſcribed,

"Ornatiſſimo Viro, Præceptori ſuo colendiſſimo, Magiſtro Brook *.

O mihi qui nunquam nomen non dulce fuiſti,
Tunc quoque cùm domini fronte timendus eras!
Ille ego pars veſtri quondam intactiſſima [regni,
De nullo virgæ nota labore tuæ,
Do tibi quod de te per ſecula longa queretur,
Quòd de me nimiùm non metuendus eras?
Quòd tibi turpis ego torpentis inertia ſceptri
Tam ferulæ tulerim mitia jura tuæ.
Scilicet in foliis quicquid peccabitur iſtis,
Quod tua virga ſtatim *vapulet*, illud erit.
Ergò tibi hæc pœnas pro me mea pagina pendat.
Hîc agitur virgæ res tibi multa tuæ.
In me igitur quicquid nimis illa pepercerit
Id licet in fœtu vindicet omne meo. [olim,
Hîc tuus inveniet ſatìs in quo ſæviat unguis,
Quòdque verù docto trans obeliſcus eat.
Scilicet hæc mea ſunt; hæc quæ mala ſcilicet: ô ſi
(Quæ tua nempe forent) hîc meliora forent!
Quæliacunque, ſuum nôrunt hæc flumina fontem
(Nilus ab ignoto fonte ſuperbus eat) [tem.
Nec certè nihil eſt quâ quis ſit origine. Fontes
Eſſe ſolent fluvii nomen honórque ſui.
Hic quoque tam parvus (de me mea ſæcula dicant)
Non parvi ſobples hic quoque fontis erat.
Hoc modò & ipſe velis de me dixiſſe, meorum
Ille fuit minimus. Sed fuit ille meus."

Then comes an animated apoſtrophe,

"In Picturam Rev. Epiſcopi D. Andrews.
Hæc charta monſtrat, Fama quem monſtrat magis,
Sed & ipſa medium fama quem monſtrat ſatis,
Ille, ille totum ſolus implevit tubam,
Tot ora ſolus domuit & famam quoque
Fecit modeſtum: mentis igneæ pater,
Agilique radio lucis æternæ vigil,
Per alta rerum pondera indomito vagus
Cucurrit animo; quippe naturam ferox
Exhauſit ipſam, mille fœtus artibus,
Et mille linguis ipſe ſe in gentes procul
Variavit omnes, *fuitque* toti ſimul
Cognatus orbi; ſic ſacrum & ſolidum jubar
Saturúmque cœlo pectus ad patrios libens
Porrexit ignes: hâc eum (lector) vides,
Hâc (ecce) chartâ, o utinam & audires quoque!"

Which is followed by

"Votiva Domûs Petrenſis pro Domo Dei."

The death of Mr. William Herris, one of the Fellows of Pembroke-hall (of whom ſome farther account becomes deſirable, and where the epitaph was placed) is thus lamented by Craſhaw:

"Epitaphium in *Guilielmum Herrifium* *.
"Siſte te paulùm (viator) ubi longùm ſiſti

---

* The following quibbling epitaph on Dr. Brook was afterwards written by Craſhaw:

"A *Brook* whoſe ſtream, ſo great, ſo good,
Was lov'd, was honour'd as a *Flood*,
Whoſe *Banks* the Muſes dwell upon,
More than their own *Helicon*,
Here at length hath gladly found
A *quiet paſſage* under-ground:
Meanwhile his loved Banks, now dry,
The Muſes with their tears ſupply."

* This epitaph, and the poem on Biſhop Andrews, are both in "The Delights of the Muſes," with three Engliſh poems on Mr. Herris's death, and an Engliſh epitaph.

Neceſſe

Neceſſe erit; huc nempe properare te ſcias,
Quocunque properas.
Moræ pretium erit
Et lacrymæ,
Si jacere hic ſcias
Guilielmum,
Splendidæ Herriſiorum familiæ
Splendorem maximum;
Quem cùm talem vixiſſe intellexeris,
Et vixiſſe tantùm;
Diſcas licet
In quantas ſpes poſſit
Aſſurgere mortalitas,
De quantis cadere.
Quem { Infantem, Effexia / Juvenem, Cantabrigia } vidit;
Senem, ah infelix utraque
Quòd non vidit!
Qui
Collegii Chriſti alumnus,
Aulæ Pembrochianæ ſocius,
Utrique, ingens amoris certamen fuit;
Donec
Dulces lites eluſit Deus,
Eûmque cœleſtis collegii,
Cujus ſemper alumnus fuit,
Socium fecit;
Qui & ipſe collegium fuit;
In quo
Muſæ omnes & Gratiæ,
Nullibi magis ſorores,
Sub Præſide religione
In tenaciſſimum ſodalitium coaluêre.
Quem { Oratoria Poetam / Poetica Oratorem / Utraque Philoſophum / Chriſtianum Omnes } agnovêre.
Qui { Fide Mundum / Spe Cœlum / Charitate Proximum / Humilitate Sespſum } ſuperavit.
Cujus
Sub vernâ fronte ſenilis animus,
Sub morum facilitate, ſeveritas virtutis,
Sub plurimâ indole, pauci anni;
Sub majore modeſtiâ, maxima indoles
adeò ſe occuluerunt,
ut vitam ejus
Pulchram dixeris & pudicam diſſimulationem:
Imò verò & *mortem*,
Ecce enim in ipſo funere
Diſſimulari ſe paſſus eſt,
Sub tantillo marmore tantum hoſpitem;
Eo nimirum majore *monumento*
quo minore tumulo.
Eo ipſo die occubuit quo Eccleſia
Anglicana ad veſperas legit
Raptus eſt ne malitia mutaret intellectum ejus;
Scilicet Id. Octobris, anno S. 1631."

" In eundem.

" Ite meæ lacrymæ (nec enim moror), ite,
Tantùm nè miſeræ claudite vocis iter.
O liceat querulos verbis animare dolores!
Et ſaltem *ab periit*, dicere, noſter amor.
Ecce negant tamen; ecce negant, lacrymæque *labolles*
Perguut indomitâ præcipitantque viâ.
Viſne (o chare!) igitur te noſtra ſilentia dicant,
Vis fleat aſſiduo murmure mutus amor?
Flebit. Et urna ſuos ſemper bibet humida rores,
Et fidas ſemper ſemper habebit aquas.
Interea, quicunque eſtis, nè credite mirum,
Si veræ lacrymæ non didicêre loqui."

Admit a ſmall ſpecimen, Mr. Urban, of the Epigrams; and I will conclude.

" In Diem omnium Sanctorum.

" Rev. vii. 3. *Nè lædite terram, neque mare, neque arbores, quouſque obſignaverimus ſervos Dei noſtri in frontibus ſuis.*

" Nuſquam immitis agat ventus ſua murmura; nuſquam
Sylva tremat, criſpis ſollicitata comis.
Æqua Thetis placidè allabens ferat oſcula terræ;
Terra ſuos Thetidi pandat amica ſinus:
Undique pax effuſa piis volet aurea pennis,
Frons bona dum ſigno eſt quæque notata ſuo.
Ah quid in hoc opus eſt ſignis aliunde petendis?
Frons bona ſat lacrymis quæque notata ſuis."

" In Die Conjurationis Sulphureæ.

" Quàm bene diſpoſitis annus dat currere feſtis!
Poſt *Omnes Sanctos, Omne ſcelus* ſequitur."

P. S. I ſee no reaſon for the ſuppoſition in the Biographia, p. 431, that the date of 1670 to the Engliſh poems of Craſhaw is ſpurious. The publication which bears his name conſiſts of three parts; of which 1. "The Steps to the Temple." 2. "The Delights of the Muſes, or other Poems written on ſeveral Occaſions;" appeared in 1646, and again in 1649. The third part only, "Sacred Poems," appeared in 1670, with a poetical Preface by Car, written evidently after the death of Craſhaw, who was living when the former parts were publiſhed; and is commended, in the Preface, for his excellence in five languages, Hebrew, Greek, Latin, Italian, and Spaniſh; and, amongſt other accompliſhments, for his ſkill in poetry, muſick, drawing, limning, and graving; and, with allufion to his reſidence abroad, his friendly publiſher ſays, "the learned young gentleman is now dead to us." Yours, &c. M. Green.

Two Months Tour in Scotland.

(Continued from p. 896.)

THOUGH the night was far advanced before we retired to repoſe, we were on horſeback early the next morning; yet not ſo ſoon but that ſome of our worthy hoſts were alſo up, to do the honours of the fort, and bid their laſt adieus.

As we had expreſſed a wiſh to quit the beaten track to Inverary, and, by penetrating into Upper Lorn, make our way

way nearer to the Weſtern coaſt, we had been inſtructed, for that purpoſe, to proceed towards Ballechelish ferry, inſtead of keeping to the military-way, which, bearing to the left hand, leads to Kinlochlevin.

At firſt we ſkirted along the margin of Lochyell, if that may properly be called a loch which is, in fact, an inlet of the ſea. Riſing by degrees above the level of this water, freſh views of various kinds opened upon us in agreeable ſucceſſion, bounded by a high, ragged, and uncultivated, range of hills, forming its farther ſhore; whilſt, looking backward, Beneviſh ſtill ſeemed to hang frowning over us, his hoary head wrapped to-day in clouds, and deriving additional gloomineſs from the contraſted luſtre of the loch below.

Croſſing a chain of mountains, we at length deſcended into a deep valley, dull and ſwampy in the beginning, but ending in corn-fields better tilled, and a village of more comfortable aſpect than any we had for ſome time ſeen. A little forward lies Ballechelish ferry; in approaching which we remarked ſeveral large maſſes of native marble of the pureſt white, finely veined with grey.

The river Levin, which we had to croſs, came down from its parent loch, at ſome miles diſtance up the country, with vaſt rapidity and noiſe, pouring no ſcanty tribute to Lochyell; which, ſpreading itſelf into a ſpacious bay, ſomewhere hereabouts exchanges its appellation for that of Linnhe-loch. Learning that the violence of the Levin was occaſioned by its current having been checked and driven back by the influx of the tide, and that it would ſoon abate as it was now the time of ebb, we ſat down beſide it, amongſt rocks ſtrewed with various ſhells, to refreſh ourſelves from the well-ſtored wallet, which our generous friends at Fort William, aware of the nakedneſs of the tract we had to traverſe, had kindly forced upon our ſervants in the morning. At length the river grew more ſmooth, and we ferried over it with no other accident than that one of our horſes, encumbered with a portmanteau, leaped out of the boat into the ſtream, and ſunk entirely under-water; but, as we luckily had not yet paſſed off from ſhore, he was recovered without any damage, except a ſlight wetting to our baggage.

A neat and regular-built houſe becomes, in theſe rude regions, no inconſiderable object of regard. Such a one preſents itſelf on the aſcent from Ballechelish ferry; leaving which on the left, and literally climbing, by a bad and broken road, up the ſide of no inconſiderable heights, ſhagged with birch and other trees, whoſe ſtinted growth denoted the nature of the climate and the ſoil, we deſcended, by a better ſort of road, into a ſmall village encompaſſed with fields and meadows, apparently neither ill-cultivated, nor ungrateful in their produce both of hay and bere, though the hay was as yet not cut, and the latter ſtill quite green, notwithſtanding that the month of Auguſt was more than half run out.

The way hence for a while keeps cloſe along the Linnhe-loch; then, ſloping ſuddenly up the hills, mounts to a vaſt height above that water; and, being in many places ſcarcely two yards wide, bounded on the left by a ſteep and ſoaring rock, whilſt, on the right, a precipice of a moſt giddy depth lies almoſt immediately beneath your ſtirrup, it becomes really formidable to the traveller. In ſome few parts the ſoil is ſo worn and crumbled down, that there remains barely ſpace enough for a horſe to paſs along. In ſhort, whatever may have been the perils of Penmenmaur, before the building of the parapet, by which they have long ſince been done away, if they ever equalled, they ſcarcely could exceed, thoſe of the truly Alpine path, along which we were now advancing.

Hence the proſpect was in the greateſt ſtyle. The loch, at an immenſe depth beneath our feet, ſtretching far on either hand, and embelliſhed with many rocks and iſlands of different characters and colours, backed by a chain of mountains at leaſt among the loftieſt in North Britain, together with the heights upon whoſe ſides we hung, projecting their long ſhadows into the very middle of the ſlumbering flood below, formed a ſcene worthy even of Virgil's fine deſcription of the Lybian bay:

"Hinc atque hinc vaſtæ rupes, geminique minantur
In cœlum ſcopuli, quorum ſub vertice latè
Æquora tuta ſilent."

Purſuing for ſome time, with mixed ſenſations of apprehenſion and delight, this elevated track, the groves of Appin at length appeared before us, in a lower ſituation, waving over the borders of the loch, and almoſt concealing a white edifice, the ſummer reſidence of Mr. Stewart.

As we left Fort William, our kind and attentive hoſt had ſaid—"Be ſure to make the houſe of Appin your reſting-place to-night; there is none other ſo comfortable; Mr. Seaton is the beſt landlord in this country." This figurative phraſe, being taken too literally by us, led to an event, on account of which we have ſince been often rallied by thoſe of our friends to whom we have related it. In ſhort, Goldſmith's "Miſtakes of a Night" were partly realized by us here; and we had actually taken poſſeſſion of a private houſe, and begun to call about us with the freedom uſual in an inn, before we perceived our error, or attended to a variety of circumſtances which ought to have undeceived us in an inſtant. Mr. Seaton was from home, and we were about to have withdrawn immediately, when the houſekeeper coming forward intreated us, almoſt with tears, not to go away—"It would coſt her," ſhe ſaid, "her place; her maſter would impute our departure to ſome neglect of hers, and ſhe ſhould never be forgiven." It was to no purpoſe we told her that we had not the pleaſure of being known to Mr. Seaton, nor had brought any letters of recommendation to him, but that our intruſion had ariſen from an abſurd miſunderſtanding. "It might be ſo," ſhe anſwered, "but many gentlemen came thither whom her maſter did not know; and ſhe had his poſitive commands to accommodate all ſuch with the beſt the houſe afforded." After a ſhort deliberation, we ſtayed the night; and the rather, becauſe a ſervant was then about to follow the laird of Appin to a diſtant part of the country, whither he was gone upon a viſit, by whom we diſpatched a card, explanatory of our ſituation, and the impreſſion ſuch unuſual and elegant hoſpitality had made upon our minds. One of our party has ſince fortunately had an opportunity to make his perſonal acknowledgements to Mr. Seaton for the accommodation and entertainment we received beneath his roof.

(To be continued.)

Mr. URBAN, *Oct.* 14.

THE advantages to be had by my new Method of finding the Longitude (ſee p. 807) are ſeveral, which I have not put in my firſt account, and which I have explained to the Honourable Board of Longitude.

This method is more practicable than any other, *as it makes no uſe of points* or diſtances in the heavens, of which the refraction and parallax change the place, nor of inſtruments, which are often defective, nor of neceſſary tables, where arbitrary ſyſtems reign.

My method makes uſe but of true time, which is always found in the centre of the Sun, and in the paſſage of the Moon on the meridian, both which have no need of correction. The difference of the paſſage of each terreſtrial meridian through the centre, of the Moon in true time will be the difference between them in longitude: from which, if the paſſage of the Moon is rightly calculated from one meridian to the other in true time, the obſervation of the ſame paſſage on the ſame day, in true time, on an unknown meridian, will give the difference in true time; becauſe no terreſtrial Meridian paſſes over the centre of the Moon in the ſame time of another Meridian. The mean difference is of 8 ſeconds for a degree; from which it is impoſſible to make a miſtake of 8 ſeconds in true time; and it is alſo impoſſible to deceive one's ſelf in one degree in longitude.

The Ephemerids of theſe days convert the diſtances run over, or to run over, into time, to conclude the hour of the paſſage. My method ſhews at once the hour of the paſſage, after the combined motion of the Earth, the Sun, and Moon, which move very regularly in their reſpective orbits, producing apparent inequalities in the ſame time, and, on the contrary, equal ſpace in unequal time. It is from theſe principles that I am to make my tables of the Moon according to my new ſyſtem of the World, which fixes the uniformity of equal motion in the three bodies of the Sun, the Moon, and the Earth; which anſwer completely to all the aſtronomical phænomena, to all the apparent irregularities which aſtronomers may have known, and which cannot be done with any other known ſyſtem.

In advancing theſe truths, I muſt give a demonſtration of them from an aſtronomical phænomenon, which will be the return of true time to mean time, which is ſeen twice a year in two unequal periods, one of 14′ and the other of about 16′. It appears alſo, that between the firſt and the ſecond there are two others, of 3′ and of about 5′. It is in this manner that the tables expreſs themſelves, which have been formed from obſervations and experience.

Monſieur de la Lande, in his Aſtro-

nomy,

nomy, says, that this effect comes from the inclination of the Ecliptic on the Equator; and he is copied and believed by all the aſtronomers. He explains this phænomenon in a figure, where he paints the Equator and the Ecliptic, one Sun which runs over the Equator, and another Sun which runs over the Ecliptic; then he draws perpendicular lines from the inclined degrees of the Ecliptic to the Equator, which fall backwards in equal number of degrees of the Equator; which produces in the heavens, according to him, the retard and the advance of the Sun on the mean time; as if lines drawn on paper could puſh ſtars backwards or forwards from one point.

If the demonſtration of a figure in a plan upon paper is enough for M. de la Lande to aſſign the cauſe of ſuch a phænomenon, for my part I know that, in applying his theory to the celeſtial arc of the Equator and the Ecliptic, it reſults, that the plans which would paſs through the degrees of the Equator would paſs alſo through the Ecliptic. By conſequence, the rays of the Sun at noon, which would be on one of theſe plans, would produce equal effects; and, at the ſame time, on the correſponding degrees from the Ecliptic and Equator, without making the centre of the Sun, arrives ſooner or later to the one or the other.

Notwithſtanding the phænomenon in Copernicus's ſyſtem, the ſun is without motion in the centre of the World, its rays are always exiſting in the ſame manner; the Earth receives its light always in the ſame manner, while it turns round its axis in an equal interval of mean time, and leaves no means to ſee how the Sun can arrive, ſooner or later, on the ſame meridian twice in a year. It would be neceſſary to make the Earth run in a retrograde manner 3 degrees and three quarters, and an acceleration of the ſame quantity twice a-year, without diſturbing the mean time, which would be impoſſible, and more ſo ſtill not to perceive it in the heavens, and in the pendulum-clocks.

I can ſay no more than to ſay with freedom that I think that to this day the natural cauſes of this phænomenon have been totally unknown, as only depending on the true diſpoſition of the World, in which this phænomenon, like all the others, reſults in the greateſt and moſt perfect ſimplicity of motions. *This I ſee in my new ſyſtem, by which the terreſtrial orbit* is placed neareſt to the centre of the world, gives occaſion to make the other orbits appear elliptics, the retrogradation of the ſtars, likewiſe, and the return of the true time and the mean time twice a-year, which does not verify itſelf in any other ſyſtem. All the irregularities of motion and of time appear without any reality, as will be ſeen by what follows.

The aſtronomers, who are ſo clear-ſighted as to find the difference of a ſecond, and the ſixtieth part of one ſecond, in all their calculations, content themſelves for the difference of a quarter of an hour from the true to the mean time. They content themſelves, I ſay, with ſome lines drawn on paper. They have not ſeen, in the moſt eſſential principles of their calculations, that the quantity of the year, in their books, is greater than the natural one, more by ſeven minutes; and that of the ſynodic month is more than a minute; that the cycle is exactly of 19 years; and that there are no errors in it; that the Earth, the Moon, and the Sun, begin their equal motion every 19 years, to come to the ſame degree: while the antients knew very well that the motion of the Moon is equally uniform in its motion and as invariable as that of the Sun; the appearance of time and motion has been taken notice of, as will be ſeen graphically in the conſtruction of my tables.

The aſtronomers have not likewiſe ſeen that there is a firſt meridian in the circumference of the Earth, where it is, mid-day and mid-night in terminating the cycles. From which it follows, that all the other intermediary meridians are ſubordinated to it in the continuation of time and motion. I do not inculpate the aſtronomers for having made theſe blunders, they not having had a true ſyſtem of the world, in which they could have verified every thing. They will go on, nevertheleſs, to believe what M. de la Lande ſays on the return of true time to mean time. It is that very point I deſire may be examined, and demonſtrated without any errors, ſince it is that which deſtroys Copernicus's ſyſtem and eſtabliſhes mine.

The unequal motions of the Moon, which they are obliged to acknowledge in that ſyſtem, and the equality and uniformity of mine, will make a contraſt not leſs worthy the notice of the Board of Longitude than of all the Nations on the Globe.

I know very well that my ſyſtem deſtroys

ſtroys all the ellipſes that Newton invented to make the ſyſtem of Copernicus paſs, without which ellipſes it could not have been ſupportable. But, as the motion of the World in my ſyſtem is in a concentric circle, I cannot help it. Beſides, Newton gave no reaſons nor cauſe why the motion in bodies was elliptic and ſpiral, according to the doctrine of the retrogradation of the Nodes Weſtward all round the Equinox.

The formation of my tables of the paſſage of the Moon on the aſtronomical meridian in true time reſults from the three motions of the Earth, the Moon, and the Sun, which run, in their reſpective orbits, the ſame ſpace every day in the ſame mean time.

The three orbits will be graphically repreſented, with the exact proportion and ſize of the univerſe, to be exactly divided, all in equal ſpaces. The orbit of the Sun ſhall be divided into 360 degrees; and in 365d. 5h. 41m. $\frac{1}{19}$, which, being run over 19 times by the Sun, completes the cycle and the number of days in mean time, which are 6939d. 12h. exactly.

The orbit of the Earth will be determined by the preceſſion or the retard of noon, of true time on mean time, which will give three millions, more or leſs, of leagues for the radius. The ſaid orbit will be divided into 360 degrees, exactly correſponding with thoſe of the Sun; and, beſides, it will be divided in proportion to its daily courſe, which makes in a year but 132 degrees $\frac{12}{19}$ of its orbit. By theſe means the Earth makes but ſeven turns on its orbit in 19 years, a cycle, and gives occaſion to all verifications of the other phænomena and apparent inequalities, and likewiſe epacts of the Moon, and the real inequality of the ſynodic months. The 365d. 5h. 41m. $\frac{1}{19}$ of the Sun's time will be placed in equal ſpace in the 132 degrees $\frac{12}{19}$ of the annual courſe of the Earth in its orbit.

The Earth, at the ſame time, being the centre of the orbit of the Moon, ſhews for its motion the moſt ſingular combinations in the obſervation; while the Moon runs over its orbit with the ſame regularity as if it turned round an immovable centre. The mean time of its orbit is 29d. 12h. 44m. $\frac{2}{3}\frac{1}{3}$ after the cycle, without any error. The Moon then going as much as the centre of the Earth in the way of the terreſtrial orbit, and, at the ſame time, as much as need to go round the Earth in the way of its own orbit, forms, from this complex motion, a multiplicity of combinations; which, I believe, cannot be conceived otherwiſe than by the projection of thoſe three motions. By which means every one will plainly ſee the complete courſe of theſe three bodies, and why they appear to have unequal courſes, and why it is not ſo. Every one will conceive the certitude of my ſimple and new method of finding the Longitude, from the evidence and certitude of the Moon's paſſage on the aſtronomical meridian; by which means the obſerver cannot deceive himſelf in one ſecond of true time, and, by conſequence, not be two leagues out of his way.

Yours, &c. J. E. Pellizer.

OBSERVATIONS *made on the Motion of the Moon in the Nautical Almanack, printed in London, for the Year* 1793.

January. Days.	The Sun being to the Eaſt of the Moon.	Regulus being to the Weſt of her.
3	The Moon runs in 24h.	12 deg. 12 min. 16 ſec.
4	11 deg. 10 min. 53 ſeconds. leſs 59 min. for the Sun's motion, remain	the difference will be 2 deg. 00 min. 23 ſec.
	10 deg. 11 min. 53 ſec.	

The Moon's motion is here longer from Weſt than to Eaſt by 2 degrees 23 ſeconds.

February.	The Sun to Eaſt.	Antares to Eaſt.
1	- - - - - -	- - - - - -
8	11 deg. 30 min. 30 ſec. 59 min. leſs for the Sun's motion, remain	12 deg. 13 min. 6 ſec. the difference will be 1 deg. 41 min. 36 ſec.
	10 deg. 31 min. 30 ſec.	

The Moon's motion is here longer towards Antares than to the Sun, both *being to Eaſt of her*, by 1 deg. 41 min. 36 ſec.

March.

March.	The Sun to East.	♏ Spica to West.
3	- - - - - -	- - - - - -
4	12 deg. 13 min. 00 sec.	13 deg. 1 min. 53 sec.
	59 min. less for the Sun's motion, remain	the difference will be
	11 deg. 14 min. 00 sec.	1 deg. 47 min. 53 sec.

The Moon's motion is here longer from West than to East by 1 deg. 47 min. 53 sec.

20	The Sun to West of Moon.	Aldebaran to West of her.
21	10 deg. 52 min. 55 sec.	11 deg. 52 min. 23 sec.
	59 min. more for the Sun's motion,	the difference will be
	11 deg. 51 min. 55 sec.	00 deg. 00 min. 28 sec.

April.	The Sun to East.	α Pegasi to East.	♏ to West.
1	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -
2	12° 39′ 30″	12° 50′ 12″	13° 34′ 28″
	59′ less for the Sun's motion,	the difference to the Sun is 1° 11′ 42″	the difference to the Sun is 1° 55′ 58″
	11° 38′ 30″	the difference to the ♏ is 00° 44′ 16″	

If it is desired to find a difference of that sort in every place where there are points of comparison, it will be found that they are entirely faults; since, in finding almost two degrees, one of error, those errors come from the principles on which the tables are made. The authors of those tables did not make the remarks which I now do: for, the Moon, in the same course, cannot go nearer nor farther in one point more than it can go to and from another. J. E. P.

Mr. Urban, *Nov.* 13.

I AM not, it is true, foremost in the list of those who lament the fate of the late Queen of France; but of those whose "swords would leap from their scabbards to avenge even a look that threatened with insult" a female of such rare accomplishments, such unsullied character, such unquestionable importance to society, as Miss Seward—in the list of those I would, indeed, be foremost. Mr. Boswell's treatment of her, in his supplementary pamphlet, deserves, and cannot fail to receive, general disapprobation.

But my indignation was lost in astonishment when I beheld the amiable object of my solicitude, in the soreness of her mind, so eager for retaliation as to vilify the sacred character of Dr. Johnson himself. Surely his own account of a transaction, with the nature of which he must have been most intimately acquainted, is entitled to credit till it can be controverted by something better than suspicion. That he was sometimes rude in his manners, frequently absurd in his opinions, and always haughty in his conversation, cannot be denied. That he was sincere in his attachments, *inflexible in his integrity*, and invincible *in his veracity*, are facts of equal notoriety. Whatever they have been his decision concerning the state of literature in Scotland, and the genius of Buchanan, his exalted worth in the Republick of Letters gave him an indisputable right to express it. I do not see how his consciousness of falsehood in so doing can be made apparent. By having read and studied Buchanan through his various writings, more perhaps than Miss Seward had done, he was undoubtedly impressed with a greater respect for his talents. By having long familiarized himself to the most eminent among the English writers, he had not much information to seek for in Scotland, and spoke only of what he had, as it were accidentally, found there. "The recorded frequency of similar assertions" by no means proves them to be false. But, when the fair impugner of his fame accuses him of "straining at gnats, and swallowing camels;" of adhering to truth in smaller instances, only that he may, with the more impunity, violate it in greater; the boldness, with which she brings forward so tremendous a charge, betrays the genuine passion of that sex, at whose "every word a reputation dies."

Miss Seward's character for veracity cannot surely depend for its support on any misinterpretation of Dr. Johnson's conduct. There was then no necessity of

of an invidious comparison between his suspected disregard for truth and her own boasted aversion to falsehood. But, there are many who may be influenced by this comparison, and the remarks that precede it. There are many whose opinions of Johnson have been warped by prejudice; and Miss Seward's letter has no very obvious tendency to set them right; for, she herself appears, in a remarkable degree, to partake of that prejudice. As an antidote to the poison which she has so assiduously endeavoured to administer, give me leave to produce before your readers what a most distinguished writer, alike eminent for his learning and his philanthropy, has said of the *author of the Rambler*:

"Of literary merit, Johnson, as we all know, was a sagacious, but a most severe, judge. Such was his discernment, that he pierced into the most secret springs of human actions; *and such was his integrity*, that he always weighed the moral characters of his fellow-creatures *in the balance of the Sanctuary* *."

The regard manifested by an obscure individual for the general principle of justice, demands as much respect as that regard which a female writer of uncommon celebrity may be allowed to entertain for her own fame. I have no doubt, therefore, that you will give *this letter* as conspicuous a place in your next number as you have already afforded *that* which has been the cause of its being written. N. Y.

Mr. URBAN, *Great Portland-street, Nov. 16, 1793.*

MISS ANNA SEWARD, in a letter in your last Magazine, p. 875, seems to apprehend that I have not treated her well in the first page of what she denominates a *pamphlet*, intituled, "The principal Corrections and Additions to the first Edition of Mr. Boswell's Life of Dr. Johnson." As I should be sorry to be thought deficient in *politeness*, much more in *justice*, to any person, but particularly to a fair lady, I think it necessary to answer a charge too hastily brought against me.

This lady, as she herself has stated, did indeed *cover several sheets of paper* with the *few* anecdotes, concerning Dr. Johnson, which she did me the honour to communicate to me. They were, however, not only poetically luxuriant, but, I could easily perceive, were tinctured with a strong prejudice against the person to whom they related. It therefore became me to examine them with much caution. One of them, the idle and utterly improbable story of his making verses on a duck when he was but three years old, which good Mrs. Lucy Porter had, among others, credulously related, he himself had enabled me unquestionably to refute; notwithstanding which Miss Seward adheres to her original tale, and, in the letter now under consideration, still refers to them as his composition. Another story, which she sent me, was a very extraordinary fact, said to have been mentioned in a conversation between his mother and him, on the subject of his marrying Mrs. Porter, which appeared to me so strange as to require confirmation. Miss Seward having quoted, as her authority for it, a respectable lady of Lichfield, I wrote to that lady, without mentioning the name of the person from whom the report was derived, inquiring only as to the authenticity of it. The lady informed me that she had never heard of the fact alluded to.—As my book was to be a *real history*, and not a *novel*, it was necessary to suppress all erroneous particulars, however entertaining. I was therefore obliged to reduce, into a very narrow compass indeed, what Miss Seward's fluent pen had expanded over many sheets. The account, however, which she gave, in contradiction to that of Mrs. Piozzi, of the circumstances attending Johnson's writing his beautiful "Verses to a Lady, on receiving from her a Sprig of Myrtle," seemed so plausible, that I with confidence inserted it in the first edition of my book; nor had I any doubt of it, till Mr. Hector spontaneously assured me, by letter, that the fact was as Mrs. Piozzi has represented it *. Having received

* Tracts by Warburton, &c. p. 184.

* The verses which occasioned this discussion having been printed in our vol. XLIX. p. 2[illegible] (where for *years* read *hopes*), as Mr. Hammond's, and having not unfrequently been ascribed to Mr. Derrick; Dr. Johnson was asked, by the writer of this note, whilst Hammond's poems were in the press, if he knew the real author. His reply, which has already appeared in vol. LXI. p. 296, being short, is here repeated:

"I wrote them, sir, more than forty years ago, when I was at Birmingham, at the request of a friend; who, having frequently teazed me for the verses, I went one day up stairs, as if to fetch them, and wrote them in the short space of time it required to have actually done so." J. N.

6

ceived this decisive evidence, it became my duty to correct, in my second edition, the erroneous account, which I had been induced to give in my first; and, of course, to introduce that correction into the supplemental pages to my quarto edition, which I thought it incumbent upon me to publish separately, and in the same form, for the accommodation of those who were possessed of that edition.

Miss Seward says, that "I ought in justice, as well as common politeness, since I mentioned her testimony, to have stated the reasons she gave for that different evidence." Now, sir, *this I have done*. In the first edition those reasons are fully stated. It was not necessary that the Corrections and Additions, which are not, as she imagines, a *distinct pamphlet*, but *supplemental* to that edition, and to be *taken along with it*, should contain a repetition of the grounds of her testimony. It was enough that the refutation of them was there exhibited. But, in the second edition itself, after re-stating those grounds in her own words, *I let my fair antagonist down as softly as might be*, thus:

"Such was this lady's statement, which I make no doubt she supposed to be correct; but it shews how dangerous it is to trust too implicitly to traditional testimony and ingenious inference; for Mr. Hector has lately assured me, that Mrs. Piozzi's account is, in this instance, accurate."

The merit of the verses in question will not be lessened by Miss Seward's attempt to depreciate them, as if good enough only for a school-boy. They have been long and universally admired. They speak for themselves, and require no defence. But I cannot help observing, that it is an awkward tale, that they were written by Dr. Johnson, in his own person, to Lucy Porter, whose *mother* he afterwards married. *Conjecture* must at once yield where *fact* appears, and that we have from Mr. Hector. He also, in referring to the time when they were written and given to him, says, "Lucy Porter was then only a girl." Miss Seward would fain have us suppose, that Dr. Johnson had *first* written them to Lucy Porter; and *afterwards*, on being applied to by Mr. Hector for verses on receiving myrtle from a lady, might give them to Mr. Hector, without thinking it necessary to declare their *previous* existence. But, if Mrs. Lucy Porter was accurate in her recollection of their being presented to her by Dr. Johnson, Miss Seward's chronology, *reversed*, is much more natural and probable. Dr. Johnson might have written them for Mr. Hector when Lucy Porter was only a girl; and, when she was grown up, might have, with a pleasant economy, made them serve a second time for a compliment to her. That they were written for Mr Hector, however, is all that is necessary to be proved; and it has been proved.

Miss Seward surely had no occasion to say one word to guard against her being suspected of "averring a conscious falsehood." No such suspicion was ever insinuated. Undoubtedly it was indifferent to her whether Dr. Johnson's verses were addressed to Lucy Porter or written for Mr. Hector; therefore, when she made her statement of the case, she had no motive of vanity or interest. Now it may, perhaps, not be indifferent, because she seems exceedingly zealous that her statement should be thought right. But there is no question, either as to conscious falsehood or conscious truth. It is merely a matter of argument upon evidence; and, I think, a very plain one.

I hope then, Mr. Urban, the fair lady will be convinced that I have neither been impolite nor unjust to her. But, from the veneration and affection which I entertain for the character of my illustrious friend, I cannot be satisfied without expressing my indignation at the malevolence with which she has presumed to attack that great and good man. In the present letter she seriously accuses HIM of "*conscious falsehood*" in an "*assertion*" that "Buchanan was the only man of genius which his country had ever produced." From the frequency of what she calls "*similar false assertions*" she concludes that "his veracity was of that species which, straining at *gnats*, swallows CAMELS." Miss Seward does not perceive that such fallies as those which are recorded to shew Dr. Johnson's wonderful dexterity in retort, are not assertions in the sense which concerns truth or falsehood; they are evidently *ardentia verba* (*glowing words*—I ask her pardon for quoting a Latin phrase) uttered in witty contest. They are not even expressive of his *opinion*; but, if they could be supposed to convey his real opinion, still they would have no concern with his *veracity*. When he did give his honest judgement on the merits of certain poets, where he differed from a [illegible]

critick, and, in a few inſtances, was thought, by men of a ſuperior rank in taſte, to be in the wrong, he might be charged with *error*; but it is from a defect in the *reaſoning faculty* when in ſuch inſtances, he is charged with *falſehood* or *envy*. Dr. Johnſon's ſtrict, nice, and ſcrupulous regard to *truth* was one of the moſt remarkable circumſtances in his character, and was often mentioned as ſuch by his friends, particularly Sir Joſhua Reynolds. *Falſehood*, therefore, was at the utmoſt diſtance from him; and his tranſcendant abilities and acquirements, his extenſive and increaſing fame, ſet him far above *envy*. Miſs Seward does not know that her injurious reflection refutes itſelf; but her eagerly making it, however weak and ineffectual it may be, fully diſcovers her *intention*.

So far from having any hoſtile diſpoſition towards this Lady, I have, in my Life of Dr. Johnſon, ſpoken of her in as handſome terms as I could; I have quoted a compliment paid by him to one of her poetical pieces; and I have withheld his opinion of herſelf, thinking that ſhe might not like it. I am afraid it has reached her by ſome other means; and thus we may account for various attacks, by her, on her venerable townſman ſince his deceaſe, even in your Magazine, where I have been ſorry to ſee them, ſome avowed and with her own name, and others, as I believe, in various forms, and under ſeveral ſignatures*. What are we to think of the ſcraps of letters between her and Mr. Hayley†, impertently attempting to undermine the noble pedeſtal on which the public opinion has placed Dr. Johnſon? But it is unneceſſary to take up any part of your valuable miſcellany in expoſing the little arts which have been employed by a cabal of minor poets and poeteſſes, who are ſadly mortified that Dr. Johnſon, by his powerful ſentence, aſſigned their proper ſtation to writers of this deſcription. JAMES BOSWELL.

* Mr. Boſwell having here particularly referred to letters under the ſignature of *Biravdo*, vol. LVI. pp. 125, 303; and vol. LVII. p. 684; it becomes our duty to declare, that his conjecture is totally groundleſs; and we hope that, on this occaſion, *Biravdo* will condeſcend to unmaſk. EDIT.

† Whatever Mr. B may think of theſe ſcraps (and this mode of expreſſion conveys a certain degree of inſinuation), it would be injuſtice to the writer of them if we did not requeſt the correſpondent who communicated them (whom we really do not know) to diſcloſe himſelf. EDIT.

Mr. URBAN, *Nov.* 7.

I AM ſorry to have it in my power to ſay, on good authority, in anſwer to Mr. N's enquiries, p. 836, that all MSS and curious drawings in the Warton collection were *burnt* by one of the ſurviving ſiſters and co-heireſſes of the laſt lord, out of ſpite to her ſiſter. I have it on as good authority, that innumerable original letters in the civil wars, and of an earlier period, in the St. John of Bletſoe family, met with the like fate from ignorance and want of family concord. And it is much to be feared that the want of knowing the value of ſuch papers has occaſioned their deſtruction as frequently as the miſtaken idea of their value keeps them ſecluded from the public eye. R. G.

Mr. URBAN, *Nov.* 9.

PLEASE to inſert the following anſwer to QUERIST, p. 840.

Dr. Scrope, editor of the ſecond volume of Lord Clarendon's State-Papers, 1773, on account of health and diſtance from the univerſity, returned the unpubliſhed papers, 1775, after a conſiderable progreſs in digeſting them for vol. III.; and, after ſome interval, was ſucceeded by Dr. Monkhouſe, to whom the Biſhop of Saliſbury, 1786, pointed out the original papers in the hands of Mr. Richards, part of the collection procured from Mr. R's father by Mr. Powney. Theſe were purchaſed by the truſtees of Dr. Radcliffe. Dr. Douglas procured from Mrs. Undehall, eſq. 220 letters, in the hand writing of Lord Clarendon, from 1649 to 1657. Dr. D. arranged and made a ſchedule of the maſs of materials procured by Mr. Powney from Mr. Richards; and, by his application, they were united to thoſe in the poſſeſſion of Lt. Hyde's repreſentatives. To theſe the preſent Duke of Queenſbury added a Ms. of the Hiſtory of the Rebellion, which appears to have been the very copy prepared by the Earl of Rochcheſter for publication, and returned to him, after paſſing through the printer's hands.

The preface to vol. III. is ſigned Tho. Monkhouſe, Queen's College, 1786.

Yours, &c. Q. R.

Mr. URBAN, *Nov.* 15.

YOUR correſpondent Clericus's obſervation (vol. LXI. p. 640), that "it may not be unprofitable to compare diaries made in different parts of the kingdom," induces me to [illegible]

with a few thoughts on the ſubject of meteorological diaries.

I cannot, however, forbear noticing the unpardonable ignorance of the printers or correſpondents of ſome news-papers, in inſerting ſuch unphiloſophical accounts of the thermometer and barometer, as that, in the firſt, *the liquor or mercury had ſunk into the bulb, or riſen to the top of the tube*;" and of the ſecond, "*that on ſuch a day it was higher or lower than ever before known.*" It might almoſt lead one to ſuppoſe they knew not that each had a divided ſcale.

At preſent, however profitable it might be to compare diaries, it is not eaſily practicable, as there is only one publiſhed that is in any degree ſatisfactory, which is that of the Royal Society. It is true, there are a few others in magazines; but they are none of them without faults: ſome omit the time of obſervation, or mention it in one inſtance and not in another; others omit not only the time, but even the place, the ſituation of which, with reſpect to elevation, is often material.

It is neceſſary that obſervations ſhould be made at certain hours, which ſhould be generally, if not univerſally, obſerved, in order to facilitate the compariſon of regiſters. The Royal Society make two in each day, at 8 in the morning, and 2 in the afternoon. This might be adopted univerſally; but I think it would not be amiſs to add another at 8 in the afternoon. This would make three obſervations in each day, at equal intervals.

In all regiſters it will be neceſſary to notice the elevation of the place where it is kept; for inſtance, it may be naturally inferred, that a barometer regiſtered at Highgate, Hampſtead, or Harrow, will generally be lower than one in London.

Perhaps the greateſt reaſon, why ſo few regiſters are kept, is the want of a general plan. This deficiency is intended to be removed by A DIARY OF THE WEATHER, or METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL, advertiſed on the blue cover of this Magazine; and which, it is hoped, will induce thoſe who have leiſure to commence an employment that will, with a little attention, form a very pleaſing amuſement. INGENUUS.

Mr. URBAN, *Nov.* 10.

I REALLY am exceedingly ſorry to find that any haſty expreſſions of *mine ſhould* have hurt the feelings of *any man*, particularly of one who, as he expreſſes himſelf, is nearly verging on th eeſcore years and ten; an age which I truly venerate, and which, indeed, had I known, I ſhould never have ventured my opinion againſt ſo much experience. I thought I had an antagoniſt young as myſelf, whoſe inexperience needed a check; for, you muſt allow that the idea, mentioned in your correſpondent J. O's letter, of planting trees on the *edge* of canals, indicated great want of obſervation at leaſt, if not ignorance of the ſubject in queſtion; and I much fear my haſty diſpoſit on led me to expreſs myſelf too warmly. But believe me, Sir, it was never my intention to enter into a paper war, much leſs to offend an old correſpondent of yours with whom I ſhall in future, through the medium of your Publication, be very happy to exchange thoughts on any ſubject, with which I am acquainted, in a more amicable manner. O. T. O.

Mr. URBAN, *Nov.* 11.

YOU and your correſpondents will infinitely oblige me by the earlieſt inſertion and notice of the following queries:

1. The probable ſtate of the preſent population in England and Wales?

2. The annual amount of the rents of the landed property in ditto?

3. The number of arable acres in ditto; the annual average of acres ſown with corn; and alſo the acres in graſs-land?

As the information reſulting from the anſwers to theſe queſtions will poſſibly tend to expedite an intended publication, in which it is neceſſary to aſcertain a few particular points, I hope I ſhall receive ſuch ſtatements only, or references to others in print, as may be depended on. P. P. P.

Mr. URBAN, *Nov.* 6.

IT affords me much ſatisfaction to obſerve, that your excellent magazine is not only a repoſitory for uſeful, learned, and ornamental diſcoveries, but alſo, that the hard-earned laurels, which the iron hand of war twines round the ſoldier's brow, are there recorded in language which will laſt for ages.

Yet your juſtice will not permit your correſpondents to tranſmit, partially, to poſterity, the gallantry of their countrymen. Hurried away with the admiration excited at the conduct of one particular corps, "Miles Emeritus," and

"R."

"H," have almoſt forgotten the general praiſe due to all thoſe heroes, who are expoſing themſelves in defence of their King and country, or in ſupport of degraded religion, decency, and humanity. Let no one depreciate the merits of thoſe diſtinguiſhed ſubjects the "*Foot Guards.*" Let them be allowed every commendation due to their birth, and perſonal proweſs; but, let us not forget the hardy *ſoldiers of the line*; thoſe, whoſe general good conduct and activity are not to be ſurpaſſed by any troops exiſting. The men, who enter and enliſt into a marching regiment, are gradually prepared for fituations of hardſhip and danger; unaccuſtomed to enervating indulgences, there is no probability of their refuſing or ſinking under fatigue; they will not obey orders with that merely negative ſpecies of compliance which is extorted from neceſſity, taught, daily, to hold themſelves in readineſs to riſk that life, which they have ſtaked in performance of their duty. Theſe men, Sir, will never flinch from the bayonet of an enemy; nor will they aſſume any extraordinary merit in having oppoſed it.

Mile. Emeritus wiſhes for a liſt of the officers of the 3d regiment of Foot Guards who were engaged at Lincelles. I wiſh I could ſupply one. But, if it was in my power to furniſh an accurate detail of the officers who behaved with gallantry on that occaſion, I would not omit thoſe of our allies, nor thoſe of our own line, who were preſent, and participated in the danger and in the glory. The right of the line is always given to the Guards, in compliment to the ſtation they hold in the ſervice; but, if they lead the attack in an engagement, the other corps ſupport. On many occaſions the flank companies from every regiment are ſelected to lead; the battalion companies ſupporting. Their dependance upon each other is reciprocal. The honor, among them all, is equal. The glory, undivided.

I will not take up your time in reciting the almoſt innumerable inſtances of magnanimity, ardour, gallantry, and good conduct, of the officers of the line, already recorded by many able writers; or in particularly extolling, at this period, their good behaviour, which, whilſt it pleaſes, yet impreſſes me with no ſenſations of aſtoniſhment, ſince I never imagined it poſſible they could miſbehave. Yours, &c. MARCUS.

P.S. I have ſeen an account of the royal contribution to the ſupport of the table of the officers on guard. His Majeſty has relieved the colonels from a heavy expence, by his accuſtomed generoſity; and thoſe gentlemen muſt feel the eſſential benefit of the donation. I am too obſcure a ſubject to ſuggeſt; but I could wiſh, Mr. Urban, that the royal munificence had been more extenſive. I could wiſh, Sir, that thoſe deſerving men, the ſubalterns of the Britiſh line, had received an addition of pay of a few more pence *per diem*; the expence, to their royal maſter, would have been, comparatively, too inſignificant to mention. The comforts it would ſhed on that reſpectable body of his poor deſerving ſubjects would be innumerable, and their gratitude unbounded.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT, 1793. (*Continued from p.* 920.)

H. OF LORDS.

April 24.

THE judges proceeded in delivering their opinions on the queſtions ſubmitted to the Houſe in the writ of error, *Mahon v. ceſſus* Lickbarrow.

Heard counſel and examined witneſſes on Martin's divorce bill.

In the Commons, the ſame day, the Houſe reſolved itſelf into a Committee of the whole Houſe on the government of India, Mr *Dempſey* in the chair.

Mr. *Dundas* reminded the Houſe of the ſentiments which he had thrown out on this ſubject, as often as it was mentioned in the courſe of the preſent ſeſſion; and he hoped, before he ſat down, to convince the Committee, that thoſe ſentiments were founded in truth. Various opinions had gone abroad relative to the future eſtabliſhments of India. He did not wiſh to oppoſe the circulation of thoſe opinions, but he wiſhed at the ſame time to remove any wrong impreſſion that they might have made, by fair reaſoning and diſpaſſionate diſcuſſion. What he ſhould think neceſſary to advance that night would not preclude future diſcuſſion, much might be ſaid upon the ſubject, much he expected would be ſaid, and much ought to be ſaid, as there would be ſeveral opportunities for gentlemen to deliver their opinions upon it. The affairs of India were not at preſent of that complexion that they uſed to be; he had ſpared no pains to ſatisfy

them, and to render them familiar to the meanest capacity. This was his object, and hoped he had at length obtained that object; and, under that impression, he should not feel it necessary to go into detail. On the whole, he was firmly persuaded, that, however specious the arguments, and however flattering it might be to speculation, to throw open the trade of India, it would be found fallacious. The East-India Company had certainly no right to the territorial possessions of that country. If the trade were thrown open, the Company had several rights to discuss, which would occupy much time, and even that would be a drawback on the trade. Here the Hon. Gentleman enumerated the several rights which the Company would certainly lay claim to in India. The tonnage of the Company at present amounted to 81,000, the number of seamen amounted to 7000, and upwards; and it was an indisputable fact, that the Company contributed upwards of 7,000,000 annually to the circulation of this country. Would not the House prefer solid experience to wild theory? With respect to the crown, he thought it rather limited with respect to India; the members of the Board of Controul were not permanent enough; they were birds of passage; he would say, however, that, if they were called to fill more exalted situations, the country would be profited by their talent, and virtues. He next proceeded to the consideration of the trade of that country. From the earliest periods of history the trade of the East was held in great estimation; that country furnished the luxury of all the other parts of the globe; on the revival of letters we hear of the spices of the East. The trade of India was contended for by various nations; first by the Portuguese, next by the Dutch, then by the French, and even by the Spaniards; in 1600 this country put in its claim. The Hon. Gentleman traced the gradual advantage derived from that trade from that period down to the present time. This country found itself in the entire possession of an immense territory, containing no millions of inhabitants. Provided this trade were thrown open, what would be the consequence? emigration, he was certain; and what would result from that disunion among the natives of that country? they would roam from port to port, and from place to place, deprive the natives of work, and raise heart-burnings and envy. He remembered a fact which was on record; when several of the natives of that country had roamed through different parts of India, Meer Jaffier wrote a letter to Mr. Vansittart to inform him of it. Mr. Vansittart wrote back again, that he might make himself perfectly easy on that account, that he had nothing to apprehend from such persons, that they were of the lowest order. But this did not satisfy the Nabob, for he replied, *They might be so, but an European dog made an impression on the natives.*—Such was the reverence and awe which the Europeans inspired in the breasts of the natives of that country. Again, provided the trade were thrown open, who could recompense the East-India Company? The forts, harbours, &c. were theirs, not through virtue of their territorial possessions, but purchased through the slow progress of their industry. These must, in justice, be purchased from them again. The Hon. Gentleman, after dwelling some time on the China trade, and the prospect of its extension, came to the commutation act; anterior to that act, the exportation of tea amounted to 5,000,000 pounds, at present it exceeded 10,000,000; he then stated the decrease of the exportation of this article in the course of the last year in Portugal, Denmark, France, Holland, &c. By giving the Company this exclusive charter, it might be stated, they would become remiss in their investments of raw materials, that their servants would transmit their fortunes clandestinely: if those opinions were fonded in truth, he hoped to be able to remedy them in such a manner as to make London the grand emporium of India, so that the wealth of the Ganges would flow into the Thames. Having adduced a variety of observations in support of these sentiments, he said that on Monday next, *pro forma*, he should move his propositions in a Committee of the whole house, to be considered in it day after day, till the whole were disposed of.

Mr. *Francis* said, he could not suffer some of the observations of the Right Hon. Secretary to pass without his opposition. He was willing to give him credit for that part of his administration on the affairs of India, by which he laid an annual arrangement of the finances of the Company before the public, but, in his opinion, commercial and political power should always be kept distinct. A merchant, possessed of territorial property, seldom failed to exercise his power

te his commercial views. Those
n, with whom he had the ho-
act in India, namely, General
g and Colonel Malon, agreed
in that opinion, and he should
part from it. The people of
had always considered the East-
mpany as an *old woman* locked
wana; they had no idea of any
it that of the king of England.
efits to be derived from the
, being the *medium* of convey-
roduce of the territorial reve-
ndia, would be better felt, if, in-
making them kings and princes,
e to be confined to their charac-
merchants, and in that capacity
ld be more responsible for their

el *Macleod* expressed his hope,
the present arrangement, some
ld be adopted for putting an
he jealousy which had hitherto
between the British troops and
the Company. He at the same
oced, that the Company were
retain their exclusive charter,
een always of opinion that the
, like the British colonies, was
gulated under the British Go-
than under the native Princes.
rancis did not think any com-
could be fairly drawn between
ish colonies and the Company's
s in India if it continued under
ence of British avarice.
Smith approved of Mr Dundas's
tive to India so far as he had

hairman reported progress, and
mittee was to sit again on

H. OF LORDS.

April 25.

eded farther in the trial of War-
ings, esq.

Commons: the same day, the
Catholicks bill was read the first

Sheridan moved an address to
to recall Lord Auckland, in
nce of his memorial to the
eneral on the 5th of April in-
ter, having reprobated the con-
the Noble Lord in a speech of
ble length.
Chancellor of the Exchequer de-
im; and Mr. *Fox* replied; af-
h the House divided; For the
9, Against it 211.

H. OF LORDS.

April 29.

Heard counsel farther in an appeal from Scotland; Gillespie *versus* Hussey.

In the Commons, the same day, the *Lord Mayor* brought up the report of the Select Committee, to whom the state of the commercial credit was referred. The report was read; and, among other things, it stated, that many commercial houses in many quarters of the kingdom were in the utmost distress; that the Committee were of opinion, that Exchequer bills ought to be issued to the amount of 5,000,000 l. instead of 3,000,000 l. which was at first intended; that some of these bills should consist of 100 l. others of 50 l. and others of 20 l.; and that the interest on each 100 l. should be 2½ d. per day. It was also proposed, that commissioners should be appointed, to whom the management of this business should be intrusted. The Lord Mayor moved, that this report should lie on the table; which was agreed to.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* said, that, from what had been said before the Committee above-stairs, the necessity of taking the business into immediate consideration was deeply impressed on his mind. He therefore moved, that the report of the Select Committee be referred to a Committee of the whole House; and that it be printed.

Mr. *Jekyll* said, he could not avoid the present opportunity, on this alarming crisis, of declaring that considerable blame attached to those who hold the Executive Government. There was much blame imputable to them for delay; and he was sorry to observe, that the melancholy report which he had just heard was, in his mind, the *knell of departed commerce*. The result of the circulation of the paper of private banks was a subject to which the attention of the House had been called two years back. It was then predicted, that it would be ruinous to the country. Administration was deaf to the prediction, and refused to institute an enquiry into the evil. It might be said in their vindication, that they could not know the extent of the paper currency; the stamp duties would have informed them; and he was concerned to say, that, from the paltry revenue arising from these, the commerce of the country was sacrificed. He felt for the situation of the merchants and manufacturers; but he

dreaded

dreaded that the report on the table would not be the only misfortune which would arise from the present unpopular war.

Mr. *Drake* justified the measure, and also the war; which, he said, was a war of honour, and that it was a popular war.

Mr. *Fox* said, he did not wish by any means to give his opposition to this measure, and yet he could not approve of it. Taking all the circumstances upon which it was founded, he thought it afforded stronger cause of uneasiness than any one thing that has happened since he had sat in parliament. By agreeing to these resolutions, the House gave an unlimited power to the Board to select such objects as may strengthen the hands of the Minister, and give him the sole control over the commerce of the nation. He supposed that the Board would be composed of the most honourable characters; but power was liable to be abused; and the dangers that must arise, from their having every commercial house in their hands, was such as was not warranted by those who had the least regard for the Constitution. He hoped to see the House act with vigilance and jealousy on the occasion; for, it was a precedent at which the liberties of the country and its Constitution must tremble; and it was a truth not only evinced by theory but fact, that commerce always flourished in proportion as it was unconnected with Government.

The *Chanc. of the Exchequer* thought the evil existing great indeed, and important. The prospect of their increase, if neglected, he thought formidable and alarming. But, at the same time, he took the liberty of saying, that he used the satisfaction of knowing, on the full reflection, that a speedy and expeditious remedy was within their power. That was his opinion. The measure proposed would not at all affect men who had engaged in such speculation, but was only meant to extend to the sober and regular trader.

It was ordered that the House should, to-morrow, resolve itself into a Committee on this business; and that the report, in the mean time, should be printed.

H. OF LORDS.

April 3.

After their Lordships returned from Westminster-hall, all the bills which had passed both Houses received the *royal assent* by commission.

In the Commons, the same day, the *Lord Advocate of Scotland* brought up the bill "for the more effectual and expeditious payment of debts in Scotland;" which was read the first time.

Sir *William Scott* brought up the bill "for encouraging seamen, and more effectually manning his Majesty's navy;" which was read the first time.

The House went into a Committee to consider the report of the Committee on commercial credit: when

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* moved to the following effect: "That it is the opinion of this Committee, that his Majesty be enabled to issue five millions in Exchequer bills, to be advanced under certain restrictions and limitations, for the assistance of such persons as, giving due security for the re-payment, may be desirous to be accommodated therewith, to be re-paid in a certain limited time."

The question being put, Mr *Fox* observed, that the very great importance, and the questionable shape, of the proposition, required farther grounds of explanation, particularly as to its probable effects, than any which had been given.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* replied, that, taking the subject in a general way, he deemed the report of the Committee perfectly explicit; but, if any particular objection was offered, it should meet with every explanation in his power.

Mr *Francis* was of opinion, that the transaction of the business should be given to the Bank, as the gentlemen of that body were, from their consummate acquaintance with commercial matters and money negotiations, the properest persons to be employed.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* observed, that the proposed measure was foreign to the fixed principles and uniform practice of that Corporation. The gentlemen of the Bank were also averse to undertaking it. He then took up the question at some length, and enforced the arguments which had been offered in favour of the proposed measure; the necessity of which, he contended, were it only to be ascertained from the report of the Committee, must be obvious to every person.

Several gentlemen delivered their sentiments, and the question was put, and carried without a division; and the report was ordered to be received next day.

(*To be continued.*)

The

256. *The History, Civil and Commercial, of the British Colonies in the* West Indies. *By* Bryan Edwards, *Esq. of the Island of* Jamaica.

THE general history of the West Indies being already ſufficiently known, and the principal events relating to their diſcovery, conqueſt, and ſettlement, having employed the pens of ſeveral celebrated Spaniſh and French writers, in more connected and early periods, the author of this valuable work has made the chief objects of his performance particularly applicable to later times, and the preſent civil and political ſtate of the Britiſh colonies, with their agricultural and commercial condition and intereſts, and the means by which they have atchieved, and may maintain, their riches and importance. At the ſame time, our author has not omitted to collect, from various authorities, any eſſential occurrence in the antient hiſtories of the Weſt Indies, or any important event, either local or general, which has taken place ſince they were firſt explored by the renowned Columbus. And although Mr. Long has, in our own time, in his excellent *Hiſtory of Jamaica*, taken a very extenſive view of the Weſtern hemiſphere, yet the fundamental materials of the work before us are entirely original, and, conſidered either for novelty or magnitude, comprehends ſuch a maſs of intelligence, ſo intereſting and inſtructive, that we cannot heſitate to place Mr. Edwards in the higheſt rank in the annals of the hiſtoric literature of Great Britain. We ſhould have given an earlier account of this very important work, but that one of our colleagues, who reſided many years in the Weſt Indies, and in whoſe department Weſt Indian literature naturally lies, has been abſent from the metropolis for ſome time. We ſhall now proceed; but, previous to entering into ſuch particulars as are to juſtify what we have already advanced, ſhall preſent our readers with the plan of the work itſelf, from the author's own words:

"To preſent the reader with an hiſtorical account of the origin and progreſs of the ſettlements made by our own nation in the Weſt Indian iſlands:

"To explain their conſtitutional eſtabliſhments, internal governments, and political ſyſtems maintained by Great Britain towards them:

"To deſcribe the manners and diſpoſitions of the preſent inhabitants, as influenced by climate, ſituation, and other local cauſes; comprehending an account of the African ſlave-trade, ſome obſervations on the Negro character and genius, and reflections on the ſyſtem of ſlavery eſtabliſhed in our colonies:

"To furniſh a more comprehenſive account, than has hitherto appeared, of the agriculture of the ſugar-iſlands in general, and of their rich and valuable ſtaple commodities, ſugar, indigo, coffee, and cotton, in particular: finally,

"To diſplay the various and widely-extended branches of their commerce; pointing out the relations of each towards the other, and towards the ſeveral great intereſts, the manufactures, navigation, revenues, and lands of Great Britain.—Theſe, together with ſeveral collateral diſquiſitions, are the topicks on which I have endeavoured to collect, and to convey to the publick, uſeful and acceptable information."

(To be continued.)

257. *The Cauſes of the great Number of Deaths, among ſt Adults and Children, in putrid, ſcarlet Fevers, and ulcerated ſore Throats, explained; with more ſucceſsful Modes of treating thoſe alarming Diſorders, as practiſed at the* St. Mary-la-Bonne *Infirmary. By* William Rowley, *M. D. Member of the Univerſity of* Oxford, *the Royal College of Phyſicians in* London, *and Phyſician to the* St. Mary-la-Bonne *Infirmary, &c.*

THIS indefatigable phyſician appears again in the fields of Science, to prevent the numerous deaths that happen from what he pronounces erroneous practices in the treatment of putrid-tending diſeaſes, &c. &c.

The objectionable doctrines of Sydenham, Boerhaave, Mead, Huxham, Stoerck, De Haen, Lieutand, Home, Gregory, Cullen, and, indeed, all preceding writers, are pointed out, and attacked with great vehemence; and the inconſiſtent methods of treatment in the ſcarlet fever of children, putrid ſore throat, fever, and all infectious, putrid-tending diſeaſes, are delineated in a maſterly manner. For the information of our readers, we will produce the fourteen methods that the Doctor calls objectionable in the treatment of the above diſorders. Theſe are extracted from his treatiſe on the malignant ulcerated ſore throat.

"1. Bleeding. 2. Nitrous, or other antiphlogiſtic gargles. 3. Vomiting. 4. The detention of patients in bed. 5. Bliſtering. 6. Promoting perſpiration by James's powder, tartar emetic, &c. 7. Checking purgings ſuddenly by opium. 8. Not cleanſing the ulcers of the throat. 9. Suffering the patients to ſleep. 10. Not freely admitting freſh air. 11. The giving animal broths, milk, beef, jellies, &c. 12. Volatiles. 13. The

The depending on inefficacious remedies. 24. The not administering the bark, &c. on the first appearance of the disease."

Besides these, he exclaims, with great force and reasoning, against teas, unless acidulated with the vitriolic acid; against all slops, as water-gruel, barley-water, almond emulsion, saline draughts, nitre, Contrayerva powder, saffron; many of which he terms injurious; or insignificant, in so dangerous a disease.

We have produced the last part of the present production first, contrary to our usual method, because it prepares the minds of our readers for the reception of the animated didactic performance, intituled, *The Causes of the numerous Deaths, &c. explained*; to give a view of which is our present object.

This short performance opens with free animadversions on the destructive tendency of the foregoing objectionable modes of treatment; and many others are added, collected from the most distinguished medical writers, on which most practitioners in medicine now depend.

The Doctor says,

"After minutely examining the principal hospitals in Europe, namely, in France, Holland, Germany, and all Italy, and observing the general practice of each, I can affirm, that 70 or 80 die out of every 100 in putrid-tending, infectious diseases.

"If, on a true statement of indisputable observations, from 70 to 80 out of 100 have died of putrid infectious fevers, when treated in the manner approved of by the most eminent physicians in Europe, and that not 8 in 100 have died when treated by my method at the St. Mary-la-Bonne infirmary, contrary to the common forms, contrary to those universally-approved methods; will any person presume to say, there is not an extraordinary difference in the dead list? Will it not be acknowleged, that, saving above 90 lives out of every 100, by a new mode of treatment, is better than losing 70 or 80 in 100 by the old methods, however sanctioned?"

In another part the author says,

"The putrid disorders are so rapid in their fatal ravages, in many instances, that all the world should be in possession of the most effectual methods of not only preventing and repelling their attacks, but of curing them in the promptest manner.

"If these disorders be misunderstood, and ill-managed, or, if the most effectual modes of treatment be not spiritedly adopted, during the first 24 or 48 hours from their commencement, the utmost exertions of human skill may fail in every attempt to cure; to many melancholy instances of which, particularly amongst children, I have lately been a commiserating spectator, when called too late to be serviceable. On the contrary, if the disorders be well understood, and properly treated in the first moments, they are easily cured, and few, very few, or none, die, except those whose viscera were unsound, or who laboured under some previous disease.

"The success attending the subsequent treatment in these disorders, at St. Mary-la-Bonne infirmary, and in immense practice, for a period of near 30 years, before I became physician to that humane receptacle, cannot be too publicly known.

"The management of the scarlet fever of children, when accompanied with the malignant, ulcerated sore throat, is lastly considered, which has so lately proved fatal, more by erroneous practices than the disease. As it is a tender point to condemn any gentleman's method of practice in particular, all individuals are spared, while the public good is promoted by general observations.

"In the modes recommended in the following tract for treating putrid-tending diseases, from their first appearance, by bark, vitriolic acid, cordials, by a stream of pure air constantly supplied, and by excluding all saline draughts, vomits, sweats, &c. &c. there is no occasion to wait for what physicians call a crisis; for, the disorder being checked in the beginning, neither the usual dangerous symptoms, mentioned by all authors, nor a crisis, seldom or ever happen, particularly in the malignant sore throat; for the disorder is cured with facility and certainty; it is nipped in the bud, and not suffered to branch out its deleterious influence over mankind."

After observing, that some skilful practitioners have followed the plans here recommended; "but these are few, very few," says the Doctor, "in proportion to those who do not"—

"A century and an half have elapsed since the vitriolic acid was recommended by the chemists in the cure of putrid diseases. A sensible enquirer might ask, why its use has not been more universally adopted? The answer shall be brief. The Galenists, who had seized all the power of regulating medical practice, by their being professors of universities, and fellows of all the colleges in Europe, opposed, in the most acrimonious, malignant manner, the chemists and all improvers. Some chemists, through the extraordinary powers delegated to colleges by weak or uninformed princes, were fined and imprisoned, for daring to give chemical remedies, on which, now, we place our greatest dependence. *Sed tempora mutantur.*

"On the continent it is a notorious fact, that many of the faculty grow white-haired and bald-headed in errors and prejudices; and, when these die, there are others who have become grey-headed under the former professors.

"The

"The following little tract, it ſhould be obſerved, is not the language of inexperience nor chimerical hypotheſis, but the reſult of above 30 years cloſe obſervation on many thouſands of practical facts; nor will the promulgation of the doctrines advanced be ever relinquiſhed, until the ſafety of mankind, labouring under putrid diſeaſes, be more permanently eſtabliſhed."

The work is a nervous Philippick againſt all the medical practices that are objectionable in the treatment of putrid diſeaſes; the author appears not only animated but vehement, and uncommonly ſevere, in ſeveral of his ſpirited animadverſions. Amongſt many others, the following are ſtriking inſtances.

After proving the ſucceſsful manner of treating theſe diſeaſes, as practiſed under his own inſpection, at the St. Mary-la-Bonne infirmary, and giving all the preſcriptions uſed in Engliſh, as if the book was intended for private families as well as the faculty, the author ſays,

"This preſent eſſay, it is hoped, from the ſucceſs of the practice, will induce phyſicians to abandon bleeding, violent emetics, purging, ſweating, the uſe of cooling ſalts, ſaline remedies, diluting drinks, bliſters except in particular inſtances, volatiles, the giving antiſpaſmodics, in ſuch dangerous diſeaſes: for moſt of theſe remedies are trifling or injurious, either in the commencement or in any other ſtage of acute putrid diſeaſes. Fire and water cannot be proper at the ſame time, and in the ſame diſeaſe: cordials, antiſeptics, and tonics, cannot rationally be uſed, when cooling ſalts, relaxants, and diluters, are preſcribed. Strikingly abſurd as thoſe common practices muſt appear, yet moſt phyſicians, hitherto, have not only acquieſced in ſuch contradictions, but have been angry when theſe fatal prejudices have been cenſured: and nothing but humanity and univerſal benevolence can induce any prudent man to ſtem the torrent of prevailing errors. Reformation in phyſick, however, cannot reaſonably be expected but from ſpirited and experienced reformers, who will vigorouſly attack prejudices at every hazard."

The fevers the author treats of, as likewiſe the ſmall-pox, &c. were attended with brown tongue, heat, thirſt, purple ſpots, &c.; "therefore," he ſays, "it is preſumed, no proofs of a ſucceſsful practice can be exhibited more deciſive in the cure of putrid-tending diſeaſes."

The whole of the pamphlet ſeems directed by a deſire to eſtabliſh the conſiſtent doctrines it contains. In the proofs brought againſt moſt writers, which are enumerated under their reſpective names, we find Sydenham preſcribing ſmall beer, *leaf gold*, a healthy ſtrong young man as a bed-fellow in putrid epidemic fevers, a young puppy to be applied to the belly, &c. we could ſcarcely believe theſe things poſſible; but, on looking into Swan's *Sydenham*, the aſſertions are certainly too true.

We cannot but conſider the author as highly meritorious in attempting to chace from medicine thoſe few remains of an inſignificant or an injurious practice in putrid fevers, ſmall-pox, &c. The treatment of theſe diſorders is arriving to a great height of excellence; and Dr. Rowley appears to have put the finiſhing ſtroke to what was moſt requiſite in the management of theſe alarming complaints.

258. *Two Letters on the ſavage State, addreſſed to the late Lord* Kaims. *By* David Dore, *LL. D. F. S. S. A. Maſter of the Grammar-ſchool*, Stirling.

THE opinion, that mankind were originally in a ſavage ſtate, was firſt ſuggeſted by Mochus, a Phœnician, and embraced by Democritus and Epicurus among the antients, and by Hume, Kaims, Smith, Monboddo, Condilliac, and many more, among the moderns. At the head of the authorities on the other ſide we have the Moſaic account of the origin of mankind; Socrates, Plato, Pythagoras, and moſt of the leaders of ſects among the Greeks or Barbarians, agree in deriving human nature from divine origin, and ſuppoſing men to have been, from the firſt, enlightened and inſtructed by heaven. The ſame doctrine has been the popular belief of after-ages. Nor is it eaſy to aſſign a reaſon, excepting the vanity of departing from the beſt of evidence, that derived from heaven itſelf, for aſſerting the contrary, and reducing human nature as much to a level with brutes, in order to give the merit of raiſing and improving it to its own exertions. Dr. D. is of opinion, that all mankind were at firſt in a civilized ſtate; that, from time immemorial, there exiſted, along the banks of the Euphrates, a ſet of people who were never in a ſavage ſtate, but retained the remembrance of the arts and inventions which had been known to their anceſtors previous to a general inundation, which had ſwept away the reſt of the human race. From this ſociety colonies emigrated, who gradually loſt the remembrance of the arts and improvements of the parent country. Driven, from various cauſes, into diſtant regions, they degenerated into a ſtill more ſavage ſtate, till a correſpondence was

was opened between them and more enlightened nations. In these emigrations the refuse of the community would be expelled, and they would have but few stages to travel before they arrived at a confirmed state of savagism. In this manner the origin and extent of the savage state may be accounted for, without supposing such a state to have been universal. Facts seem to prove that soil and climate contributed very little towards retarding or accelerating civilization. Powerful and populous states were, at a very early period, highly civilized by the superior talents of certain men among them *; whereas small clans and tribes sunk early into a savage state, and never recovered till their correspondence with more polite nations was renewed. Dr. D. in this little volume, has treated the subject with great ingenuity and ability; and we cannot help recommending it as an accession to literature and philosophy.

259. *Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society of* London. *For the Year* 1793. *Vol. LXXXIII. Part I.* 4to.

ARTICLE I. Account of two primary rainbows, not concentric, but touching each other at one point, seen, at the same time, at Alverstoke, Hant, July 9, 1792; with a secondary bow to each, which touched likewise: by the Rev. Dr. Sturges; who supposes the large and more permanent bow was produced by the sun itself, and the other by his reflection from the smooth sea acting as a speculum.

II. Description of the double-horned rhinoceros of Sumatra: by Mr. William Bell, surgeon at Bencoolen. It was young, and not full-grown, and much like the single-horned rhinoceros. "The horns were black, the larger placed immediately above the nose, pointing upwards, and bent a little back, and was about 9 inches long. The small horn was 4 inches long, of a pyramidical shape, flattened a little, and placed above the eyes, rather a little more forward, standing in a line with the larger horn, immediately above it. They were both firmly attached to the scull, nor was there any appearance of joint or muscles to move them." The animal had not that appearance of an unicorn observable in the single-horned rhinoceros. A female, which Mr. Bell afterwards examined, had less of that appearance, and was more of a lead colour. Our readers will recollect, that Dr. Parsons, in the XLIst volume of Philosophical Transactions, claimed the merit of discovering the double-horned rhinoceros; and, in answer to a critique of one of our correspondents (vol. XXXVIII. pp. 268, 269), he affirms, that "ALL those which inhabit *Africa* have the double horn; whilst those of Asia have only a single one:" though we think, had that been strictly true, Martial would not have spoken of the double-horned rhinoceros as a *rarity*. Mr. Bell has accompanied his paper with a drawing of the entire animal, the cranium and the upper and under jaw separated from each other.

III. Description of a species of the fish called Clæoden, caught at Bencoolen, and other ports on the Western coasts of Sumatra: by the same gentleman. The bones are full of tumours, as represented in the drawing.

IV. Account of some discoveries in animal electricity, made by Mr. Galvani, of Bologna; with experiments and observations on them: by Mr. Alexander Volter, F. R. S. French.

V. Farther particulars respecting the observatory at Benares; of which an account, with plates, is given by Sir Robert Barker, in vol. LXVII. In a letter from John Lloyd Williams, Esq. of Benares. This is little more than a supplementary illustration of Sir Robert Barker's plates, which ought to have accompanied it. See our vol. XLVIII. p. 319. The present Bramin professors of astronomy are of opinion that the instruments were made more for show than use, by the Rajah Munjung, and finished in two years, on a set of cells built by another rajah long before for the repose of pilgrims, who came to perform their ablutions in the Ganges. Mr. Hodges gives no account of this observatory, though he is very particular in his description of the other antient buildings at Benares.

VI. Extracts from two letters from the Rev. Edward Gregory, M. A. rector of Langen, in Nottinghamshire, to Dr. Maskelyne, concerning the discovery of a comet, first seen by him on January 8, 1793. On the 10th, 11th, and 12th, it had a faint tail.

VII. Dr. Maskelyne's account of the comet, from Jan. 18 to Feb. 7.

VIII.

* Thus the Chinese look up to their Fohi, the Indians to Brahma, the Persians to Zerdusht, the Chaldeans to Ones, the Egyptians to Thoth, the Phœnicians to Melicerta, the Scandinavians to Odin, and the Peruvians to Manco; all of divine original or commission.

VIII. Account of making ice at Seerore, near Benares: by Mr. Williams; in ſquare plats 4 or 5 feet wide, in about 4 acres. Art. XI. are additional obſervations.

IX. Account of two inſtances of uncommon formation in the viſcera of the human body: by Mr. John Abernethy, aſſiſtant ſurgeon to St. Bartholomew's hoſpital. The firſt is an uncommon tranſpoſition of the heart, and diſtribution of the blood-veſſels, with a ſtrange and ſingular formation of the liver in a female infant. The ſecond, the uncommon formation of the alimentary canal in a boy.

X. Account of the equatorial inſtrument, by Sir George Shuckburgh, Bart. deduced from antiquity; with a print.

The volume concludes with a meteorological journal kept at the Society's apartments, for the year 1792.

260. *Imitations of original Drawings by* H. Holbein, *in his Majeſty's Collection, for the Portraits of illuſtrious Perſons of the Court of* Henry VIII. *Publiſhed by* John Chamberlain, *&c. No III.*

CONTAINS portraits of

Edward VI.

Thomas Lord *Wentworth*, who was ſummoned to parliament 1530, and died 1551.

Lady *Ratcliffe*, probably Anne Benolt, wife of Sir John Ratcliffe, only ſon of Robert firſt Earl of Suſſex, by his third marriage.

John Reſkimer, a gentleman of large property in Cornwall, of which he was ſheriff in 1557, ſeated at Marthyr. Holbein's picture of him, after this ſketch, is at Hampton-court.

Thomas Paine, a principal officer under Elizabeth when in confinement, and advanced to be comptroller of her houſehold, and maſter of the court of wards and liveries. He built the houſe at Hempſted Marſhall (now Ld. Craven's), pulled down (qu. burnt down, and begun to be rebuilt 1697 by William Lord Craven?)

Lady *Hooby*. Elizabeth, third of the four celebrated daughters of Sir Anthony Cooke, of Giddy-hall, Eſſex, re-married to Francis Lord Ruſſel. She died about 1596, and was buried at Byſham, by her two huſbands, on whom ſhe erected monuments and epitaphs; that on the firſt concluding with this addreſs to him:

Te Deus aut ſimilem Thomæ mihi redde maritum,
Aut reddant Thomæ me mea fata viro.
(*Aſhmole's Berks*, II. 468.)

261. *The Military Antiquities of the* Romans *in* Britain. *By the late* William Roy, *F.R.S. F.S.A. Major-general of his Majeſty's Forces, Deputy Quarter-maſter-general, and Colonel of the 80th Regiment of Foot. Publiſhed by the Order, and at the Expence, of the Society of Antiquaries of* London.

THIS intereſting work, which had long been a ſubject of general expectation among all who were acquainted with the talents of General Roy, was, by its author, whom death alone prevented from giving to the publick, with his own corrections, bequeathed to that learned body, of which he had been many years a member, and who have ſtrained every nerve to do juſtice to his memory in a ſtyle of modern magnificence, but on a paper that, beautiful as it undoubtedly is at its firſt appearance, requires the touchſtone of time to prove whether it will exiſt for half a century; and with types which, with all their vaunted perfection, are more reſembling ſuch as were in uſe in the very infancy of the art, than thoſe which the experience of ages have taught a CASLON, a JACKSON, a WILSON, or a FRY, to meliorate, by adapting the various improvements of ſucceſſive ages.

A committee, conſiſting of the Earl of Leiceſter, preſident, Sir H. C. Englefield, Bart. vice-preſident, John Topham, Eſq. treaſurer, Thomas Astle, Eſq. Frederick Barnard, Eſq. and the Rev. Thomas-William Wrighte, ſecretary, was appointed, April 11, 1791, to ſuperintend the engraving and printing; and they reported that the whole was finiſhed Feb. 23, 1793. The copy was carefully collated with another in the King's library, and a new drawing procured of the Roman bridge at *Duntocher*, by Mr. Farringdon. The plates, in number fifty-one, were executed by Mr. James Baſire, and his eldeſt ſon and nameſake, in a ſtyle and manner that will do them the higheſt honour, and of which they had given ſpecimens in other drawings by the General, in the Philoſophical Tranſactions. The work is divided into five books, with an appendix of five detached pieces. In the prefatory introduction the General explains the circumſtances which gave riſe to his undertaking, and the objects propoſed in it,—to aſſiſt military men in the knowledge of the good poſts choſen by the Romans, and to ſhew, that in no part of the world can ſo great a variety of the works of that people be found as in this iſland, a great number of which remain perfect, in ſtations, forts, caſtella, or field redoubts, and leſs intrenchments, for the

the ſecurity of camps, ſtill diſcoverable after ſo many centuries. By comparing Tacitus's account of Agricola's campaigns with the face of the country, Gen. Melville was enabled to fix the field of battle between the Romans and Caledonians at the Grampian hills, not in Strathern, but towards the Eaſtern extremity of thoſe hills; which diſcovery excited Gen. Roy's curioſity, 1755, to aſcertain the route by which the Roman armies penetrated from the North of England as far as Strathmore in Scotland. Among the maps is one containing the antient names of places and people, from that of Richard of Cirencester.

Book I. contains an hiſtory of Roman tranſactions in Britain, from Julius Cæſar to the recal of Agricola, and arrival of the Saxons, A. D. 449.

Book II. treats of the original inſtitution of the Roman militia, and their ſyſtem of Caſtrametation.

Book III. exhibits a general deſcription of North Britain, and the temporary Roman camps exiſting there, with a commentary on the campaigns of Agricola. The author ſuppoſes theſe temporary camps, which are all engraved, and which he diſtinguiſhes into greater and ſmaller, and theſe again into three ſets, 1. between the border of England and the wall of Antoninus, 2. between that wall and the Tay, and 3. thoſe in Strathmore, between the Tay and the Eaſtern extremity of the Grampian hills, were actually occupied by that General, in his ſeveral campaigns. Our readers will not be diſpleaſed at a ſummary of the commentary of theſe campaigns, from p. 77 to p. 88.

When Agricola arrived in Britain, the main body of the Roman army was quartered in the counties of Warwick, Staffford, and Cheſter, bordering on North Wales, and forming the country of the Ordovices and Cornavii, the reduction of which and of the iſle of Angleſea terminate his firſt campaign. In the ſecond, the Romans reduced all the Northern counties of England, as far as the iſthmus, between Newcaſtle and Carliſle; and ſome think they penetrated as far as the friths of Forth and Clyde.

In the third year of his command Agricola entered Scotland through Annandale and Clydeſdale. He is ſaid to have this ſummer explored as far as the mouth of the Tay; but it appears certain that he wintered on the iſthmus between Forth and Clyde. This, in his fourth campaign, he fortified with a chain of ſtations; and probably, at the ſame time, puſhed on toward the neareſt gorges of the Grampian hills, and overran the vale Weſt of Stirling, as far as Loch Lomond and Dumbarton. In his fifth campaign ſome think he entered the Southern parts of Argyleſhire. It is the General's opinion, that he paſſed the Clyde, and, marching through Renfrew and Air ſhires into Galloway, reduced the mountainous country to the Weſt. In all theſe parts remains of Roman works are to be found. The ſixth campaign commenced with an expedition along the coaſt of Fife; in which it ſeems probable that part of the fleet co-operated with the land-forces; and that, while part advanced as far as Lochleven, or Falkland, the reſt took poſt at Stirling, or rather at Ardoch. Here the whole army aſſembled after leaving Fife, and was ſeparated into three bodies; the weakeſt of theſe, the 9th legion, was attacked by the Caledonians; but, by the timely interference of Agricola, the enemy were defeated, and obliged to hide themſelves during the reſt of the winter.

The ſeventh campaign finiſhes the military operations of Agricola in Britain. The author decides, that the ſcene of the battle of Mons Grampius is to the Eaſtward of the Tay, beyond the frontiers of the Horeſtii. It is probable, that, at the commencement of this campaign, the Romans re-aſſembled at Ardoch. Agricola proceeded hence, or from Stragoth, which is 5 miles farther, to Bertha, where he paſſed the Tay, and where is the camp called Graſſy Walls. His next campaign was at Meigle, at the diſtance of 14 Engliſh miles. Hence, at the ſame diſtance, he advanced to Battledykes, which camp, from the ſimilarity of its figure, is proved to have contained the ſame army that encamped at Ardoch and Graſſy Walls. The defeat of Galgacus is thus finally and ſatisfactorily fixed ſomewhere near Stonehaven. This victory terminated the ſeventh campaign and military career of Agricola in Britain. He led back his army, by ſlow and eaſy marches, to winter-quarters, occupying, not improbably, the camps of Kithick, Kirkboddo, and Lintroſe, which appear to have contained a ſmaller number of men than thoſe of Ardoch and Battledykes; a proof that the Roman army, on its return, was divided into two or more detachments.

In Book IV. the antient Roman geography of Britain is rectified, beginning with Richard of Cirenceſter's work, to which

we have an elaborate and judicious entary in chapters I. and III. II. treats of the Roman military eading from the North of England cotland, and some account of the ones they seem to have made use Britain. Chap. IV. contains a ation on Grimesdyke [Graham's , the Roman wall of Antoninus the three walls of the Romans in , its tract and inscriptions, and a l idea of the isthmus between the and Clyde, and chain of forts ex- g it. The appendix, containing says on the field of battle between acus and Ostorius, and the situa- f the *Bravinium* of Antoninus, the *ogenium* of Ptolemy and Richard; Hyginian system of castrame- compared with that of Polybius, e temporary Roman camps exist- Scotland; 3. the Roman bath at rby, and inscription on the altar in it; 4. observations, by Mr. An- , professor of natural philosophy at ow, on the Roman antiquities between the Forth and Clyde; 5. two British posts in Strathmore, the White and the Brown Cather

: plates, in number 51, consist e maps of North Britain, accord- Richard of Cirencester; two plans Polybian system of castrametation; ola's camps near *Channel kirk*, on *od moor*, *Tassies holme*, *Cleghorn*, e Roman station at *Lindum* [Ar- ; *Dealgin Ross*, compared with n Pickering moor, Yorkshire, and *a*, founded by Agricola after the of Galgacus; *Grassy walls*, near , the Roman *Orrea*; Battledykes, smaller at *Kiethick*, *Lintrose*, and *ddo*; *Birrenswerk* hill, *Kreigin-* common, *Reycross* on Stanmoor, *tuthill*, *Fortingal*, and the relative on of the Roman works at *Ardoch*, *th*, and *Dealgin Ross*; general map Eastern part of *Strathmore*, sup- to have been the scene of the last y operations of Agricola; plan of virons of *Eildon* hill, the Roman *tium*; camp *Towford* and station *wgreen*, &c; Roman post of *Lid- at*; *Birrens*, near Middleby, the *Bulgium*; general map of the part of Annandale; *Castle Over*, kdale mere, supposed *Uxellum*; *dykes*, near Carstairs, and environs park (*Colonia*); station at *Line-* situation of Camelon, relative to inus' wall; plan and sections of the Roman station *Lindum* at *Ardoch*, and of three posts near it—of the Roman station *Hierna* at *Strageth*—of the Burgh head at *Murray* frith, the *Ultima Ptoro-ton* of Richard of Cirencester, and *Alata castra* of Ptolemy; plans shewing the entrance into the friths of *Dornoch* and *Murray*; the course of the Roman wall called *Grimes dyke*, along the isthmus between Forth and Clyde; view of *Ar-thur's Oon*; *Duntocher* bridge on Grimes dyke *; Roman altars and other anti- quities discovered at *Achindavy*, 1771 †, at *Castlecary*, 1769; sketch of part of the country on the river Teme, where Ca- ractacus is supposed to have been defeat- ed, with plans of *Caer Caradoc*, *Brandon* camp and *Loxal Knoll* ‡; plates 41—45 are, plans of Roman camps according to Hyginus, the Polybian and Hyginian camps compared with each other, and with those of Agricola in Scotland, &c. &c. Plate 46, plan of the Roman bath at Netherby §. Pl. 47. 48, plans and sections of the *White* and *Brown Cater-thun*, or *Castrum Thuani*. Pl. 49, plan of *Tibbers castle*. Pl. 50, 51, *Rae dykes* ‖.

262. *The* Calvinistic *and* Socinian *Systems exa- mined and compared as to their moral Tendency; in a Series of Letters, addressed to the Friends of vital and practical Religion, especially those amongst Protestant Dissenters. By* Andrew Fuller. Market Harborough, 1793.

THIS is the best defence of Calvinism we have read a great while. It is vindi- cated from the fashionable charge of bi- gotry, and every evil principle in which the demon of Orthodoxy is supposed to delight. Even Calvin is shewn to be not a whit greater persecutor than Ser- vetus himself would have been with e- qual opportunity; for, the mild and per- secuted Servetus was a persecutor. The work consists of 15 letters: 1. Introduc- tory and general remarks. 2. The sys- tems compared as to their tendency to convert profligates to a life of holiness. 3. As to their tendency to convert pro- fessed unbelievers. 4. The argument from the number of converts to Socini- anism examined. 5. On the standard of morality. 6. The systems compared as to their tendency to promote morality in general. 7. Love to God. 8. Candour

* Of which see the new edition of the Britannia, vol. III. p. 362, pl. 27, 28.

† See Archæologia, III. 118.

‡ Britannia, III. 195, pl. 12.

§ Ibid. 407. Pennant's Scotland, p. 159.

‖ Ibid. 409, pl. 29. Battledykes and the camp on the muir of Leur, ib. 410, pl. 29.

and

and benevolence to men. 9. Humility. 10. Charity, in which is conſidered the charge of *bigotry*. 11. Love to Chriſt. 12. Veneration for the Scriptures. 13. Happineſs or chearfulneſs of mind. 14. A compariſon of motives, exhibited by the two ſyſtems, to gratitude, obedience, and heavenly-mindedneſs. 15. On the reſemblance of Socinianiſm to Deiſm, and the tendency of one and the other.

The Socinian doctrines and their propagators are convicted of fallacy, and incompetency to the great ends of religion and morality. 'The number of converts by no means ſo great as we have been artfully, and with a degree of aſſurance, taught to believe. Even Dr. Prieſtley's zeal to increaſe them is doubted; and, as Mr. F. has been told, he "has expreſſed a wiſh to go into the ſtreets, and preach to the common people," he challenges "him, and thoſe of his ſentiments, to make the trial. Though the people of Birmingham have treated him ſo uncivilly, I hope they would meet with better treatment in other parts of the country; and if, by the power of novelty, they can turn but a few ſinners from the error of their ways, and ſave their ſouls from death, it will be an object worthy of their attention. But, ſhould Dr. Prieſtley, or any other of his ſentiments, go forth on ſuch an errand, and ſtill retain their principles, they muſt reverſe the declaration of our Lord, and ſay, *We come not to call ſinners, but the righteous, to repentance*. All their hope muſt be in the uncontaminated youth, or the better ſort of people, whoſe habits in the paths of Vice are not ſo ſtrong but that they may be overcome. Should they, in the courſe of their labours, eſpy a malefactor approaching the hour of his execution, what muſt he do? Alas! like the prieſt and the Levite, they muſt *paſs by on the other ſide*. He could not ſo much as admoniſh him to repentance with any degree of hope, becauſe they conſider 'all late repentance, and eſpe-'cially after long and confirmed habits 'of vice, as abſolutely and neceſſarily 'ineffectual.' Happy for many a poor wretch of that deſcription—happy, eſpecially, for the poor thief on the croſs, that Jeſus Chriſt acted on a different principle" (pp. 35, 36).

"Mr. Belſham ſays, that 'rational 'Chriſtians are often repreſented as in-'different to practical religion;' and admits, 'there has been ſome plauſible 'ground for the accuſation.' Dr. Prieſtley admits the ſame thing; and they both go about to account for it in the ſame way *. Now, whether their method of accounting for it be juſt or not, they admit the fact; and hence we may conclude, that the generality of 'rational Chriſtians' are not ſo righteous as to need no repentance; and that the reaſon why their preaching does not turn ſinners to righteouſneſs, is not owing to their want of an equal number of ſinners to be turned" (p. 34).

Mr. F. ſhews, p. 42—51, that Trinitarians and Moravians have had more ſucceſs than Socinians in converting the Indians and Greenlanders to Chriſtianity. The ill ſucceſs of Dr. Prieſtley at converſion is here expoſed. "If any conſiderable fruit ariſe from the addreſſes above referred to, *it is yet to come*; and not from thoſe addreſſes only, but, I am inclined to think, from any thing that has ever been attempted by Socinians for the converſion of unbelievers" (p. 52).

Mr. F. inquires, p. 54, what ſort of perſons become converts to Socinianiſm, whether humble minds or mere ſpeculatiſts in religion, men of little or no ſeriouſneſs, and who pay no manner of attention to vital and practical religion. Dr. P. ſays, "Many of thoſe who judge ſo truly concerning particular tenets in religion have attained to that cool, unbiaſſed temper of mind, in conſequence of becoming more indifferent to religion in general, and to all the modes and doctrines of it;" and this indifference to *all religion* is conſidered by Dr. Prieſtley as favourable to a diſtinguiſhing between truth and falſehood †." Much to the ſame purpoſe is what Mr. Belſham alleges, that "men, who are moſt indifferent to the *practice* of religion, and whoſe minds, therefore, are leaſt attached to any ſet of principles, will ever be the firſt to ſee the abſurdity of a popular ſuperſtition, and to embrace a rational ſyſtem of faith ‡." It is hence eaſy to ſee, one ſhould think, what ſort of characters thoſe are that compoſe the body of Socinian converts. Surely Socinians muſt be wretchedly driven, or they would not have recourſe to ſuch a refuge as that of acknowleging that they hold a goſpel the beſt preparative for what is a being *deſtitute of all religion?*" (pp. 56, 57). Dr. Prieſtley, however, acknowleges the principles of Calviniſm to be generally favourable to that leading

* Mr. Belſham's ſermon, p. 32; and Dr. Prieſtley's volume of ſermons, p. 95.

† Volume of ſermons, p. 95.

‡ Serm. p. 92.

virtue, *devotion* (p. 83). It is his opinion, and that of ſome others, that men grow better, that the world advances conſiderably in moral improvement; yea, Mr. Belſham expreſſes a hope, that, "in proceſs of time, the earth may revert to its paradiſeacal ſtate, and death itſelf be annihilated." This, however, will hardly be thought to prove any thing, except that enthuſiaſm is not confined to Calviniſts; and, as to men growing better, whatever may be the moral improvement of the world in general, Dr. Prieſtley ſomewhere acknowledges that this is far from being the caſe with the Church of England, eſpecially ſince the times of Biſhop Burnet. With reſpect to the *Diſſenters*, were there ever men of holier lives than the generality of the *Puritans* and *Nonconformiſts* of the two laſt centuries? Can any thing equal to their piety and devotedneſs to God be found among the generality of the Socinians of their time, or of any time? In ſufferings, in faſtings, in prayers, in a firm adherence to their principles, in a cloſe walk with God, in their families, and in a ſeries of unremitted labours for the good of mankind, they ſpent their lives. But *faſtings* and *prayers*, perhaps, may not be admitted as excellences in their characters. It is poſſible they may be treated with ridicule. Nothing leſs than this is attempted by Dr. Prieſtley in his fifth letter to Mr. Burn. "I could wiſh," ſays he, "to quiet your fears on your own account. For, the many ſleepleſs nights which your apprehenſion muſt neceſſarily have cauſed you, accompanied, of courſe, with much earneſt *prayer* and *faſting*, muſt, in time, affect your health." Candour out of the queſtion, is this *piety?* It is ſaid to be no uncommon thing for perſons who have been uſed to pray extempore, when they become Socinians to leave off that practice, and betake themſelves to a written form of their own compoſition. This, if I remember right, is what Dr. Watts uſed to call "writing a letter to Almighty God, and then reading it to him." This is formal enough, and will be thought by many to afford but ſlender evidence of their devotional ſpirit; but yet one would not have dared to ridicule it in others, however deſtitute of it they might be themſelves. Dr. P. allows that Calviniſts have "leſs *apparent* conformity to the world, and that they *ſeem* to have more of a real principle than Socinians." But then he thinks the other have the moſt candour and benevolence; "ſo as, upon the whole, to approach neareſt to the proper temper of Chriſtianity." He "*hopes*, alſo, they have more of a real principle of religion than they ſeem to have" (Sermons, pp. 100, 101) As to candour and benevolence, theſe will be conſidered in another letter. At preſent it is ſufficient to obſerve, that Dr. Prieſtley, like Mr. Belſham, on a change of character in his converts, was obliged to have recourſe to *hope*, and to judge of things contrary to what they *appear* in the lives of men, in order to ſupport the religious character of his party. That a large proportion of ſerious people are to be found among the Calviniſts, Dr. P. will not deny. But Mrs. Barbauld goes farther; ſhe acknowledges, in effect, that the ſeriouſneſs that is to be found among Socinians themſelves is accompanied by a kind of ſecret attachment to our principles; an attachment which their preachers and writers, it ſeems, have hitherto laboured in vain to eradicate. "Theſe doctrines," ſhe ſays, "it is true, among thinking people, are loſing ground; but there is ſtill apparent, in that claſs called *ſerious Chriſtians*, a tenderneſs in expoſing them, a ſort of leaning towards them, as, in walking over a precipice, one ſhould lean to the ſafeſt ſide; an idea that they are, if not true, at leaſt good to be believed, and that a ſalutary error is better than a dangerous truth." By the "claſs called ſerious Chriſtians" Mrs. B. cannot mean profeſſed Calviniſts, for they have no notion of leaning towards any ſyſtem as a ſyſtem of ſalutary error, but conſider that to which they are attached as being the truth. She muſt therefore intend to deſcribe the ſerious part of the people of her own profeſſion. We are much obliged to Mrs. B. for this important piece of information. We might not ſo readily have known, but for this, that the hearts and conſciences of the *ſerious part* of Socinians revolt at their own principles; and that, though they have rejected what we eſteem the great doctrines of the Goſpel in theory, yet they have an inward leaning toward them, as the only ſafe ground on which to reſt their hopes. According to this account it ſhould ſeem that *ſerious Chriſtians* are known by their predilection for Calviniſtic doctrines; and that thoſe "*thinking people*, among whom thoſe doctrines are loſing ground," are not of that claſs

or deſcription, being diſtinguiſhed from them. Well, it does not ſurpriſe us to hear that "thoſe men, who are the moſt indifferent to practical religion, are the *firſt*, and ſerious Chriſtians the *laſt*, to embrace the rational ſyſtem, becauſe it is no more than might be expected; if there be any thing ſurpriſing in the affair, it is, that thoſe who make theſe acknowlegements ſhould yet boaſt of their principles on account of their moral tendency" (p. 106—110).

"The idea that our opponents love principally to dwell upon is that of a *father*. Hence the charge, that 'we repreſent God in ſuch a light that no earthly parent could imitate him, without ſuſtaining a character ſhocking to humanity.' This opinion, I may obſerve, in the firſt place, comes with an ill grace from Dr. Prieſtley, who teaches that 'God is the 'author of ſin, and may do evil, pro'vided it be with a view that good may 'come' (On Neceſſity, p. 117—121). Is not this repreſenting God in ſuch a light that no one could imitate him without ſuſtaining a character ſhocking to humanity? Whether Dr. Prieſtley's notions on this ſubject be true or not, it is true that God's ways are ſo much above ours, that it is unjuſt, in many caſes, to meaſure his conduct to a rebellious world by that of a father to his children" (p. 120).

In this way Mr. F. rallies and retorts on Dr. Prieſtley, and his aſſociates, their charges of want of candour and their ſpiritual pride (p. 160), and their charity miſcalled (p. 171). The tenth letter, on Charity and the charge of Bigotry, is an home-thruſt, not eaſily parried, as it will be a difficult matter to get over the rejection of certain fundamentals of Chriſtianity inculcated in the Goſpel of Chriſt. Let us hear Mr. F's definition of *Bigotry* (p. 193): "Bigotry, as I underſtand it, is a blind and inordinate attachment to one's own opinions. If we be attached to principles on account of their being *ours*, or becauſe *we* have imbibed them, rather than becauſe they appear to us to be taught in the Holy Scripture; if we be attached to *ſome* peculiar principles, to the neglect of *others*, or ſo as to give them a greater proportion in the ſyſtem than they require; if we conſider things as being of greater importance than the Scriptures repreſent them; if we adhere ſo obſtinately to our own opinions as to be averſe to free enquiry, and not open to conviction; if we make ſo much of principles as to be inattentive to holy practice; or if a difference in religious ſentiments deſtroy or damp our benevolence to the perſons of thoſe from whom we differ; in any of theſe caſes we are ſubject to the charge of bigotry. But we may conſider a belief of certain doctrines as neceſſary to ſalvation without coming under any part of the above deſcription. We may be attached to theſe doctrines, not becauſe we have already imbibed them, but, on account of their appearing to us to be revealed in the Scriptures, we may give them only that proportion and degree of importance, in our views of things which they occupy there; we may be ſo far friends to free enquiry as impartially to ſearch the Scriptures, to ſee whether theſe things are ſo, and ſo open to conviction as to relinquiſh our ſentiments when they are proved unſcriptural. We may be equally attached to practical godlineſs as to the principles on which it is founded; and, notwithſtanding our ill opinions of the religious ſentiments of men, and our apprehenſions on the danger of their condition, we may yet bear good-will to their perſons, and wiſh for nothing more than an opportunity of promoting their welfare, both for this life and that which is to come" (pp. 193, 194). Mr. F. concludes this letter with a perfect concurrence in opinion with Dr. Prieſtley's expreſſion: "I could overlook every thing in a man who I thought meant nothing but my everlaſting welfare. This, and nothing elſe, is the temper of mind I have been endeavouring to defend; and, as Dr. Prieſtley has here generouſly acknowleged the propriety of it, it becomes us to acknowlege, on the other hand, that every ſpecies of zeal for ſentiments in which a concern for the everlaſting welfare of men is wanting, is an unhallowed kind of fire, for which, whoever indulges it, will receive little thanks from him whoſe cauſe they imagine themſelves to have eſpouſed" (p. 208).

Our limits do not admit of our following Mr. F. through the whole chain of his arguments. But we muſt inſert his concluding reflections: "Firſt, If that ſyſtem which embraces the deity and atonement of Chriſt, with other correſpondent doctrines, be friendly to a life of ſobriety, righteouſneſs, and godlineſs, then it is of God; and it becomes us to abide by it, not becauſe it is the doctrine of Calvin, or any other man, who is uninſpired, but as being *the Goſpel* which

which we have received from Chriſt and his Apoſtles, *wherein we ſtand, and whereby we are ſaved.* Secondly, If that ſyſtem of religion, which rejects the deity and atonement of Chriſt, with other correſpondent doctrines, be unfriendly to the converſion of ſinners to a life of holineſs, and of profeſſed unbelievers to faith in Chriſt; if it be a ſyſtem which irreligious men are the firſt, and ſerious Chriſtians the laſt, to embrace; if it be found to relax the obligations to virtuous affection and behaviour, by relaxing the great ſtandard of virtue itſelf; if it promote neither love to God in his true character, nor benevolence to men as it is exemplified in the ſpirit of Chriſt and his Apoſtles; if it lead thoſe who embrace it to be wiſe in their own eyes, and, inſtead of liberally deprecating God's righteous diſpleaſure, even in their dying moments, arrogantly to challenge his juſtice; if the charity it inculcates be founded in indifference to divine truth; if it be inconſiſtent with an ardent love to Chriſt, or veneration for the Holy Scriptures; if the happineſs which it promotes be at variance with the joy of the Goſpel; finally, if it diminiſh the motives to gratitude, obedience, and heavenly-mindedneſs, and have a natural tendency to infidelity, then it is an immoral ſyſtem, and, conſequently, is not of God. It is not the Goſpel of Chriſt, but *another Goſpel.* Thoſe who preach it preach *another Jeſus*, whom the Apoſtles did not preach; and thoſe who receive it, receive *another Spirit*, which they never imbibed. It is not a light which cometh from above, but a cloud of darkneſs that has ariſen from beneath, tending to eclipſe it. It is not the highway of truth, which is a way of holineſs, but a bye-path of error, which miſleads the unwary traveller, and of which, as we value our inmoſt intereſts, it behoves us to beware. We need not be afraid of evidence or free enquiry, if irreligious men be the firſt, and ſerious Chriſtians the laſt, who embraced the Socinian ſyſtem. It is eaſy to perceive that the avenues which lead to it are not, as its abettors would perſuade you to think, an openneſs to conviction, or a free and impartial enquiry, but a *heart ſecretly diſaffected to the character and government of God and diſſatisfied with the goſpel-way of ſalvation*" (pp. 222, 223).

253. *Hiſtorical View of* Devonſhire. *In Five Volumes. Vol. I. By Mr.* Polwhele, *of* Polwhele, *in* Cornwall. Exeter, 1793. 8vo.

IN the propoſals circulated for a Hiſtory of Devonſhire, by Mr. Polwhele, without a date, but really 1789, he offers the work in one volume folio, *or* two in quarto, for *two guineas*; *volume* or *part* the *firſt* to contain, book I. a general deſcription of the county, its natural hiſtory, &c.; book II. a ſurvey of towns, principal buildings, &c.; book III. hiſtorical events; *volume* or *part II.* in three books, the Eaſt, South, and North diviſions of the county; appendix, containing a liſt of pariſhes, ſheriffs, genealogical tables, family papers, notes, &c. &c. In a circular letter in our Magazine for May, 1789, p. 411, it was judged expedient to extend the work to two volumes *folio*, *each two guineas*, to which he then had 200 ſubſcribers. It was natural to conclude that the *whole* of the plan would be compriſed in theſe two volumes, or that Mr. Polwhele's ſubſcribers would have received from him, ſome way or other, an intimation that they could not be compreſſed into them. But he had already informed them, that *compreſſion* was not ſo eaſy as *dilatation*; and, in proof of his obſervation, he proceeds to take of them *thirty ſhillings* more, at five ſeveral inſtalments, for "Hiſtorical views of the inhabitants of *Danmonium*, in the *Britiſh*, *Roman-Britiſh*, *Saxo-Daniſh*, *Norman-Saxon*, and *Saxo-Lancaſtrian-Yorkiſh* periods, and thoſe of the *Rebellion* and *Reſtoration.* Theſe," he obſerves, "do not interfere in the leaſt with the main undertaking, yet will probably be deemed a repoſitory of curious notices. Here may be introduced at large a multiplicity of papers, to which references only can be made in the *Hiſtory*; and here he may be at liberty to throw out conjectures on ſubjects of antiquity, and ſubmit to conſideration a variety of points that ſeem ambiguous, but which, when elucidated, may be worthy attention for the larger work."

Accordingly, the firſt period opens with a diſcuſſion, by a correſpondent, of the very paſſage of the Saxon Chronicle which was diſcuſſed in our vol. LXI. pp. 1120, 1207, LXII. 238, but not to Mr. P's ſatisfaction, who perſiſts in his opinion, that the firſt inhabitants of Britain came from Armenia, inſtead of Armorica; and then, on the authority of this *various reading of this ſingle MS*, contends, that the Saxon Chronicle *plainly* intimates that the inhabitants, who ſettled firſt in the South or South-weſt

weſt parts of Britain, came a *long voyage* by ſea." We cannot conceive why the intereſting part of theſe five volumes was not incorporated into the larger work, inſtead of being dealt out to ſubſcribers at *ſix* ſhillings each, in a type and on a paper calculated to deter them from reading them *, and unworthily the promiſed execution of the larger volumes. Mr. P. accompanies the firſt period with a proſpectus, from which we learn that the firſt volume of the Hiſtory will conſiſt of the

Introduction and Natural Hiſtory, in *Pica* type.

Antiquities, from the Britiſh to the Saxon period—type *Engliſh*.

General Hiſtory, from the Saxon period to the preſent times—type *Great Primer*.

Into this volume, we conceive, the five quartos might fairly have been incorporated.

Vol. II. or the firſt part of the chorographical ſurvey of the county, containing the dioceſe and archdeaconry of Exeter, in *Great Primer*, is completely printed. But, "as all the views as yet engraved for the three volumes are to be inſerted in the ſecond volume, now printed," and Mr. P. is urgent to have as many plates *given* to the work as he can, the engravings may retard publication. *It* (i. e. the ſecond volume) *will be delivered to the ſubſcribers as ſoon as the engraver produces the plates.* We might object, that the delivering *all* the plates together is not for the author's intereſt; for too many of his readers, when they have gratified their curioſity with pretty pictures, may think no more about the remainder of a dry county-hiſtory. This, however, will, in great meaſure, depend on the *execution* of the plates; the *choice* of which, from the liſt given in the proſpectus, dated Exeter, July, 1793, appears to have been well made, as far as we can judge without having ſeen the original ſubjects. The whole number is 142, of which near 90 are *drawn and ready for the engraver*. 20 actually engraved, two in the engraver's hands, 11 engaged to be done, and near 20 of which nothing is ſaid. Conſidering the unavoidable delay of engraving, the expectations of Mr. P's ſubſcribers (and of the publick at large), though he has pledged himſelf never to raiſe the price (which was fixed at *four guineas* for two volumes), even though the work were enlarged, and repeats at the end of his proſpectus, "*the whole ſubſcription for the Hiſtory of Devon, in three volumes, is — four guineas*," have yet a long term, during which they will be kept in ſuſpence. After the long train of difficulties he has had to encounter, "they," he ſays, "may be ſufficiently aſſured, that, for the *future*, no common diſappointments, no difficulties, no diſtreſſes, though they may ſuſpend the work, can ever induce him to abandon it. The toil of collecting, and the irkſomeneſs of arranging papers, are nearly over. What remains to be performed is chiefly in the line of compoſition; and, if the publick be not *ſoon* in poſſeſſion of the whole Hiſtory, the delay, I truſt, will not be attributed to its author, after this diffuſe explanation of his pretenſions and views."

264. *An Eſſay towards a Hiſtory of* Bideford, *in the County of* Devon. Exeter, 1792. 8vo.

MR. John Watkins *, the author of this modeſt performance, tells us, that it "originated in the intention of giving ſome ſmall aſſiſtance to the preſent ingenious hiſtorian of Devonſhire. After he had collected a few materials for an account of this pariſh, ſome reſpectable friends, to whom nothing could, with propriety, be denied, intimated a wiſh, that the account ſhould appear in a ſeparate form. With their deſires he chearfully complied, and therefore began to give the work ſuch a degree of body as would be neceſſary to render it an independent publication. Many particulars are, in conſequence, added to the account, and a variety of digreſſive obſervations and reflections made, which, though proper enough in its preſent ſtate, would not have been ſo if it were thrown together into the general hiſtory of the county. Neither the town, nor its neighbourhood, afford much matter for the exerciſe of a learned topographer. The characters of a few noted men in this day are treated with ſuch hiſtoric plainneſs as may, perhaps, give a momentary offence to ſome who may conſider themſelves concerned in what is ſaid of them. Let it then be duly obſerved here, before the work is read, that the

* We Reviewers, with the largeſt candles we can afford, have almoſt put our eyes out to make the preſent extracts, and are really *afraid of reading* the firſt volume through.

* He publiſhed, 1789, three ſermons of Mr. James Hervey, with an account of him while curate at Bideford, 1738—1744.

truth

truth is principally required in every kind of narrative, ſo to the truth I have ſcrupulouſly adhered. If men of note did evil in days of old, Hiſtory records their examples, not invidiouſly, but as warnings. On perſons of the preſent day I wiſh not to beſtow an uncandid reflection; and no reader will find ſuch in the pages before him.—Labours now of a higher magnitude, and of a far more extenſive range, demand my careful attention and moſt active exertion. But there is one ſatisfaction animates my boſom in the midſt of all — that, whether approved or diſapproved, ſtill the offſpring of my literary purſuits will be the reſult of an upright intention, and an earneſt deſire to do good in my generation."

Mr. W. derives the name from the Saxon, Bi, *ſituation*, and Forð, a ſhallow place in a river, that may be eaſily paſſed over. Should not he have added an intermediate term, *the*, ðe, whence *de* in Bi de ford, q. d. *By the ford?* He complains of its being inaccurately ſpelt, with a double *d*, "in the late extenſive and very expenſive edition of Camden's *Britannia*." Speaking of its right to ſend repreſentatives to parliament, he ſays, p. 17, "The hand of Time has moulded the inſtitution into the ſtrongeſt barrier of the rights of every order of men; and, to be a Britiſh ſenator is an honour with which no civil diſtinction can ſtand in competition. Much has been ſaid on the ſubject of *unequal repreſentation*; but it ſhould be conſidered that the liberties of this country are not ſo much concerned in the local powers of ſending members as in having a Houſe of Commons diſſolvable within a limited time. They who compoſe this aſſembly, let their nominal conſtituents be who they may, are the delegates of the whole nation, and the guardians of the rights of the whole community. The moment of their meeting they are the repreſentatives of the people at large, and not of a particular body or place. They ſerve the nation, and are accountable to it."

The town is pleaſantly and picturеſquely ſituated on both ſides of the river Torridge, about three parts of it on the ſlope of a pretty ſteep hill on the Weſt ſide of the river, and the other at the bottom of an hill on the oppoſite ſide. It owes much of its proſperity to the charter of incorporation granted by Qu. Elizabeth, 1575, confirmed and enlarged by James I. 1610. The pariſh extends three miles, contains 527 houſes, including 15 farms, and near 2800 inhabitants, and has a market on Tueſday.

Mr. W. is a ſtaunch but impartial Royaliſt, who diſtinguiſhes between what he calls the capricious oppreſſions of the Stuarts and the perpetual arbitrary exactions, the conſequences of the national debt, that dates its commencement *after* the Revolution (p. 36), and between cant rebellion and ſnonarchy and true religion, miſcalled tyranny and ſuperſtition. In the laſt century the King's party got early poſſeſſion of Bideford, and, in conſequence of this ſucceſs, obtained Exeter alſo. This town remained perfectly neutral to the end of the war; and, 1646, was viſited with a plague, which carried off, between June and January, 229, excluſive of thoſe not entered in the regiſter. "Thus the ſpirit of Rebellion was followed by the ſevereſt mark of Heaven's diſpleaſure; and that crime, which is, perhaps, the greateſt act of atrocity, received, as its retribution, the higheſt of all temporal puniſhments" (p. 43). In 1682 three poor women of this town were executed at Exeter as witches, the laſt under the abominable ſtatute enacted againſt the ſuppoſed crimes of ſorcery and witchcraft. The Duke of Monmouth found ſome partizans here in 1685, and they ſuffered at Exeter on his account. By a table of population, from 1562 to 1790, it appears, that the pariſh has increaſed in population for the laſt ten years very conſiderably. "This muſt yield a pleaſing relief to the minds of thoſe who have too credulouſly attended to the viſionary repreſentations and conſequent forebodings of a certain theological politician, whoſe abilities have been proſtituted in endeavouring to make his fellow-ſubjects diſſatisfied with their ſituation" (p. 54). The commerce of this town took its riſe from a voyage which Sir Richard Granville, its lord and patron, ſhared with his friend Sir Walter Raleigh, 1584, when they diſcovered Carolina and Virginia. Sir Richard, in revenge for an Indian's ſtealing his ſilver cup, put the inhabitants of a whole town to the ſword, and left an Engliſh colony, which was brought away by Sir Francis Drake. In his return he took a valuable Spaniſh regiſter-ſhip. In the reign of James I. Bideford took an active part in the Newfoundland trade, which was not ſufficiently encouraged in the reign of Queen Anne, and failed ever ſince 1710. Mr. John Strange, who died 1646, was a conſiderable im-

porter

power of wool from Spain. The town carried on a conſiderable trade with Holland, France, and the Mediterranean, and derived much benefit from the revocation of the edict of Nantes. The trade with America ceaſed about 1774 or 5. The coaſting-trade with Wales, Scotland, and Ireland, chiefly in oak-bark, is now the principal employment of about 100 veſſels belonging to this port. The commutation-act, in 1784, has not completely put an end to the nefarious practice of ſmuggling ſpirituous liquors. The manufactures of Bideford are flannels and ſerges, and an excellent ſort of earthen-ware.

Mr. W. has not diſcovered to what ſaint the church was dedicated. Mr. Bacon ſays to St. *Mary*. It is very well attended, both on Sundays and week-days. In the civil war the font was thrown out, and converted to a hog-trough. The Granville family have a vault, in which Sir Richard the admiral's lady was buried, 1623, and Sir Thomas Granville has a monument, with his effigy, 1513. Here is an inſcription to Mr. John Strange, merchant, of this town, four times mayor, a man of an excellent character, completed by his benevolent exertions during the plague. To the oldeſt rector known, Richard de Gornard, or Gurney, the town are indebted, in great meaſure, for their bridge. The caſe of Mr. Giffard, rector, diſplaced in 1648, is truly piteous, and well deſerved. Qu. was he of the family enquired after by Mr. Polwhele, in our vol. LXII. p. 492? Succeeding rectors have been

Nathaniel Eaton, 1674.
Michael Ogilby, 1674—1699.
Chriſtopher Bidborn, died 1723.
George Nichols, died 1741.
John Wintfield, died 1783.
William Smith, preſent rector.

The account of the *church*, or, more properly, the *meeting*, at Bideford, is drawn up by "the late reverend, learned, and celebrated Mr. Badcock." By a ſtrange fatality of human nature, two diſſenting-miniſters in this town were alſo charged with the breaches of rigid morality, as was Mr. Badcock himſelf in the county. The congregation divided into two, 1698, and the ſeceders became extinct, and their meeting-houſe was pulled down, 1760.

The bridge, ſuppoſed to be built about 1350, is the largeſt in the county, and conſiſts of 24 arches. A view and account of it, by Mr. Donne, may be ſeen in our vol. XXI. for July, 1752. It is ſupported by funds ariſing from lands managed by feoffees. Here is alſo a long and handſome quay, belonging to the corporation, but at preſent in the hands of the lord of the manor. The town is endowed with ſeveral conſiderable charitable benefactions. Here is a free grammar-ſchool, the firſt maſter of which on record was the learned Zachary Mudge, a free writing ſchool, and a Sunday-ſchool. The Granville family were lords of the manor from the Conqueſt, and aſſiſted in the conqueſt of Wales, when they were ſettled at Neath, in Glamorganſhire. Vice-admiral Sir Richard Granville, before-mentioned, loſt his life in an engagement with the Spaniſh fleet, 1591. His grandſon, Sir Bevil, loſt his at Lanſdown, 1643; and *his* ſecond ſon, John, was one of the firſt agents in the Reſtoration, and was created, 1661, Earl of Bath, Viſcount Lanſdown, Baron Bideford, &c. George, ſecond ſon of Bernard, the fourth ſon of the great Sir Bevil, was created Viſcount Lanſdown Baron Bideford, by patent, 1711. George firſt Lord Carteret married an heireſs of this family. Granville Marquis of Stafford is lineally deſcended from this family, which has now no property here.

Among the natives or reſidents of Bideford the moſt diſtinguiſhed are, Mr. Strange, before-mentioned, Lewis Stucley, chaplain to Oliver Cromwell, and his ſon Thomas, a curious character, celebrated, in the Letters on the Engliſh Nation, by Dr. Shebbeare, who was himſelf a native of this town. The ninth and concluding chapter is an abſtract of the trial of the witches.

265. *The Life of* Samuel Johnſon, *LL. D. &c. &c In Three Volumes. The Second Edition, reviſed and corrected. By* James Boſwell, *Eſq.*

AFTER the opinion we have ſo frequently given of this popular publication, and the copious remarks on it by a variety of correſpondents, we are not at all ſurprized that, before we had concluded our review of the quarto, the octavo has overtaken us; which is thus introduced:

"That I was anxious for the ſucceſs of a work which had employed much of my time and labour, I do not wiſh to conceal; but, whatever doubts I at any time entertained, they have been entirely removed by the very favourable reception with which it has been honoured. That reception has excited

my beſt exertions to render my book more perfect; and in this endeavour I have had the aſſiſtance not only of ſome of my particular friends, but of many other learned and ingenious men, by which I have been enabled to rectify ſome miſtakes, and to enrich the work with many valuable additions. Theſe I have ordered to be printed ſeparately in quarto, for the accommodation of the purchaſers of the firſt edition.". . . .

"There are ſome men, I believe, who have, or think they have, a very ſmall ſhare of vanity. Such may ſpeak of their literary fame in a decorous ſtyle of diffidence. But I confeſs that I am ſo formed, by nature and by habit, that, to reſtrain the effuſion of delight, on having obtained ſuch fame, to me would be truly painful. Why then ſhould I ſuppreſs it? Why, "out of the abundance of the heart," ſhould I not ſpeak? Let me then mention with a warm, but no inſolent, exultation, that I have been regaled with ſpontaneous praiſe of my work by many and various perſons, eminent for their rank, learning, talents, and accomplishments; much of which praiſe I have under their hands, to be repoſited in my archives at Auchinleck. An honourable and reverend friend, ſpeaking of the favourable reception of my volumes, even in the circles of faſhion and elegance, ſaid to me, 'you have made 'them all talk Johnſon.' Yes, I may add, I have *Johnſonized* the land; and I truſt they will not only *talk* but *think* Johnſon.

"To enumerate thoſe to whom I have been thus indebted would be tediouſly oſtentatious. I cannot, however, but name one whoſe praiſe is truly valuable, not only on account of his knowlege and abilities, but on account of the magnificent yet dangerous embaſſy in which he is now employed, which makes every thing that relates to him peculiarly intereſting. Lord Macartney favoured me with his own copy of my book, with a number of notes, of which I have availed myſelf. On the firſt leaf I found, in his Lordſhip's hand writing, an inſcription of ſuch high commendation, that even I, vain as I am, cannot prevail on myſelf to publiſh it."

This caſual fit of modeſty will doubtleſs excite the reader's curioſity.

On a future occaſion we may reſume the work at large; but at preſent we ſhall attend to

266. *The principal Corrections and Additions to the firſt Edition of Mr.* Boſwell's *Life of Dr.* Johnſon.

AMONG theſe we find abundance of curious and original articles; and are proud to ſee that a marked attention has been paid to many of Mr. Urban's hints.

As the letters to Mr. Langton are not the leaſt valuable part of the additions, we tranſcribe the earlieſt of them:

"Sir, It has been long obſerved, that men do not ſuſpect faults which they do not commit; your own elegance of manners, and punctuality of complaiſance, did not ſuffer you to impute to me that negligence of which I was guilty, and which I have not ſince atoned. I received both your letters, and received them with pleaſure proportionate to the eſteem which ſo ſhort an acquaintance ſtrongly impreſſed, and which I hope to confirm by nearer knowledge, though I am afraid that gratification will be for a time withheld.

"I have, indeed, publiſhed my book, of which I beg to know your father's judgement, and yours; and I have now ſtaid long enough to watch its progreſs into the world. It has, you ſee, no patrons, and, I think, has yet had no opponents, except the critics of the coffee-houſe, whoſe outcries are ſoon diſperſed into the air, and are thought on no more: from this, therefore, I am at liberty, and think of taking the opportunity of this interval to make an excurſion, and why not then into Lincolnſhire? or, to mention a ſtronger attraction, why not to dear Mr. Langton? I will give the true reaſon, which I know you will approve:—I have a mother more than eighty years old, who has counted the days to the publication of my book, in hopes of ſeeing me; and to her, if I can diſengage myſelf here, I reſolve to go.

"As I know, dear ſir, that to delay my viſit for a reaſon like this will not deprive me of your eſteem, I beg it may not leſſen your kindneſs. I have very ſeldom received an offer of friendſhip which I ſo earneſtly deſire to cultivate and mature. I ſhall rejoice to hear from you till I can ſee you, and will ſee you as ſoon as I can; for, when the duty that calls me to Lichfield is diſcharged, my inclination will carry me to Langton. I ſhall delight to hear the ocean roar, or ſee the ſtars twinkle, in the company of a friend to whom Nature does not ſpread her volumes or utter her voice in vain.

"Do not, dear ſir, make the ſlowneſs of this letter a precedent for delay, or imagine that I approved the incivility that I have committed; for I have known you enough to love you, and ſincerely to wiſh a further knowledge; and I aſſure you, once more, that to live in a houſe that contains both a father and ſuch a ſon will be conſidered a very uncommon degree of pleaſure by, dear ſir, your moſt obliged and moſt humble ſervant, SAM. JOHNSON.

May 6, 1755."

The following letter to Lord Bute is truly worthy of the writer:

"My Lord, When the bills were yeſterday delivered to me by Mr. Wedderburne, I was informed, by him, of the future favours which his Majeſty has, by your Lordſhip's recommendation, been induced to beſtow on me.

me.—Bounty always receives part of its value from the manner in which it is bestowed. Your Lordship's kindness includes every circumstance that can gratify delicacy, or enforce obligation. You have conferred your favours on a man who has neither alliance nor interest, who has not merited them by services, nor courted them by officiousness; you have spared him the shame of solicitation, and the anxiety of suspense. What has been thus elegantly given will, I hope, not be reproachfully enjoyed; I shall endeavour to give your Lordship the only recompense which generosity desires—the gratification of finding that your benefits are not improperly bestowed. I am, my Lord, your Lordship's most obliged, most obedient, and most humble servant, SAM. JOHNSON.

July 20, 1761."

In the former edition Mr. Boswell having mentioned Miss Helen-Maria Williams, he now subjoins this note:

"In the first edition of my work the epithet *amiable* was given. I was sorry to be obliged to strike it out; but I could not in justice suffer it to remain after this young lady had not only written in favour of the savage anarchy with which France has been visited, but had (as I have been informed by good authority) walked, without horror, over the ground at the Thuilleries, when it was strewed with the naked bodies of the faithful Swiss guards, who were barbarously massacred for having bravely defended, against a crew of ruffians, the Monarch whom they had taken an oath to defend. From Dr. Johnson she could now expect not endearment but repulsion."

(To be continued.)

FOREIGN LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

KONISBERG and LEIPSIC. *Euripidis Tragoediae, Drama Satyricum, & Fragmenta, &c.* The Tragedies, Satyric Drama, and Fragments of Euripides, revised from the best authorities. By Chr. Dan. Beck. To which are added, A perpetual Commentary, and a Glossary. Vol. I. Hecuba. Orestes. Phoenissae. Medea. 8vo. 240 pages. 1792.—Mr. B. came to this work with the advantage of having [illegible] the great Leipsic edition of his author: and we must confess it could not easily have fallen into better hands. His plan is, to publish the text in four volumes, with various readings, Brunck's criticisms, and a few conjectural emendations at the bottom of the page; a glossary of the uncommon words, as explained by the antient grammarians and lexicographers, appended to the fourth volume; and a circumstantial argument, with a critique on the plan and principal character, prefixed to each piece. Four other volumes will contain the perpetual commentary.

LEIPSIC. *Pindari Carmina & Fragmenta, &c.* The Odes and Fragments of Pindar in Greek, with the entire Scholia corrected, various readings, critical remarks, and indexes. By C. D. Beck. Vol. I. 8vo. 507 pages. 1792.—The design of Professor B. in this undertaking was, probably, to supersede the expensive Oxford edition of Pindar, by publishing the scholia necessary to understand that poet. In this we find the completion of a wish, which, probably in common with all the admirers of the Theban bard, we have long entertained; and in a manner that must ensure the editor the praise of every impartial critick. The scholia on Pindar, which must be reckoned amongst the best collections of the kind, are, in many places, corrupted, in others confused; and the Oxford editors have increased instead of lessening the evil, by their negligence, which is too visible in the other parts of the work. In the execution of what relates to these the professor's abilities are particularly conspicuous. He has corrected them, in a multitude of places, from the old editions, or from the conjectures of himself and others; he has ascertained the words to which they belong with more precision than was done before: he has examined the quotations in them from other writers, and pointed out their place: and he has not unfrequently enlarged upon the remarks of the scholiasts in his own notes. He has rejected the division of the scholia into antient and modern, and annexed to them the glossemata, so that all the remarks on a passage may be seen at one view. These, however, are distinguished from each other by marks prefixed. He has employed equal industry on the metrical scholia, which precede each ode. The text of the poet the professor has corrected according to his own ideas; chiefly, indeed, following that of Heyne, yet deviating from it when he judges it right, either on the authority of MSS or from critical conjecture. All these variations are pointed out in the notes, with the whole collection of various readings from the Oxford edition, a Gottingen MS, and the emendations of critics, and a brief abstract of the principal illustrations of obscure passages: for it was the purpose of Professor B. to give the admirers of Pindar an edition which should render preceding ones superfluous, and, consequently, to omit nothing that has hitherto been done to facilitate the study of his works. The new remarks and emendations too of Professor Heyne, which he imparted to the learned world in his *Additamenta*, unquestionably the best hitherto written on the poet, are here introduced in their respective places.

We are promised that the work will be completed in the course of next year; and to the third and last volume will be added, beside the index verborum, an index of authors quoted in the scholia, and an essay on Pindar, in which will be given the opinions of the principal learned persons who have written on him.

M. Tra-

M. Traugott Fred. Benedict has juſt printed, in octavo, the firſt eight books of Cicero's familiar epiſtles, from ſome valuable MSS which he has been fortunate enough to meet with; and he has added uſeful and judicious critical notes.

Ab. Jaſp. Lewis Oderico, a patrician of Genoa, has printed, at BASSANO, *Lettere Liguſtiche, &c.*; i. e. Ligurian Letters; or, Critical Remarks on the geographical State of Liguria, to the time of Otho the Great; with an hiſtorical account of Caffa, and other Places in the Crimea, formerly in the poſſeſſion of the Genoeſe, and a Deſcription of ſome Ligurian antiquities exiſting there.

M. Tyſchen has printed, at GOTTINGEN, *Commentationes de Nummis Orientalibus in Bibliotheca Regia Gottingen. aſſervatis, &c.* 4to. in three eſſays, with plates of coins; and at the end the profeſſor hints at the poſſibility of diſcovering the antient Perſic alphabet.

LEIPSIC. *Memorabilien, &c.* Memorabilia; a philoſophico-theological Magazine. By H. E. G. Paulus. Part III. 8vo. 204 pages. 1792.—In this part we find the following articles: 1. Kurztmann on the Africa of Geographus Nubienſis. 2. Bruns on the Zabians, Sabeans, or St. John's Chriſtians. We have here a full examination of Abraham Echellenſis, who appears to be an authority of conſiderable weight. According to him, the preſent St. John's Chriſtians are not the ſame with the antient diſciples of St. John, but another ſect, that aroſe in the ninth century. 3. On the 2d pſalm. The anonymous author of this eſſay offers ſome good arguments to prove that the 2d pſalm was written by Nathan, in the name of Solomon, in the beginning of the reign of that prince, when a conſiderable revolt was to be apprehended in favour of Adonijah. See 1 Kings i. and ii. 4. On the Syrian Nazarites. By Profeſſor Paulus. This is a very learned tract. 5. Additions, corrections, and various readings to Abulfeda's Africa. By Rink. 6. Was the doctrine of the immortality of the ſoul known to the Hebrews, and how? By Mr. Conz. It appears, from the Old Teſtament, that the Jews had very obſcure notions of a future ſtate. 7. Elucidation of the 53d chapter of Iſaiah. By the editor. This is chiefly intended as an anſwer to the learned theſis of Mr. J. Martini, of Roſtock. In it Profeſſor P. ably argues, that the better part of the Jews are ſpoken of collectively, as an individual, by the prophet. 8. On the old MS. of the Goſpels at Aix. By Mr. Bruns. This MS. is more probably on parchment than on the bark of a tree, as has commonly been ſuppoſed. 9. Corrections of the Syrian Chronicle of Bar Hebræus. By the ſame. 10. Extracts of letters from Vienna on Oriental and Biblical literature.

Ant. Linhart has publiſhed, at LAUBACH, *Verſuch der Geſchichte von Krain, &c.* A Sketch of the Hiſtory of Carniola, and the other countries of the Southern Sclavonians, ſubject to the dominion of Auſtria, 2 vols. 8vo. with maps and plates, 1791, containing the antient hiſtory and geography of Sclavonia, whoſe inhabitants appear to be ſtill idolaters, and burn their dead.

VIENNA. Mr. Fortunatus Durch has put forth a proſpectus of his *Bibliotheca Slavica*, in the Sclavonian language, with Cyril's Servian letters, in which the five volumes it is to conſiſt of will be printed. Its title will be *Bibliotheca Slavica antiquiſſimæ dialecti communis & eccleſiaſticæ univerſæ Slavorum Gentis.* Some of the moſt remarkable chapters are, Vol. I. c. 2: the words of the antient Slavonian language, collected from the Greeks and Latins, to the 11th century. C. 6: the Slavonian alphabet prior to Cyril. Vol. I. part II. Antiquiſſima Bohemo-ſlavicæ dialecti monumenta Biblioth. Palatinæ Vindobon., nunquam edita: 1. Fragm. membraneum dimidii folii Paſſionalis pſeudo-hymnici, ſec. XIII.; 2. Evangeliarium Bohemicum, cujus ſeptem τεμαχια, ſeu penſa, hic proferuntur, gluſſemata vero ex toto Miſo charta-ceo collecta obſervationibus illuſtrantur. Vol. II. c. 5: natura & indoles linguæ *literalis* Slavorum, & connexio quædam cum linguis Græca, Latina, atque Gothica. C. 9: de antiquis interpretibus Slavonicis. C. 11: de ſcholis Slavonicis. Vol. III. c. 16: de reſtituoribus linguæ literalis Slavonicæ characteribus *Glagoliticis* utentibus. Vol. IV. c. 18: de bibliothecis Europæ, in quibus MSS cod. Slavonici Cyrillico & Glagolitico characteres exarati ſervantur. C. 20: de libris prohibitis Slavorum. C. 22: ſpecimen popularis philoſophiæ Slavorum in lingua literali & Bohemica obſervatæ. Finally, the fifth volume will contain accounts of all the printed books or manuſcripts relative to Sclavonian literature in the Palatine library at Vienna: ſpecimens of the literary language of the Sclavonians, from printed books or manuſcripts of all its epochs: and a catalogue of Sclavonian inſcriptions.

ROME. *Muſei del Muſeo Pio Clementino VI. Tomo VI.* 1792. fol.—This volume contains 61 plates; the firſt 17 repreſent deities, the next 10 Grecian buſts, and the remainder Roman buſts, beginning at Julius Cæſar; many of all which are recent diſcoveries. They are illuſtrated with paſſages from the claſſicks, with an appendix of new explanations of coins, inſcriptions, and other antiquities, which the author conceived to have been improperly deſcribed. In the preface, the term *buſt* is derived from *buſtum*, the monument on which it was uſual to place buſts. This is a term of the middle ages in Italy; but, we think, more properly a funeral pile.

The Academy of Hiſtory at MADRID having commiſſioned D. Joſeph Cornide to prepare an inſcription, in Latin and Spaniſh, for the tower of Hercules, as it is called, at Corunna, requeſted him to honour them with his

his collections reſpecting the tower itſelf, which he refers to the time of Trajan, and finds deſcribed by Oroſius and Ethicus, by the names of *Pharus Brigantium* and *Specula*. The name of *Crunia*, given to the town by Alfonſo IX. in the 13th century, ſignifying a *tower*, has a reference to this tower, which, ever ſince the time of Alfonſo the Wiſe, by whoſe order the "Cronica general" was compiled, has been ſuppoſed to have been built by the Ægyptian Hercules, and to have contained a mirror, in which veſſels might be deſcried at a great diſtance. This laſt idea may have ariſen from the confuſion of *ſpecula* with *ſpeculum*. It was completely repaired in 1791, and reſtored to its original deſtination. Near the tower is the following antient inſcription on a rock, on which a ſtatue appears formerly to have ſtood:

MARTI. AVG. SACR. G. SEVERVS. LVPVS
ARCHITECTVS A[QVÆ FLA]VIENSIS
LVSITANVS EX V[OTO].

Mars, with a ſtick or club, may have been miſtaken for Hercules.

LISBON. *Documentos Arabicos para a Hiſtoria Portugueza, &c.* Arabic Documents relative to the Hiſtory of Portugal, copied from the original pieces, preſerved in the archives of the realm, and tranſlated into Portugueſe, at the requeſt of the Academy of Sciences. By Fr. J. de Souza. 1793. 4to.—Theſe documents do not relate to the government of the Arabs in Spain and Portugal, but conſiſt chiefly of letters written by princes of Aſia and Africa, the kings of Canara, Melinda, Calcutta, Ormin, Moſambique, Fez, &c. and other Mahometan princes or cities, to the kings of Portugal, and other perſons connected with the Portugueſe colonies, from 1503 to 1528, the period of greateſt proſperity to Portugal. They are ranged in order of time, with hiſtorical elucidations and references to antient chronicles; with two letters from the above kings to the inhabitants of Azamor and the ſherif of Fez. The Arabic text is exceedingly elegant, by the ſide of the verſion, which is in general accurate, though perhaps too paraphraſtic. Many words and phraſes, not to be found in the common dictionaries, occur in the original.

COPENHAGEN. *Collectio nova Numorum Cufiorum ſeu Arabicorum CXVI continens Numos plerosque inéditos e Muſeis Borgiano & Adleriano, digeſta & explorata a J. G. Adler, Theol. D. & Profeſſ.* 1793. 4to.—Since the publication of the *Muſeum Cuficum, Rom.* 1782, Cardinal Borgia has added to his collection of Arabic coins, of which he ſent impreſſions to Mr. Adler, at Copenhagen, who, from them and thoſe in his own cabinet, has formed this volume, which, in number and importance of articles, as well as in accuracy of deſcription, far exceeds the former. Mr. A. has not only introduced hiſtorical obſervations and unpubliſhed extracts from Arabic writers, relating to ſuch coins as he deemed moſt intereſting in an hiſtorical view, but has given a review of the *Muſeum Cufieum Borgianum*, and ſuch other works on the ſame ſubject as have appeared ſince its publication; together with many judicious corrections. To the whole is prefixed an eſſay on the origin of Arabic coins, with unpubliſhed paſſages from Soyuti, Alub Abbas, Ahmed, and others. They confirm the account given by Elmacin, who places their origin under Abdalmalik, in the 75th or 76th of the Hejira. As the preſent work is intended to be a continuation of the *Muſeum Cufieum Borgianum*, a ſecond title is added: *Muſeum Cufieum Borgianum: Velitris: Pars II. Illuſtravit J. G. Chr. Adler, inſerti ſunt Num: Cufici Editoris.*

A manuſcript collection of marine charts, drawn in 1436, has been diſcovered in St. Mark's library at VENICE, together with a manuſcript account of voyages by Sanudo, a Venetian navigator, who lived at the end of the 13th and beginning of the 14th centuries. Upon theſe manuſcripts M. Naillac, one of the French academicians, founds an opinion, that not only the ſeas of Africa and the Eaſt Indies were known to the Venetians before the voyages of the Portugueſe, but that the Antilles, Hudſon's Bay, and Newfoundland, were frequented by their ſailors above a century before the voyage of Columbus.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

Dr. Geddes has juſt publiſhed the firſt volume of his new tranſlation of the HOLY BIBLE, his Propectus of which we gave an account of vol. LIX. 417, LXII. 252. It contains the Pentateuch, and the book of Joſhua, and a preface, containing general remarks on them all. But he reſerves more important diſcuſſions to a general preface. Thus much, however, he ſeems to hint — that the creation recorded by Moſes relates to a production of thoſe appearances in the former, and that change in the latter, which then gradually took place; that he prefers the allegorical manner of explaining the fall; and that he is not perſuaded of the inſpiration of the author of the Pentateuch; but is for trying the father of the Hebrew hiſtory by the ſame rules of criticiſm as the father of the Greek hiſtory. He imagines the view of the compiler or compoſer of the Hebrew ritual was, to eſtabliſh and ſecure the worſhip of the true God, and prevent idolatry, by a compoſition with the Jews on bringing them out of that land to which, in ſpite of his indulgence, they once more threatened to return. "Ye ſhall ſtill (ſaid he) have a public pompous worſhip; ye ſhall have a tabernacle, an altar, prieſts, ſacrifices, ceremonies, feſtivals, as other nations have, only apply and appropriate all this to the worſhip of the LORD and GOD of Iſrael." Is not this the mode of conducting all religion? and muſt it not be ſo in the preſent ſyſtem of things, and the preſent conſtitution of mankind, the greſs of whom are not eaſily converted to ſimplicity, when once they have departed from it?

Dr. G. conceives the Pentateuch was written in the reign of Solomon, the Auguſtan age of Judæa. By comparing the Hebrew and Samaritan copies with the ſeveral verſions, and with one another, he has endeavoured to form a genuine copy of it; and from this copy he has made his verſion, dividing it into ſections, with contents prefixed to each. On comparing this tranſlation with the ſpecimens of it as given in the propoſal, ſome trifling variations may be perceived. Perhaps the common tranſlation might as well have been more adhered to. Certainly the word *gevorbæa* ſhould not be ſubſtituted to *running iſſue*, the word in the preſent tranſlation of Levit. xv. 2. The Doctor delays publiſhing his critical remarks, in order to avail himſelf of Dr. Holmes' collation of the tranſcripts of the LXX. and of ſome valuable publications in Germany and other foreign countries.

At Oxford has been publiſhed a ſplendid edition, in quarto, in two ſizes, of the Works of Archimedes, with the Commentaries of Eutocius of Aſcalon, reviſed by Joſeph Torelli, of Venice, with a new Latin tranſlation, and various readings from MSS at Florence and Paris. Torelli intended to publiſh this himſelf in Italy; but, from ill health, or fear of the expence, gave up the deſign. Lord Stanhope applied for the uſe of his papers, which did not take effect till after his death; when his executor, Alberto Albertini, preſented all his papers, and the wooden blocks of the diagrams, to the delegates of the Univerſity-preſs. John Strange, Eſq. then Britiſh reſident at Venice, brought the buſineſs to a concluſion. Mr. Robertſon, of Chriſt Church, Oxford, arranged the materials, and ſuperintended the edition, which opens with a life of Torelli, by Clement Sibiliati, and Torelli's preface, and account of his author. Then follow thirteen pieces of the great Syracuſan philoſopher, an appendix or commentary on certain propoſitions of Archimedes, "de iis quæ in humido vehuntur," and the various readings before-mentioned.

Torelli was born at Verona in 1721; and his father, a merchant, dying when he was very young, the care of him devolved entirely on his mother. He ſtudied at Padua; and, being in eaſy circumſtances, gave himſelf to literary and mathematical purſuits, and learned the modern languages, the Engliſh more thoroughly than French or Spaniſh, out of the reſpect and love he had for our nation and writers. He poſſeſſed an excellent heart, and great piety and virtue, and among his Engliſh friends reckoned the late Philip Lord Stanhope, the preſent Lord Mansfield, and the Archbiſhop of Canterbury. The firſt, and, it may be ſaid, only edition of Archimedes was at Baſil, 1544, in which the articles are differently arranged. The preſent edition is uniform with thoſe of Euclid and Apollonius, publiſhed likewiſe at Oxford. *The Greek and Latin are printed* in columns on the ſame page, and the commentaries of Euclid come immediately after the parts to which they refer. Thus is fulfilled the hope of the learned Montucla, in his *Hiſtoire des Mathématiques*, that England, who intereſts herſelf in the glory of the antient geometricians, would one day give uniform editions of the three.

The treatiſe on the ſphere and circle, in two books, in which the author determines the ratio between the ſurface of a ſphere and that of its circumſcribing cylinder, and between the ſolids themſelves, was ſo favourite a ſubject with Archimedes, that he deſired a ſphere and circle might be repreſented on his monument, which was done, and it met Cicero's ſearch after it. Almoſt the whole of the epiſtle to Doſithens, prefixed to the firſt book, is wanting in the Baſil edition, but is here complete. The commentaries of Eutocius, about the ſixth century, accompany all the treatiſes of Archimedes, except the quadrature of the parabola. He was a pupil of Iſidorus, who, with Anthemius, was architect of St. Sophia, at Conſtantinople, about A. D. 532.

A ſociety has lately been inſtituted at Darlington, for the promotion of the knowlege of natural hiſtory, antiquities, &c.; which, from the public characters of ſeveral of its members, we have every reaſon to believe will flouriſh. It is intended to conſiſt of correſponding as well as ordinary members. George Allan, eſq. F.A.S. has opened his muſeum for the uſe of the ſociety.

INDEX INDICATORIUS.

We are deſired, by the Rev. Mr. Lipscomb, to contradict the obſervation, p. 836, that he was author of a poem on "Love of our Country;" which we aſſerted on the authority of ſome of our Oxford friends.

A Constant Reader wiſhes to be informed where he can meet with good views and elevations of the public buildings in Lyons, and a plan of the city; that in Meneſtrier's "Hiſtoire de Lyons, 1696," being above three centuries old; and he can find no other hiſtory, except Colonia's, 1730, which has prints only of antiquities, and no plan.

N. S. who has repeatedly ſent commiſſions to bookſellers in London and country, for Pilkington's "Dictionary of Painters," and has regularly been informed that "it is very ſcarce, but that a new edition is ſhortly expected," aſks, whether any one has actually undertaken the printing of it?

Whilſt we allow to Simplicius the privilege of riding his own hobby, we claim an equal indulgence; but we aſſure him that Canals are not any part of our ſpeculation.

We are obliged to Plain Proſe; but we really do not know the Writer of the Letter he wiſhes to expoſe.

Mr. Hutchinson, &c. &c. in our next.

Ad-

Addreſſed to Dr. WARTON, MASTER of WINCHESTER-SCHOOL, *On his youngeſt Daughter's Marriage.*

O THOU, our Father and our Friend,
A while from weightier cares deſcend,
Accept this humble lay;
Whether within thy green retreat,
Or claſſic Venta's hallow'd ſeat,
You muſe the hours away.

To pour to thee the feſtive ſong,
Where Itchin glides his meads among
Thy Wickham's ſons agree;
With joy their grateful hearts o'erflow,
With new delight their boſoms glow,
Delight which ſprings from thee.

What, though inſpir'd above the reſt,
To thee belong the magic creſt
Of Fancy, fairy maid;
Though ſcience grant a judgement chaſte,
With Attic elegance of taſte,
In Truth's bright garb array'd.

The poet's fire, the critic's art,
Ennoble not the human heart:
But, when thy mind we ſcan,
Humanity unites to raiſe
To greater honours greater praiſe,
The father and the man.

With heav'nly influence warm, thy breaſt,
Its Maker's image full confeſt,
With pure affection glows;
Glows, as amidſt the envious thorn,
Cheer'd by the balmy breath of morn,
The dew-beſprinkled roſe.

By every charm which tends to raiſe
The Poet's, Critic's, Father's praiſe,
If ſuch can aught avail,
By chaſte-ey'd Virtue's magic name,
By pious Wickham's ſacred flame,
His offspring bids thee hail.

And ſee, to glad thine aged eyes,
Young Joy, with dimpled ſmiles, ariſe,
And hither gaily move;
While Modeſty, by Meekneſs led,
Approaching decks the bridal bed,
And weaves the crown of Love.

Fair Truth, in ſnow-white garb array'd,
And Chaſtity, diffruſtful maid,
With down-caſt looks appear;
Fortune's glad train the ſcene adorn,
And Plenty, with her copious horn,
Leads on the vary'd year.

Oh! for the warblings of the Oat',
Which ſweetly once were wont to float
O'er bleſt Sicilia's plains;
When the blithe Shepherd 'gan to ſing
The joys of Lacedæmon's king,
And ſoothe the liſt'ning ſwains!

Or, would ſome Muſe that fire impart,
Which warm'd the ſapient monarch's heart,
When, midſt the ſpicy grove,
The carols of the feather'd choir
Inflam'd the ſage to tune his lyre,
And celebrate his love;

Then ſhould the bride obtain her meed,
Like the tall cypreſs, or the ſteed
Victorious in the race;
Then ſhould the roſe of Sharon's field,
Then ſhould the faireſt lily, yield
To her ſuperior grace.

Yet, while eſteem the boſom fires,
The ſtrain, which candid Truth inſpires,
Who can refuſe to raiſe?
Who can refuſe to pour the verſe,
Which ſtrives her beauties to rehearſe,
And celebrate thy praiſe?

Hail, then, to whom increaſing years,
Her laureat head-wiſhe Virtue rears,
Increaſing joys ſhall bring;
Hail, with tranſcendent bleſſings crown'd,
To whom a blooming race around,
Like olive-plants, ſhall ſpring.

Eager the envy'd kiſs to ſhare,
Around thy knees, with infant care,
The ſportive troop appear,
Long may they feel thy ſoft'ring pow'r!
May they, in dread Affliction's hour,
Support thy fainting years!

And, when you tread life's downward way,
May cherub Peace her wings diſplay,
May Faith her influence ſhed;
May Friendſhip's hand thy ſorrows calm,
And ſweet Affection pour the balm
Of comfort on thine head!

And, oh! when Life's aetherial flame
Shall warm no more thy mortal frame,
May Wykham's ſons attend,
Hang o'er thy much-lamented bier,
And drop on thee the heart-felt tear
Their *Father* and their *Friend!*

Wint. Coll.

To the Rev. Mr. KEATES, *Head Maſter of the Grammar-School*, TIVERTON, DEVON, *on a Proſpect of viſiting that Town.*

HAIL, happy ſcenes! the heaven of early days,
Where ſportive innocence the hours beguil'd.
Hail, ſacred dome, where firſt the voice of praiſe
My Muſe inſpir'd to chant her warblings wild:
But chiefly thou, preceptor! patron! friend!
Guide of my tender years! whoſe foſtering care
Firſt taught my knee at Wiſdom's ſhrine to bend:
For, oft has Wiſdom heard the infant's pray'r;
Hail thou! the ſecond parent of my ſoul!
Accept of gratitude the melting tear.
Though from my heart Time many a treaſure ſtole,
Fond Memory guarded thee with love ſincere.
Tranſporting ſcenes! which ere I view again,
Dart ſunſhine through my ſoul that pants for reſt in vain.

N. Y.

Written on the Coaſt of SUFFOLK,
Auguſt 27, 1793.

WHERE ALDBOROUGH's delighted cliff overhangs
The trouble cot—or on the winding ſtrand,
Where the blue waves roll gently on my ſight,
Or laſh the ſounding ſhore—O let me ſtray,

In ſweet and penſive contemplation loſt!
There let me view the ocean's vaſt expanſe,
While thriving Commerce ſpreads her ſwelling ſails,
And ſhips are waſted, by propitious winds,
"On the ſmooth ſurface of the ſummer's ſea."
Now all is placid and ſerene; no breeze
Now curls the whitening wave: how juſt an emblem
Of the tranquil mind, which no rude ſtorms invade,
No tempeſts ſhake, no paſſions turbulent
Aſſail!—Lo, now the heav'ns are over-caſt,
And whiſtling winds portend th'approaching ſtorm.
Awful viciſſitude! The ſullen deep
Aſſumes a form tremendous, loud threat'ning
Inſtant deſolation. The billows rage,
And in mad tumult toſs themſelves on high;
Whilſt all is wild affright, and horror hangs,
Aghaſt, upon the broken wave.—But ſoon
The dreadful pauſe is o'er:—the rolling floods,
Impetuous, daſhing with terrific roar,
Deſcend, hoarſe-thund'ring on the beach.
In this ſtupendous ſcene, behold the hand
Omnipotent of Him, who rides ſublime
Upon the foaming ſurge! He rules the ſtorm,
Curbs the wild winds, and bids the waves *be ſtill!*
Submiſſive, at his call, the boiſt'rous waves
At once ſubſide; the howling winds are huſh'd,
And all is ſtill as death—ſave where the waters,
Controul'd, ſubdu'd, o'eraw'd, by power divine,
With deep and hollow murmurs, ſlow retire
To their appointed bounds.

EVENING. An ELEGY.

Written on reading the melancholy Separation of the Dauphin *from the* Queen *of* France.

The Sun receding with his ſcorching beams
Tinges the Weſtern ſkies with ſtreaks of gold,
The hinds now whiſtle homeward with their teems,
And ſhepherds penn with care the diſtant fold.

Lo! from the verge of yon retiring cloud,
Bright Cynthia pours her ſilver light along,
See, to yon grove the feather'd ſongſters croud,
And, for awhile, forget their tuneful ſong.

Now flies the timid bat acroſs the glade,
The beetle ſlowly winds his drowſy horn,
The night-bird hoots from yonder diſtant plat,
The cricket chirps beneath the ſcatter'd corn.

Now glows the pure expanſe a beauteous veil,
Glitt'ring with gems, to crown departing day,
The Southern breeze juſt whiſpers through the dale,
And Philomel bewails her mournful lay.

Hail hour ſerene! thy calmneſs ſuits my mind,
Attuned my ſoul erewhile too deep impreſt,
Nature's ſtill voice, by Providence deſign'd
To ſooth each ſorrow, lull each eye to reſt.

Each eye, Eliza!—Ah! thou little know'ſt,
How many ſobs this moment rend the air,
How many ſighs, by various paſſions loſt,
Riſe from the gloomy gulph of black deſpair;
And, ſoft! what ghaſtly ſhade attracts my ſight! affright!
Skims o'er the glade with looks of wild
What wailing phantom ſhrieks with fix'd deſpair,
Glares wildly round, and frantic tears her hair?
Oh! my full heart; 'tis Gallia's hopeleſs Queen!
Diſtraction, grief, and horror, in her mien!
Shrinking impatient from commiſſion'd ſlaves,
She ſpurns their wily plea, and loudly raves.—
"Traitors, avaunt!—ye can no more deceive,
"No more betray, or wretched I believe!
"Will ye my murder'd lord, my child, reſtore?
"Then may I periſh ere I truſt ye more;
"The rack, *ſuſpence*, no more with *hope* can twine,
"For, *certainty* and *fix'd* deſpair are mine!
"Peace from this tortur'd boſom's ever flown;
"Hail, meagre miſ'ry, I am all thine own!"
See on the earth, the laſt retreat of all,
Pierc'd with her woes, a Queen, a mother, fall,
No broider'd tap'ſtry o'er the floor is ſpread,
No purple canopy enfolds her head,
Thoſe amber treſſes twin'd with ſo much care,
Neglected now, and *ſilver'd* by deſpair,
Thoſe eyes which open'd only to be bleſs'd,
That form which only to be ſeen—careſs'd.
Ah! what avails her ſplendid houſe's pride,
To whom affianc'd—or to whom allied!
Bereft of every tie the heart holds dear,
No friend that dar'ſt diſcloſe one pitying tear.
Hurl'd from her throne, from all the ſoul prefers,
Did ever Miſery ſpread ſo wide as hers!
Her matchleſs woes each error will atone!
He, he, that's faultleſs, caſt the wond'rous ſtone.

See the poor mourner wildly ſtare around,
Talk to the walls, and madly ſtrike the ground!
Ye flinty hearts, hear her; her anguiſh tell,
"Here is my Court!—here I and Miſery dwell:
"Supreme in woe as glory heretofore,
"This is *my* throne! let Kings bow down before."
See, wildly wand'ring in the viewleſs air,
The glaring eye with ſoul-diſtreſſing ſtare,
The quiv'ring lip, ſhort breath, and ſtretch'd-out arm
Starting convulſive at each dread alarm,
View in terrific forms before her eyes
A headleſs group of ſhrieking ghoſts ariſe!
And ſee the laſt ſad ſcene re-acted o'er;
See the grim gaoler ope the ponderous door,
See him with ſturdy ſtride unmov'd advance,
And of his Mother urge the Heir of France.

View the poor frighted victim round her fling
His little arms, and to her bosom cling.
" And doſt thou think I'll ever freely give
" My child!—my all!—no never whilſt I live; [part,
" Theſe arms ſhall ſhield him, we will never
" Thus will I claſp him to my burſting heart.
" Away! away! ye need no more explain,
" Touch him not, monſters, leſt ye fire my brain!— [mand is given,
" Hark!—the dread word! the dire com-
" Oh! ſpare him!—ſpare him!—mercy, mercy, heaven!—
" Haſt thou no bowels?—not one pretty child,
" Dear as thy life that in thy face has ſmil'd?
" And doſt thou grudge me,—me that gave him birth, [earth,
" The vereſt wretch that ever crawl'd on
" Of all but this—this little good beguil'd!
" And canſt thou part us!—Oh my child,—my child!— [my view!
" See, ſee, they ſeize him!—bear him from
" Barbarians, ſtop!—O Gods!—one laſt adieu! reſtore!
" He ſhrieks!—he ſtruggles!—O! reſtore!
" And by the Gods I'll never curſe ye more.
" Leave—leave my little bird within his cage
" To ſooth his mother's premature old age!
" Let me but ſee him, while I yet have breath,
" And I will bleſs you, though convuls'd with death.
" Oh I am ſick!—ſick!—ſick!—and worn with grief; [lief,
" Theſe trembling arms deny the wiſh'd re-
" Oh earth!—earth!—earth!—I come! I come!—I come; [tomb.
" And thus!—and thus, I dig my infant's
" But, ſoft!—'tis he!—my child eſcap'd the ſnare; [ſkims in air!
" Oh! all ye powers! he mounts!—he
" Off! off!—I'll meet him;—hark!—my cherub calls! [ruthleſs walls!
" He ſmiles!—he points!—down, down, ye
" Theſe hands ſhall do a deed to ſtrike ye dumb!
" Shade of my angel Boy,—I come!—I come!"

Auguſt 6th, 1793. ELIZA.

HOMER'S ILIAD. Book I.

Tranſlated almoſt literally. *(See p. 880.)*

SING, heavenly Muſe, the wrath of Peleus' ſon,
That on th' Achaian hoſt deſtruction brought,
With ravage dire, and ſent to Pluto's realms
Full many a gallant warrior's gloomy ghoſt,
In prime of manhood ſlain, while, unbewail'd,
On the bare earth their bodies lay expos'd,
To dogs and rav'nous vultures left a prey;
So will'd almighty Jove—what time the chiefs
Of Græcia's hoſt, Atrides, king of men,
And great Achilles in full diſcord rag'd.
But ſay, ye gods, who firſt with wrath inſpir'd
Their mighty ſouls, and urg'd them to contend?
Latona's ſon and Jove's. He, 'gainſt the king
Incenſed, ſent amid the numerous hoſt
A waſting plague, that fill'd the mournful camp
With dying multitudes; for that his prieſt,
The aged Chryſes, had diſhonour found
From Agamemnon, when to th' Argive ſhips
A venerable ſuppliant he came
His captive daughter to redeem, and brought
Treaſures immenſe, price of the ranſom dear.
Twin'd round a golden wand he bore a wreath
Of ſacred laurel, enſign of the God:
Then his ſubmiſſive prayer to all the Greeks,
But chief the two Atreidæ, thus addreſs'd.
" Ye ſons of Atreûs, and ye other chiefs,
" Princes and rulers of this mighty hoſt,
" May the great gods, that dwell in higheſt heav'n, [Troy,
" Grant to your proſpering arms the ſpoils of
" And ſend you victors to your native ſhore!
" But, oh! in pity to a father's tears,
" Reſtore my daughter, and theſe gifts accept:
" Nor ſlight the ſervant of the ſon of Jove."
He ſaid; and all the Greeks, with general
Approving, had conſented to revere [voice
The holy prieſt, and take the proffer'd gifts,
Save only Agamemnon; he, diſpleas'd,
Sternly, with added threats, the ſire diſmiſs'd.
" Preſumptuous, vain, old man, no more now;
" be ſeen [crown.
" Thy footſteps near our fleet, nor tarrying
" Nor here again returning, leſt our wrath
" O'ertake thee, ſpite of him thou ſerv'ſt,
" His enſigns, thy weak ſtaff and laurel
" Thy daughter I detain, nor will reſtore
" Till late old age have wither'd all her bloom
" In Argos, far from this her native clime,
" Employ'd amongſt my handmaids, day by day,
" To twirl the diſtaff, and attend my bed.
" Go, then! ere evil intercept thy flight."
So ſpake the king. The aged ſire obey'd,
And, ſilent, took his ſolitary way
Along the beach of the hoarſe-murmuring ſea,
Till from the ſhips he 'ſcap'd: then, unobſerv'd,
In fervent ſorrow thus invokes the aid
Of great Apollo, fair Latona's ſon.
" O hear my voice, god of the ſilver bow,
" That rul'ſt in Chryſa, and, with power benign,
" O'er lovely Cilla and Tenedos preſideſt,
" Smintheus!—If ever on thy holy altar
" I have pour'd the blood of bulls, or burnt with fire
" The fat of lambs, a grateful ſacrifice,
" O hear thy ſervant's voice, and grant my pray'r: [hoſt."
" Revenge the wrongs I bear on you proud
So ſpake he praying, and Apollo heard.
Straight, with quick vengeance fir'd, he quit the top
Of high Olympus. O'er his ſhoulders hung
Graceful, his ample quiver, ſtor'd anew
With darts unerring, and his ſilver bow.
Stern as he mov'd, the fatal ſhafts reſound

ingor terrible; he mov'd, unſeen,
omy night, when o'er the face of earth
ws her ſable mantle. On a hill,
om the ſhips ſecret aroſe, he takes
tary ſeat: thence aims a ſhaft:
ver bow with dreadful clangor rings.
dogs, and mules laborious, firſt he flew:
n on men the deathful arrows light,
ing; daily blaze the funeral flames.
50.

UPON A LADY'S PICTURE.

or in Vatis Carmine vultus erit:
us hic nullis, nullis delebilis annis,
t Apellæum morietur opus. MART.

is bright ſcene with matchleſs ſkill play'd,
ew the bold effects of light and ſhade;
ving lines the mimic race compoſe,
with Maria's charms the canvas glows.
id age ſhall Murray's art approve,
azing here re-kindle into love;
o the ripening youth rejoic'd ſhall cry,
rm your great fore-fathers taught to die;
ipening youth ſhall catch the glorious
e acquit, and emulate his fire.
yet the beauties of her mind defy
d, who gave the lightnings to her eye;
ſhful Artiſt this great taſk declines,
the Heav'n-born Muſe the work reſigns.
lous Nymph! upon her labours ſmile,
e her power, and animate her toil.
n Time's rude hand this canvas ſhall invade,
Raphael's and when Titian's colours fade,
Iuſe ſhall fly to her frail ſiſters aid.
virtue ſhall tranſmit to later date,
ith your triumph over age and fate.
Greece of old, with pious awe ſubdu'd,
orks of her divine Apelles view'd:
heav'nly forms by mimic art expreſt,
us dread inſpir'd in every breaſt:
ges long have roll'd, ſince firſt ſhe mourn'd
ould'ring Deities to duſt return'd:
ſuſe alone this fatal loſs ſupplies,
her Poet's heaven fond Greece relies.
ods tremendous in heroic lays,
aughty Juno with regret obeys;
ly ſoft Minerva's charms are ſeen,
miles eternal grace the Paphian Queen.
s the mighty debt, ye pow'rs above,
rm'd the world, but Homer form'd Jove.

F. W.

R TO WHOM THEY ARE ADDRESSED.

INK not, proud maid, that angry eye
rom my torn heart ſhall wring a ſigh!
not, that look, diſdainful fair,
loom me to forlorn deſpair!
—I will brook my lot ſevere,
nd unſeen one plaintful tear;
—No—I'll forget that peerleſs face,
Suffus'd with heaven's own angel grace;
Forget each viſion of delight,
That wav'd its wing o'er my charm'd ſight,
And, from my bleeding memory,
Blot out for e'er each thought of thee.
O Beauty! ſure thy powers but ſmile,
The fond admirer to beguile!
Thine eyes are ſweet; but in thy heart
Lurk treachery, deceit, and art:
We view thee, flatterer, and approve;
(Yet, ah! how vain the dreams of love!)
Thou ſpeedeſt ſudden from our ſight,
Like the falſe tranſports of the night,
And leav'ſt us ſad and comfortleſs,
To deep lament, and dreareſt wretchedneſs.

An INDIAN *Love* SONG.

MY love is like yon golden ball,
Nor ſhews ſo fair the hillock green;
Her voice is like the water-fall,
And rich and comely is her mien.

See how her taper waiſt to meet,
All bright her jetty ringlets flow;
Nor ſcuds the flying elk ſo fleet
Nor bounds ſo light the mountain roe!

The pearly oiſter, from beneath
The daſhing wave, I'll ſteal for thee;
I'll deck my fair-one with a wreath,
Pluck'd from the ſpreading plantain-tree.

Sweet is the breath of opening flow'rs,
Sweetly the birds diſport in air;
But ſweeter far are ev'ning bow'rs
When imonda meets me there.

EPITAPH ON DR. LOWTH,

BISHOP OF LONDON.

IF Learning, Genius, Manners, void of guile,
The ſchoolman's labour, and the Chriſtian's toil;
If brighteſt parts, devoted but to good,
A ſoul which every ſelfiſh view withſtood;
If heav'nly Charity's moſt winning charms,
And boundleſs Love, with ever outſtretch'd arms;
If all the tender and domeſtic train
Of private Virtues, ſuch as grace the plain;
If God's vicegerents, acting on that plan
Which moſt endears man's dignity to man,
Ere won thy heart—LOWTH's ſacred ſhrine ſurvey,
And, with a weeping world, thy tearful tribute pay!

CLIO.

PARODIES OF SHAKSPEARE. N° IX.

In Winter's ſocial nights ſit by the fire,
With good old friends and open nice freſh oiſters;
(To which no reliſh like a ſtoop of porter's)
Tell of fond ſchool-day pranks, and talk over
College acquaintance long ago betid:
And ere thou bid good night, to quit their mirth,

Make

Make them a comfortable bowl of Punch*,
And ſend the party chatty to their beds.

RIC. III. v. 1.

I pray you in your anecdotes,
When you ſhall my unlucky deeds relate,
Speak of me, as one at th' Univerſity
That never ſtudied wiſely, or did well;
Of one not ill tutor'd, but led aſide,
Idle in the extreme: of one, whoſe hand,
Like a baſe lounger, threw his time away
Richer than all his fellowſhip: whoſe ſpirit
Spent money faſter than the crafty tradeſmen
Could ſet me down in their quick item' books:
And ſay,—beſides that in Peckwater once,
When a malignant and a ſhabby dun [door,
Had watch'd me home, and thrice affail'd my
I took by the throat the unrelenting dog,
And ſhook him down the ſtairs.—

OTHELLO V. 2.

I play'd upon the flute; my mornings all
Were loſt in coffee-houſes, tennis-courts, and
billiards; [dent,
And, that which ſhould accompany the ſtu-
Obſervance, ſcience, favour of the Dean,
I little reck'd to have; that in the very ſchools,
Queſtions not new nor deep 'gan puzzle me;
Which my dolt brain had ſain reſolv'd, but
could not;
"Ignorant as dirt" ! ! !

MACBETH V. 3.

MASTER SHALLOW.

EREMITA.

VI.

(Continued from p. 943.*)*

JAMQUE vident iterum tranquillam accedere noctem;
Opportuna iterum quærere tecta parant.
Nec longè incertos tenebrarum errore vagantur,
Eo, vicina domus pandit amica fores.
Pregiferis circùm campus flavescit ariſtis;
Naturæ adjutrix ars et ubique nitet.
Ipſa domus domini mentem benè denotat æquam;
Nec ſine more humilis, nec nimis alta petens.
Non illas habitat damnoſa ſuperbia ſedes,
Nec faſtus nimio laudis amore tumet.
Ambitio longè fugit hinc, et Livor, et Ira—
At Virtus intrà regnat, et alma Quies.
Adveniunt læti, multùm ſalvere jubentes
Haud tenui dignum laude et amore virum.
Hic, viſu facilis, dictuque affabilis, audit—
Audit, et arridens talia voce refert—
"Accipite hæc, fratres—nam ritè expendere novi
"(Nec male profuſus, nec male parcus) opes.
"Non mihi debentur, quæ dona optantibus ad-
"ſunt.
"Omnia cæleſtis munera lauta PATRIS.
"Ille juvare alios et delectare monebat—
"Hoſpitis Ille pedem dirigit uſque manu."
Dixit, et ad nutum gratæ aſpiciuntur in aulâ
Lampades, et modico menſa referta cibo.
Ipſe, DEI laudes inter convivia narrat—
Narrantis lætus pendet ab ore ſenex.
Poſtea, cum ſomni tranquilla advenerat hora,
Campana argutum reddit in aure ſonum.
Conveniunt famuli—multâ prece NUMEN adorant—
Sic Pietas juſſit claudere rite diem.
POSTERA cum primum tenebras aurora fugârat,
Et nova cæruleo fulſerat orbe dies,
Aſſurgunt hilares, moreſque, animumque benignum
Laudantes domini, longius ire parant.
At juvenis tacitè repit, quâ filius infans
Hoſpitis, in cunis dona quietis habet.
Et color, et faciles levia inter ſomnia riſus,
Mollirent Thracum pectora, dura prius.
Ille, velut fævis furiis commotus, et excors,
Contorſit validâ dulcia colla manu.
O dirum facinus! quorſum hæc tam barbara tendunt?
Hæccine pro tali munere dona refers?
Lividus, en! vultus—poſt, æger anhelitus—et mox
Æterno pueri membra ſopore jacent.
At pater infelix, nec jam pater, ocyus intrans,
Sola feneſtratis gaudia caſſa videt.
Nec lachrymæ poterant vitam revocare tenellam—
Nec quas delirans fundit ab ore preces.
Hinc dolor—hinc gemitus—et non effabilis horror.
Quis tuus interea luctus, amande ſenex!
Non tibi, ſi frangens cœlum terramque ruinâ
Compages mundi ſolveret ira DEI,
Non ſi ſulphureas fauces expanderet orcus
Percuteret mentem talis imago meâ.
COR jubet interea crudelem ſpernere amicum,
Polluta ſque novâ linquere cæde domos.
Diffugere in ſylvas, atque in ſpelæa ferarum,
Et reparare cupit quò rapiatur, iter.
Aſt onus annorum, mixtoque inſania luctu,
Debilitant miſeri languida membra ſenis.
Ille autem, diræ ſtragis molitor et auctor,
Intactis gaudens viribus, uſque valet.
Nec mora, præcipiti luſtrans veſtigia curſu,
Jungit anhelantem, ſollicitumque gradu.

G.

---

* It is to be all made of fantaſy,
All made of acid, and all made of ſweetneſs;
Rum; brandy; lemon; ſugar; hot water;
All contradiction; and all harmony:
All taſte; all trial; all approbation.

AS YOU LIKE IT. V. 2.

EPIGRAM.

On a late METAPHYSICAL DECREE *of the* FRENCH CONVENTION.

"DEATH is eternal Sleep."—A fine long Nap!
Philoſophers!—this laſt of all your ſchemes
Might do:—but here's the Devil in the gap;—
Pray, is this SLEEP to be exempt from DREAMS?

MINUTES

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE NATIONAL CONVENTION OF FRANCE, *(continued from p. 946.)*

July 27. SEVERAL complaints were preferred against the Tribunal charged with the cashiering of officers, on account of the slowness of its proceedings; and the Convention, by the wish of its Committee of Legislation, passed the following decree:

1st, The cashiering Tribunal shall speedily deliver to the Convention a list of the civil causes still left for its decision.

2d, That Tribunal shall be bound to decide in a week all the criminal causes pending under its jurisdiction.

The Society of the Arts having announced that the exhibition of the present year will be sublime, by its monuments of masterpieces of genius, the Convention decreed, that the museum shall be opened; and, farther, that the sum of 100,000 livres be delivered to the Minister for the Home Department, for the purpose of encouraging artists.

Billaud de Varennes proved, that every soldier, who should quit his post in the field, shall be punished by being confined five hours in chains; and that he who shall leave his arms shall suffer death.

These propositions were decreed.

St. André requested the attention of the Assembly to the present state of the navy, and to the necessity of defending the harbours and coasts. He also proposed that, to increase the number of ships, the Minister of the Marine be charged to order all the trees in the National Forests, and in those belonging to the emigrants, which are proper for ship-building, to be marked out. Decreed.

July 29. The Convention decreed, "That all the colours and standards with emblems of Monarchy, which in 1790 were distributed among the Federalists, should be burnt on the 10th of August, and replaced by Republican banners.

July 30. Cambon demanded those foreigners, against whose governments the nation was at war, be secured; and that the Anglo-American and Swiss be respected. Decreed.

August 1. Plan of the Decree proposed by Barrere, and adopted:

Art. 1.—The National Convention denounces the British Government to Europe and the English nation.

Art. 2.—Every Frenchman that shall place his money in the English Funds, shall be declared a traitor to his country.

Art. 3.—Every Frenchman, who has money in the English Funds, or those of any other power with whom France is at war, shall be obliged to declare the same.

Art. 4.—All foreigners, [illegible] of the power now at war with France, particularly the English, shall be arrested, and [illegible] upon their papers.

Art. 5.—The barriers of Paris shall be instantly shut.

Art. 6.—All good citizens shall be held, in the name of the country, to search for the foreigners concerned in the plot denounced.

Art. 7.—Three millions shall be at the disposal of the Minister at War, to facilitate the march of the garrison of Mentz to La Vendée.

Art. 8.—The Minister at War shall send to the army on the coast of Rochelle all the combustible materials necessary to set fire to the forests and underwood of La Vendée.

Art. 9.—The women, the children, and old men, shall be conducted to the interior parts of the country.

Art. 10.—The property of the rebels shall be confiscated, for the benefit of the Republic.

Art. 11. A camp shall be formed without delay between Paris and the Northern army.

Art. 12.—All the family of the Capets shall be banished from the French territory, those excepted who are under the sword of the Law, and the offspring of Louis Capet, who shall both remain in the Temple.

Art. 13.—Marie Antoinette shall be delivered over to the Revolutionary Tribunal, and shall be immediately conducted to the prison of the Conciergerie. Louise Elizabeth shall remain in the Temple till after the judgement of Marie Antoinette.

Art. 14.—All the tombs of the kings which are at St. Denis, and in the departments, shall be destroyed on August the [illegible].

Art. 15.—The present decree shall be dispatched by extraordinary couriers to all the departments.

August 2. Couthon proposed the following plan of a decree, which was adopted:

1. From the 4th of the present month the theatres appointed by the municipality shall act, three times a week, Brutus, Caius Gracchus, William Tell, and other pieces of this kind, proper to maint in in the hearts of Frenchmen the love of liberty and republicanism.

2. One of these pieces shall be acted once a week at the expence of the Republic.

3. Every [illegible] shall [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

August 3. Garnier demanded that the Marseillais hymn should be sung at all the spectacles after the last piece.

Cambon

Cambon moved that it ſhould be called the Hymn of Liberty. Ordered.

Auguſt 7. General Aubert Dubayet, with four officers of the Etat Major of the garriſon of Mentz, and in the name of himſelf and 9000 national guards of that garriſon, gave a brief account of the ſiege and the hardſhips they had endured, as the beſt anſwer to the calumnies that had been circulated againſt them. All they requeſted, as a reward of their paſt labours, was to be ſent with all poſſible diſpatch againſt the rebels in La Vendée.

Every ſentence in this ſpeech was followed by loud applauſes, which the Preſident ſaid was the beſt indemnification for the momentary injuſtice that had been done the brave garriſon of Mentz.

The General was conducted to the Preſident's chair, and received the kiſs of fraternity amid the loudeſt acclamations. His ſpeech was ordered to be printed.

One of the officers who accompanied him preſented an addreſs from the troops of the garriſon, ſignifying their acceptance of the Conſtitution, and their wiſh to combat the rebels, under the command of Aubert Dubayet.

The Conſtitutional Authorities of Paris, and the Commiſſioners from the Primary Aſſemblies of the Departments, preſented a joint addreſs of fraternity; in which they profeſſed that they knew their duty too well to imagine that they were inveſted with power equivalent to thoſe of the Convention; that they would never tranſgreſs the juſt bounds of the powers with which they were inveſted; and that they would live and die Mountaineers.

The Members of the Convention and the galleries waved their hats, and ſhouted, Vive la Republique!

Auguſt 8. The Convention decreed, that, from the 1ſt of November next, bread ſhall be ſold in all parts of the Republic at three ſous per pound; the bakers are to be granted an indemnification according to the price of grain; and the indemnification is to be ſupported by a tax on the rich.

Marat's widow appeared at the bar, and demanded vengeance againſt the calumniators of her deceaſed huſband.

Herault de Sechelles was choſen Preſident; and Favan, Leonard de Bourdow, and Amar, Secretaries.

Auguſt 17. All the Commiſſioners of the Primary Aſſemblies, who had this morning gone to the Champ de Mars, to receive on the altar of the country the departmental forces, and the ark of alliance, in which was depoſited yeſterday the minutes of the acceptance of the Conſtitution, and the Conſtitution itſelf, now entered the Hall. When they appeared with the faſces and the ark, all the Deputies roſe up, and when the ark was depoſited in the middle of the building, every perſon preſent uncovered, and the whole edifice ſurrounded with ſhouts, Vive la Republique!

Auguſt 12. Danton moved that the Commiſſioners ſhould have full power to tax the rich, againſt whom their vengeance ſhould be directed, with whatever they ſhould deem neceſſary to ſupport the war. This was decreed, the whole Aſſembly riſing at once as a ſign of their adherence to it.

Auguſt 15. Danton propoſed the following decree: "No corps, armed and paid by the Republic, ſhall diſband itſelf, unleſs orders be given that it be replaced. Every citizen that ſhall quit his colours, without being replaced, ſhall ſuffer death.—Adopted.

On the propoſal of the Committee of Commerce, it was decreed to prohibit all exportation, by ſea and land, of bread, fiſh, wine, fruit, cider, brandy, vinegar, oil, honey, ſugar, ſoap, pot-aſh, ſea-coal, unwrought ſteel, clothes, ſtuffs, &c. The towns of Dunkirk and Bayonne are allowed, for their own conſumption, to import the above commodities, on account of their being free-ports.

Charlier, in the name of the Committee of Legiſlation, propoſed to grant an indemnification to a French merchant, driven from Spain (where he kept a conſiderable manufactory) by virtue of a royal *Schedula*, ordering the French to quit that country.

Barrere read another *Schedula* iſſued by the Catholic King, which ordains the confiſcation of all the property belonging to Frenchmen to the profit of the Spaniards who ſuffered by the French Revolution. Barrere propoſed a decree of reprifals, by which the Spaniſh regulations againſt Frenchmen are turned by France againſt the Spaniards reſident within the juriſdiction of the Republic. Decreed, with applauſe.

Barrere, in the name of the Committee of Public Safety:—"Citizens, tactical wars will not ſuit a free nation. The wars of kings reſembled tournaments, which laſted as long as the patience of the people could ſupport them. The war of the people ought to be a torrent, a flood of liberty. To-morrow your Committee will preſent to you the military meaſures; to-day it propoſes to you to make the following declaration.

"The people of France declare, by the mouth of their Repreſentatives, that they will riſe in one body, in defence of their Liberty, equality, and of the independence of their territories and conſtitution!"

Decreed unanimouſly, amidſt the loudeſt burſts of applauſe, and cries of Long live the Republic!

Barrere then preſented a plan of a decree reſpecting the organization of Commiſſioners charged to concert meaſures with the Envoys from the Primary Aſſemblies, to make the people riſe, and to procure ſupplies of proviſion and ammunition throughout the Republic. In his decree, which was paſſed, no citizens, not even the public functionaries, are excepted from ſerving the Republic.

Auguſt

Auguſt 17. Addreſs to the French nation, propoſed by Barrere, and adopted by the Convention:

"The cries of joy, which the acceptance of the Conſtitution has excited in the preſence of your repreſentatives, reſound, without doubt, through the whole extent of the Republic.

"Never, ſince men and empires exiſted, has ſo great a ſocial act been accompliſhed in ſo auguſt and grand a feaſt. Let your envoys ſent to Paris do juſtice to this celebrated city, which has been the object of every calumny, only becauſe ſhe has brought about all our Revolutions. Let them ſay whether they have not found in every citizen an execrable enemy of tyrants and of anarchy—in every man a friend—in every repaſt a fraternal feaſt.

"O ſpectacle the moſt magnificent and affecting that the earth has ever diſplayed to the review of the Eternal!—To arms, Frenchmen!—At the inſtant when the people, friends and brothers, embrace each other, the deſpots of Europe violate your property, and lay waſte your frontiers. To arms! riſe to a man! Liberty calls for the arms of all thoſe of whom ſhe has received the oaths. This is the ſecond time that tyrants and conſpired ſlaves ſoil with their feet the territory of a ſovereign people. The one half of their ſacrilegious army found in it, the firſt time, their graves; may they all now periſh! and may their bones, whitened in our fields, riſe in heaps as trophies in the midſt of our land, which their blood ſhall have rendered more fertile!—To arms, Frenchmen! Cover yourſelves with the higheſt glory in defending your adored liberty, of which the firſt tranquil days will ſhed upon you, and upon generations of your deſcendants all kinds of happineſs, and proſperity."

Auguſt 18. The Convention, having heard its Committee of Public Welfare, decreed as follows:

1. The French people declare, through the organ of their repreſentatives, that it is about to riſe in a maſs for the defence of its liberty and Conſtitution, and to deliver France from her enemy.

2. The Committee of Public Welfare ſhall preſent to morrow the mode of organizing this grand national movement.

3. There ſhall be named 18 repreſentatives of the people, to be ſent to the different Departments. They are charged with directing the operations of the Primary Aſſemblies, relative to the meaſures of public ſafety, and to the demand of arms, men, ſubſiſtence, forage, and horſes.

4. They are authorized to give commiſſions to the Envoys of the Primary Aſſemblies, without which they cannot make the demand above-mentioned.

5. The repreſentatives of the people ſhall concert, with the Committee of Public Welfare and the Executive Council, the aſſembling and direction of the force, and of the means which have been executed.

6. The repreſentatives of the people are directed equally to renew, in the whole or in part, the members of the Conſtituted Authorities, and the different Public Functionaries, and to replace them proviſionally by citizens of acknowledged patriotiſm.

7. In no caſe, nor under any pretext, ſhall there be choſen or preſerved any Adminiſtrators of public Functionaries, who have co-operated or adhered to liberticide reſolutions, tending to federaliſm, or ſubverſive of the unity and indiviſibility of the Republic, or who may have given particular proofs of inciviſm, even when they may have retracted their former reſolutions.

THE NEW FRENCH CALENDAR for the preſent Year, commencing Sept. 22.

Names of Months	Engliſh	Term
AUTUMN		
Vindemaire	Vintage Month	from Sept. 22 to Oct. 21
Brumaire	Fog Month	—— Oct. 22 to Nov. 20
Frumaire	Sleet Month	—— Nov. 21 to Dec. 20
WINTER		
Nivos	Snow Month	—— Dec. 21 to Jan. 19
Pluvios	Rain Month	—— Jan. 20 to Feb. 18
Ventos	Wind Month	—— Feb. 19 to March 20
SPRING		
Germinal	Sprouts Month	—— March 21 to April 19
Floreal	Flowers Month	—— April 20 to May 19
Priareal	Paſture Month	—— May 20 to June 18
SUMMER		
Meſſidor	Harveſt Month	—— June 19 to July 18
Fervidor	Hot Month	—— July 19 to Auguſt 17
Fructidor	Fruit Month	—— Auguſt 18 to Sept. 16

Sans Culotides, as Feaſts dedicated to.

Les Vertus	The Virtues	Sept. 17
Le Génie	Genius	Sept. 18
Le Travail	Labour	Sept. 19
L'Opinion	Opinion	Sept. 20
Les Recompenſes	Rewards	Sept. 21

The

The intercalary day of every fourth year is to be called *La Sans Culottide*; on which there is to be a national renovation of their oath, "To live free or die." This month is divided into three decades, the days of which are called, from the Latin numerals,

1. *Primidi* 3. *Tridi* 5. *Quintidi* 7. *Septidi* 9. *Nonodi*, and
2. *Duodi* 4. *Quartidi* 6. *Sextidi* 8. *Octodi* 10. *Decadi*, which is to be the day of reſt.

A correſponding calendar for all the days in the year may be made from the above ſketch.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Genoa, Oct. 7. The ſquadron under the command of Admiral Gell, conſiſting of the St. George of 98 guns, three ſhips of 74 guns, two frigates, two fire ſhips, and three ſloops, arrived in the Mole this morning; and this evening a Spaniſh ſquadron, under the command of an admiral, conſiſting of a 90 gun ſhip, two of 74, and a frigate, alſo anchored in the Mole. A French frigate of 38 guns, called La Modeſte, being in the harbour, and having broke the neutrality in various inſtances, particularly by arming two gun-boats to cruize againſt England, notwithſtanding the remonſtrances of the Senate, Admiral Gell, being informed of this circumſtance by an Engliſh advice-boat, ordered the Bedford to lie along ſide La Modeſte, and command her to ſtrike. The Bedford ordered the French captain to pull down the Republican flag, and hoiſt the royal colours, which he refuſed: the Bedford gave him a ſalute of muſquetry, when the Frenchman ſtruck. The admiral ſent his firſt lieutenant on-board to take the command, ſhifted the priſoners into the Bedford and Captain, manned the French ſhip, and to-morrow intends to ſend her to Toulon. The Doge has deſired the two admirals to attend the Senate to-morrow morning, to give an account of their conduct. The two admirals have promiſed to attend at the Doge's palace, and to accompany him to the Senate.

Florence, Oct. 15. Lord Hervey, the Britiſh Ambaſſador to this Court, has preſented two Memorials, inſiſting upon the removal of M. La Flotté, the pretended French Miniſter. But, theſe Memorials not having produced the deſired effect, his Lordſhip preſented a third Memorial on the 11th inſtant, and declared therein that the Britiſh Court, in concert with its Allies, was determined to tolerate no longer the neutrality of the Grand Duke of Tuſcany; and that his Royal Highneſs, unleſs he ſhould give a categorical anſwer within the courſe of twelve hours from the delivery of the Note preſented by his Lordſhip, and communicate his reſolutions before the expiration of that period, ſhould be conſidered and dealt with as an enemy on the part of the Allied Maritime Powers.

The Grand Duke, having received this Memorial, gave immediate orders for M. La Flotté, ſuite to quit the Tuſcan territories in all poſſible haſte. The Republican agent obeyed without delay.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

Whitehall, Oct. 29, 1793.

The following DECLARATION has been ſent, by his Majeſty's Command, to the Commanders of his Majeſty's Fleets and Armies employed againſt France, and to his Majeſty's Miniſters reſiding at Foreign Courts.

THE circumſtances, in conſequence of which his Majeſty has found himſelf engaged in a defenſive War againſt France, are known already to all Europe. The objects which his Majeſty has propoſed to himſelf from the commencement of the war are of equal notoriety. To repel an unprovoked aggreſſion, to contribute to the immediate defence of his Allies, to obtain for them and for himſelf a juſt indemnification, and to provide, as far as circumſtances will allow, for the future ſecurity of his own ſubjects, and of all the other nations of Europe; theſe are the points for which his Majeſty has felt it incumbent on him to employ all the means which he derives from the reſources of his dominions, from the zeal and affection of his people, and from the unqueſtionable juſtice of his cauſe.

But it has become daily more and more evident how much the internal ſituation of France obſtructs the concluſion of a ſolid and permanent Treaty, which can alone fulfil his Majeſty's juſt and ſalutary views for the accompliſhment of theſe important objects, and for reſtoring the general tranquillity of Europe. His Majeſty ſees, therefore, with the utmoſt ſatisfaction, the proſpect which the preſent circumſtances afford him, of accelerating the return of peace, by making, to the well-diſpoſed part of the people of France, a more particular declaration of the principles which animate him, of the objects to which his views are directed, and of the conduct which it is his intention to purſue. With reſpect to the preſent ſituation of affairs, the events of the war, the confidence repoſed in him by one of the moſt conſiderable cities of France, and, above all, the wiſh which is manifeſted almoſt univerſally in that country, to find a refuge from the tyranny by which it is now overwhelmed, render this explanation on his Majeſty's part a preſſing and indiſpenſable duty: and his Majeſty feels additional ſatisfaction in making ſuch a declaration, from the hope of finding, in the other Powers engaged with him in the common cauſe, ſentiments and views perfectly conformable to his own.

From the firſt period when his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty Louis the XVIth had called his people around him, to join in concerting meaſures for their common happineſs, the King has uniformly ſhewn by his conduct the ſincerity of his wiſhes for the ſucceſs of ſo difficult, but, at the ſame time, ſo

so interesting, an undertaking. His Majesty was deeply afflicted with all the misfortunes which ensued, but particularly when he perceived more and more evidently that measures, the consequences of which he could not disguise from himself, must finally compel him to relinquish the friendly and salutary system which he had adopted. The moment at length arrived, when his Majesty saw that it was necessary for him not only to defend his own rights and those of his allies, not only to repel the unjust aggression which he had recently experienced; but that all the dearest interests of his people imposed upon him a duty still more important, that of exerting his efforts for the preservation of Civil Society itself, as happily established among the Nations of Europe.

The designs which had been projected of reforming the abuses of the Government of France, of establishing personal liberty and the rights of property on a solid foundation, of securing to an extensive and populous country the benefit of a wise legislation, and an equitable and mild administration of its laws; all these salutary views have unfortunately vanished. In their place has succeeded a system destructive of all public order, maintained by proscriptions, exiles, and confiscations without number: by arbitrary imprisonments; by massacres, which cannot even be remembered without horror; and, at length, by the execrable murder of a just and beneficent Sovereign, and of the illustrious Princess who, with an unshaken firmness, has shared all the misfortunes of her royal consort, his protracted sufferings, his cruel captivity, his ignominious death. The inhabitants of that unfortunate country, so long flattered by promises never fulfilled, renewed at the period of every fresh crime, have found themselves plunged into an abyss of unexampled calamities; and a neighbouring nation, instead of deriving a new security for the maintenance of general tranquillity from the establishment of wise and moderate Government, have been exposed to the repeated attacks of a ferocious anarchy, the natural and necessary enemy of all public order: they have had to encounter acts of aggression without pretext, open violations of all treaties, unprovoked declarations of war; in a word, whatever corruption, intrigue, or violence, could effect to the purpose of openly avowed of subverting all the institutions of society, and of extending over all the nations of Europe that confusion which has produced the misery of France.

This state of things cannot exist in France without involving all the surrounding Powers in one common danger; without giving them the right, without imposing it on them as a duty, to stop the progress of an evil which exists only by the successive violation of all laws and all property, and which attacks the fundamental principles by which mankind is united in the bonds of civil society. His Majesty by no means disputes the right of France to reform its laws. It never would have been his wish to employ the influence of external force with respect to the particular forms of Government to be established in an independent country: neither has he now that wish, except in so far as such interference is become essential to the security and repose of other Powers. Under these circumstances, the demands from France, and the determination with justice, the termination of a system of Anarchy, which has no force but for the purposes of mischief, unable to discharge the primary duty of all government, to repress disorders, or to punish the crimes, which are daily increasing in the interior of the country, but disposing arbitrarily of the property and blood of the inhabitants of France, in order to disturb the tranquillity of other Nations, and to render all Europe the theatre of the same crimes and of the same misfortunes.

The King demands that some legitimate and stable Government should be established, founded on the acknowledged principles of universal justice, and capable of maintaining with other Powers the accustomed relations of Union and of Peace. His Majesty wishes ardently to be enabled to treat for the re-establishment of general tranquillity with such a Government, exercising a legal and permanent authority, animated with the wish for general tranquillity, and possessing power to enforce the observance of its engagements. The King would propose none other than equitable and moderate conditions; not such as the expences, the risques, and the sacrifices of the war might justify, but such as his Majesty thinks in itself under the indispensable necessity of requiring with a view to future safety and stability for the future tranquillity of Europe. His Majesty desires nothing more sincerely than thus to terminate a war which he has in vain endeavoured to avoid, and all the calamities of which, as they proceed from the Power, are to be attributed only to the perfidy, and the violence of those whose counsels have involved their own country in misery, and disgraced and convulsed all Nations.

His Majesty has hitherto been compelled to carry on War against the people of France collectively, to treat as enemies all those who have the misfortune and property to be faithful to the cause of an unjust aggression; his Majesty would see, with infinite satisfaction, the opportunity of making exceptions in favour of the well-disposed inhabitants of other part of France, as he has already done with respect to those of Toulon. The King promises on his part the suspension of hostilities, friendship, and (as far as the course of events will allow, of which the will of man cannot dispose) security and protection to all those who, by declaring for a Monarchical Government, shall shake off the yoke of a sanguinary

ſanguinary anarchy, of that anarchy which has broken all the moſt ſacred bonds of ſociety, diſſolved all the relations of civil life, violated every right, confounded every duty; which uſes the name of Liberty to exerciſe the moſt cruel tyranny, to annihilate all property, to ſeize on all poſſeſſions; which founds its power on the pretended conſent of the people, and itſelf carries fire and ſword through extenſive Provinces, for having demanded their Laws, their Religion, and their lawful Sovereign.

It is then in order to deliver themſelves from this unheard-of oppreſſion, to put an end to a ſyſtem of unparalleled crimes, and to reſtore at length tranquillity to France, and ſecurity to all Europe, that his Majeſty invites the co-operation of the People of France. It is for theſe objects that he calls upon them to join the ſtandard of an hereditary Monarchy, not for the purpoſe of deciding, in this moment of diſorder, calamity, and public danger, on all the modifications of which this form of Government may hereafter be ſuſceptible; but in order to unite themſelves once more under the Empire of Law, of Morality, and of Religion; and to ſecure at length to their own country external Peace, domeſtic Tranquillity, a real and genuine Liberty, a wiſe, moderate, and beneficent Government, and the uninterrupted enjoyment of all the advantages which can contribute to the happineſs and proſperity of a great and powerful nation.

Nov. 4. The London Gazette gives an account of the attack, and gaining poſſeſſion, of the poſt at Menin, by the French. Alſo of their being obliged to give up their attempts on Nieuport. Alſo of ſeveral advantages gained by the Britiſh at Toulon.

Nov. 14. This Gazette gives an account of the arrival of General O' Hara, with conſiderable reinforcements, at Toulon, and of the capture of Lyons by the Republican army.

AMERICA.

New York, Oct. 11. A dreadful peſtilential diſtemper broke out in Philadelphia in Auguſt laſt, which ſwept off ſome thouſands of the unfortunate inhabitants; but we are happy to learn that its fury is now abated.

PORT NEWS.

Falmouth, Oct. 31. By the Queen packet arrived here from Falmouth, we learn that the Cheſterfield packet, Captain Jones, on her outward bound paſſage to Halifax, fell in with a ſhip in a gale of wind actually ſinking. Captain Jones having had all his boats waſhed overboard in the ſame gale, had it not in his power to give aſſiſtance in any other way than by running along ſide her, which he did, at the hazard of the lives of his crew, and the loſs of his ſhip; by which means he ſaved the whole of the *crew, except one man* who was drowned; but ſprung his bowſprit, and did other conſiderable damage to his own ſhip, in the attempt. Immediately after the Cheſterfield had got clear of the ſhip, they ſaw her go to the bottom.

COUNTRY NEWS.

A little domeſtic inſtitution has lately been eſtabliſhed at *Leiceſter*, which is equally worthy of imitation as of praiſe. Within that town a gentleman has erected, on his paternal eſtate, an elegant but modeſt ſtructure in the Gothic ſtyle, to be occupied always by his own relations who may ſtand in need of ſuch an aſylum. It is, therefore, not unaptly denominated a CONSANGUINITARIUM. The ſeveral occupants are allowed coals, &c. and 5s. a week during life; and the eſtate is charged with theſe proviſions. The internal management of it is ſo arranged, that, while they are bound to adminiſter to the joint comforts of their little peaceful ſociety, they are alſo carefully prevented from interrupting them. The perſon, who has the private merit of ſo humane an inſtitution, cannot be offended if he be made known, for the benefit of public example—it is JOHN JOHNSON, Eſq. banker in Bond-ſtreet.

The inhabitants of *Burton upon Trent* were, on Tueſday night, Oct. 1, alarmed with the moſt terrible conflagration ever ſeen there; which broke out between 7 and 8 o'clock in a large barn filled with hay, belonging to Mr. Wood, at the Weſt end of Cat-ſtreet; the flames inſtantly communicated to another large adjoining barn, alſo filled with hay, and to other out-buildings belonging to Mr. Wood; and (the wind being South) to another barn, acroſs the ſtreet, belonging to Mr. B. Wilſon, containing a conſiderable quantity of deals and barley. In leſs than a quarter of an hour the buildings (being entirely of wood and thatch) with their contents, formed one entire blaze. Three engines, with every other poſſible aſſiſtance, immediately arrived; but, although the engines continued playing all night, the fire was not entirely extinguiſhed till the next morning. The loſs in hay, implements of huſbandry, a quantity of fowls which alſo periſhed in the flames, &c. is very conſiderable.

Oct. 12. A dreadful accident happened at *Tunbridge*. Two bargemen, in the employ of the river Medway Company, having got very much intoxicated at the fair, went on board their barge, which was laden with timber, for Chatham dock-yard, about two o'clock in the morning, as they were to go off at day-light. About four o'clock, ſome people, going by the wharf, gave the alarm that the barge ſunk at her moorings, and in conſequence it was expected that the two bargemen were drowned in the cabin. They towed the barge down toward the crane; and, after ſome hours work, they at laſt ſucceeded in heaving the barge up, ſufficiently

to get on the ſtern ſheers; upon ripping them up, one of the men was found jammed cloſe up behind the chimney place; every exertion was made to diſcover the other, from one o'clock yeſterday until two this day, when he was found along-ſide the barge, under the crane; they were both very much diſfigured from their ſuffocation.

Oct. 25 A barn at a farm near Caſtlegate, on *Enfield Chace*, belonging to Mr. Preſcot, and occupied by Mr. Cook, took fire in the night, occaſioned by putting up the hay too green; it having been cut and made after Michaelmas. The building and the crop were deſtroyed, but the houſe and other offices fortunately ſaved.

Oct. 26. This day the laſt ſtone was laid of the Tower in *Heathfield Park*, and the ſcaffolding removed.

A little account of this ſtructure, intended by the preſent owner as a memorial of reſpect to the character of his predeceſſor, the late Lord Heathfield, and which may be conſidered as an ornament to our county, may not be unacceptable to our readers.

It was begun on the 2d of March, 1792, is built of ſtone, and from the bottom is of an octagonal ſhape to the height of about 15 feet; whence it riſes, in a circular form, to the top of the battlement, which is 55 feet from the ground. It is 22 feet in diameter, and contains a circular ſtaircaſe, and three apartments, which are to be fitted up in a Gothic ſtyle, and ornamented with views of Gibraltar, and the operations of the ſiege.

The building is ſimple; but ſo admirably conſtructed as to unite lightneſs with ſolidity; and every precaution has been uſed to preſerve it from decay; the proportions, moreover, are ſo juſt, and the effect of the whole ſo agreeable to the eye, that it cannot fail to impreſs the beholder with the taſte and ingenuity of the architect.

Over the door, on the outſide of the Tower, is a tablet, with this inſcription, "*Culpei d'enfort*," the letters of which are to be formed of the metal of the guns from the Spaniſh floating batteries, and let into the ſtone.

The view, from a building ſituated on one of the moſt elevated ſpots, will be more readily conceived than deſcribed, by thoſe who are acquainted with that beautiful part of the county of Suſſex.

The ſite of the tower happening to be upon part of the copyhold of the manor of Laughton, Lord Pelham has enfranchiſed the ground, in compliment to the undertaking.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Saturday, Nov. 2.

A forgery was committed at the Bank, of receipts for 16,000*l* ſcrip, by a woman of the name of Lyon, who was diſguiſed as a man, and has ſince been apprehended. Her brother has been alſo taken up on the ſame buſineſs, but made his eſcape. *(See Nov.* 19.*)*

Saturday, Nov. 9.

A ſolemn dirge was ſung at the Spaniſh Ambaſſador's chapel, Manchester-ſquare, for the late Queen of France. The whole chapel was covered with black, the windows darkened, and a great number of ſilver lamps on the walls and on the front of the galleries. Before the altar lay the repreſentation of a coffin, on which was a ſuperb pall, covered with eſcutcheons; and on it lay the crown and ſceptre of France; at the ſides of the coffin a dozen large wax tapers. The chapel was filled at an early hour with a great number of the nobility, perſons of faſhion, and many others, who all dropped a tear upon the melancholy occaſion; and the whole did honour to the liberality and taſte of the Marquis del Campo, who was in the organ-gallery all the time. The biſhop of Limoges, late almoner of France, and tutor to the late King when dauphin, celebrated the maſs, and walked in proceſſion round the coffin three times, ſprinkling and cenſing it. A numerous choir of vocal performers chanted the ſervice, and afterwards joined in bands of harmonies. After which Mr. Webb played the organ; and the emigrant French clergy, ſcattered over the body of the chapel (alas! how changed from their own ſolemn and ſplendid choirs), joined in the mournful office with wonderful and moving effect. There was no ſermon or oration on this occaſion.

On the ſame day a ſimilar ſervice was performed in the catholic chapel at Winchester, where a diſcourſe, ſuited to the occaſion, was pronounced by the Rev. Mr. Milner. Beſides the French eccleſiaſtics, who officiated in a ſtyle ſuperior to any thing that is ſeen in the chapels in London, the Marquis and Marcheſs of Buckingham, the officers of the regiment of that name, and the principal clergy of the neighbourhood aſſiſted.

Tuesday, Nov. 19.

This evening a perſon of a ſhabby appearance came on foot to the New Inn, at Deal, in Kent, and ordered ſome fiſh and beef-ſteaks for his ſupper, which was accordingly got him; and, after drinking a pint of wine, he told the waiter that he was going to take a walk for a ſhort time, but ſhould return to ſleep there. Between ten and eleven o'clock he came back, drank ſome punch, and went to bed, but ſeeming very unwilling to be noticed, together with the extraordinary figure he made, having an old wig on which did not fit him, cauſed the waiter to ſuſpect he had been guilty of ſome bad act, and had come in this diſguiſe for the purpoſe of getting on-board an outward bound veſſel. The matter, however, reſted till the next morning, when the ſame waiter, going up the town, obſerved the bills, offering a reward of two hundred pounds for the apprehending of James Lyon for forgery, and it immediately ſtruck him that this muſt be the perſon; on which he applied to the Mayor of Deal for

a warrant, and took him into cuſtody, juſt as he was getting out of bed.

Carpmeal, one of the officers belonging to Bow-ſtreet, from whoſe houſe Lyon eſcaped the firſt time he was apprehended, being then at Dover in ſearch of him, was immediately ſent for, and in the perſon of the ſtranger recognized that of James Lyon. He was then taken before the Mayor to be identified, who ordered him to be kept in cuſtody till a warrant could be procured from the Magiſtrates at Bow-ſtreet; in conſequence of which, Carpmeal and the waiter ſet off for town, where they arrived yeſterday morning; and Mr. Ford, the ſitting Magiſtrate, having granted them a warrant, they immediately returned to Deal, and brought Lynn to town. It appeared that Lyon came to Deal on Monday by the Diligence, and ſlept that night at the Royal Exchange; but, it is ſuppoſed, thinking that place too public, induced him to move to the New Inn. When taken into cuſtody, a brace of loaded piſtols were found in his pockets, together with ſome powder and ball. He has been ſince examined, and committed for trial. (*See Nov.* 2.)

Thurſday, Nov. 21.

At a court of common-council, the firſt in the mayoralty of the Right Hon. Paul Le Meſurier, on a motion of Deputy Wrench, it was unanimouſly reſolved, "That the Thanks of this Court be given to the Right Hon. Sir James Sanderſon, late Lord Mayor of this City, for his uniform and impartial adminiſtration of juſtice, for his diligence and zeal in the diſcharge of the high and important duties committed to his truſt by the unanimous voice of his fellow citizens: for the magnificence and liberal hoſpitality with which he enforced the exalted office of Chief Magiſtrate of this City; for the equal regard which he paid to the invaluable liberty of the ſubject, and to the conſtitutional aſſiſtance neceſſary to the exertions of government at the commencement of the preſent hoſtilities, by recommending to this Court the encouragement of ſeamen to enter into the royal navy; for the ready and public aſſiſtance afforded to his fellow citizens; for his zeal and attention in preſiding over the debates of this Court, and his readineſs to convene it upon every important occaſion; for his unſhaken integrity and ſcrupulous attachment to the welfare of theſe kingdoms, and to the ſafety of its ſacred Conſtitution during a mayoralty of unexampled difficulty, calling for inceſſant vigilance and activity; for the prudent and effectual meaſures which he perſonally purſued, at the hazard of his life, to ſuppreſs the aſſemblies of diſaffected perſons in various parts of this metropolis, manifeſtly formed for the diabolical ſcheme of propagating doctrines and opinions tending to ſubvert the glorious Conſtitution of our happy and flouriſhing country, and thereby introduce a ſcene of anarchy and horror ſimilar to that which diſtracts and diſgraces a neighbouring people, and appals with its ſanguinary exceſſes every ſurrounding nation, and for his ſpirited efforts; at all times, to ſecure the permanent tranquillity of this metropolis." It was alſo unanimouſly reſolved, "That the ſum of 500l. be ſubſcribed, by this Court, towards ſupplying the Britiſh troops now ſerving on the Continent, with comfortable cloathing and other neceſſaries, during the winter; that a Ward Committee be forthwith appointed to receive the further Subſcriptions of other Corporate Bodies, or of individuals, and to carry the ſame into the moſt immediate effect."

The Corporation have, by this vote, evinced a ſpirit of loyalty, patriotiſm, and humanity, that does them the higheſt credit; and will, we have reaſon to believe, excite a laudable emulation in the ſeveral corporate bodies, and amongſt the opulent individuals of the whole kingdom.—A manufacturing town in Leiceſterſhire has ſhewn its loyalty by a very apt and well-timed donation for the ſame commendable purpoſe. Hinckley, which, in the manufacture of ſtockings, is on a par with the towns moſt noted for that article, has contributed 2000 pair for the uſe of our brave ſoldiers.

Monday, Nov. 25.

This day an expreſs from the Montague of 74 guns, commanded by Captain Montague, and which ſhip arrived at Plymouth on Saturday, came to the Admiralty, with an account that the Montague left Lord Howe's fleet on Wedneſday laſt. When ſhe came away, the Queen Charlotte, Lord Howe's flag ſhip, the Ganges, and two other ſhips of the line, were actually engaged with the French squadron. The reſt of our fleet was coming up under a preſs of ſail. The Montague had ſprung ſeveral of her maſts, by carrying a preſs of ſail in purſuit of the enemy.

Thurſday, Nov. 28.

The earl of Moira embarked laſt night; and the armament under his command was expected to ſail in the courſe of this day. We doubt not of being able to make a good report of the important commiſſion with which this gallant Peer is entruſted.

Friday, Nov. 29.

Mr. Erſkine, who has juſt arrived in this city from Rome, on a miſſion from the Pope, is a native of Scotland; he has reſided many years in Rome, where he is a prelate. He was always remarkable for his courteſy to his countrymen, and the ſingularity of his dreſs, wearing purple ſtockings, &c.

No certain advices have yet been received from Lord Howe; but it is very generally believed that a conſiderable part of the Brest fleet is actually captured by him.

Saturday, Nov. 30.

Accounts from all parts of the kingdom agree in the ſpirit of loyalty which every where prevails.

P. 867, col. 2. The late Earl of Buckinghamſhire was not, at his death, lord-lieutenant of the county of Norfolk. That office, on the death of the late Earl of Orford, was conferred on Marquis Townſhend, who now enjoys it. Neither will the income of the preſent Earl be increaſed by the death of his brother, no part of the eſtate being attached to the earldom, and the preſent Earl having, by his brother's will, a very inconſiderable legacy.

Pp. 871, 955. Mr. Barnſather formerly kept a ſhop in Monmouth ſtreet. He acquired a good fortune, and with it retired from buſineſs, laying it out chiefly in the purchaſe of houſes. He was a man of a good plain underſtanding, and was for many years very uſeful in public buſineſs of various kinds, amongſt the reſt, attending much at the Rotation-office in Lichfield-ſtreet. For ſome time before his death he was a ſtrong proof that the poſſeſſion of riches does not always carry happine's with it. Without a wife, and without a child, he ſecluded himſelf entirely from the world and the company even of his friends, dreading the ſmalleſt expence which that company might occaſion. He was buried at St. Giles's, in a ſtone coffin.

P. 960, col. 1. Mrs. Fox, who died ſuddenly, was foundreſs of that moſt uſeful inſtitution, a ſchool of induſtry, at Plymouth, which has had a happy effect on the morals and manners of the lower claſs of people.

Ibid. col. 2, l. 36. for Sproxton, co. Leiceſter, read Stroxton, co. Lincoln.

P. 964. Among other curious items in the will of Mr. Hunter is the following:—That his muſeum, which has coſt him upwards of 90,000 guineas, ſhall be offered to this Government for ſale, at the ſum of 20,000*l.* In caſe of refuſal, it ſhall then be offered to every other nation, at the ſame price. Should they likewiſe decline the purchaſe, it ſhall then be ſold, by public auction, to any perſon who wiſhes to be poſſeſſed of ſuch an invaluable curioſity. The money ariſing from the ſale to be equally divided among his relatives.

Births.

Oct. 25. Mrs. Cooke, wife of Mr. C. alderman of Grantham, co. Linc. a ſon. It has been an antient cuſtom at Grantham, that, if the alderman has a child born to him during his being in that office, the members for the borough ſtand godfathers.

28. At Copenhagen, the Princeſs Royal of Denmark, a princeſs.

At Roſe-park, in Ireland, the Lady of John-William Forſter, eſq. a ſon.

30. At Little Dalby, co. Leiceſter, the Hon. Mrs. Hartopp, a ſon.

Jane, the Wife of David Morgan, of Aberdyff, co. Merioneth, three fine boys, all likely to do well.

Lately, the Wife of Samuel Newnes, of Albrighton, near Shrewſbury, three male children, who have been baptiſed by the names of Abraham, Iſaac, and Jacob. The poor people had a large family before.

At Aſhville, near Limerick, the Lady of Henry Aſh, eſq. of the 35th reg. a ſon.

At Ballynowlan, the Lady of Rd. Spread, a ſon and heir.

At Dublin, the Lady of Eyre Burton Powell, eſq. a ſon.

The Lady of the Hon. Chriſtopher Hely Hutchinſon, a daughter.

At Clairmont, in the county of Dublin, the Lady of Humphry Butler, eſq. a ſon.

At Fintray-houſe, Scotland, Lady Forbes, a ſon.

Mrs. Hamilton, of Orbiſton, a ſon.

Counteſs De la War, a ſtill-born ſon.

The Lady of ſir Jn. Morſhead, bart. a ſon.

At his ſeat at Aſhwood, co Stafford, the Lady of Joſeph Scott, eſq. a ſon and heir.

At Plymouth, the Lady of Capt. Elliſon, a daughter.

At the ſame place, the Lady of G. Woollcombe, eſq. a ſon.

Nov. 2. At his houſe in Naſſau-ſtreet, the Lady of J. R. Cocker, eſq. a ſon.

5. At his Lordſhip's houſe in Berkſhire, Lady Kinnaird, a daughter.

8. At her father's houſe at Walthamſtow, the Counteſs of Lauderdale, a ſon.

9. In Hanover-ſquare, the Lady of Lord Leſlie, a daughter.

15. Ducheſs de Pienne, a ſtill-born child.

At Knowle, in Kent, the Ducheſs of Dorſet, a ſon and heir.

Marriages.

Oct. 13. Rev. James Long Hutton, rector of Maidſmoreton, Bucks, to Miſs Henrietta Thomas, daughter of the late Benjamin T. eſq. of Buckingham.

16. At the Quakers meeting-houſe at Darlington, Joſeph Reynolds, ſon of Richard R. of Coalbrook-dale, Shropſhire, to Deborah Dearman, daughter of the late John D. merchant in London.

17. Dr. Girdleſtone, of Yarmouth, to Mrs. Cloſe, relict of Rev. John C. and daughter of Robert Lawton, eſq. of Ipſwich.

19. Mr. John Price Laycock, baker, of Charing-croſs, to Miſs Elizabeth Wright, of Richmond, Surrey.

22. At Boſton, co. Lincoln, Thomas Tunnard, eſq. of Frampton, to Miſs Wayet, daughter of Mr. Alderman W.

Mr. W. Walnſley, of Beſſingby, near Bridlington, to Miſs Farthing, only daughter of John F. eſq. of Spring-dale.

24. At Hampton, James Bulkeley, eſq. of Huntley, co. Stafford, to Miſs Hare, daughter of Rev. Nathaniel H. of Hurſtmonceaux-caſtle, a prebendary of Wincheſter.

26. Mr. Jn. Cox, of Crutched-friars, merchant, to Miſs Harriet Stergold, of Sunbury.

29. At Wrexham, Henry Ellis Boates, eſq. of Liverpool, to Miſs Jane Kenyon, eldeſt daughter

The intercalary day of every fourth year is to be called *La Sans Culottide*; on which there is to be a national renovation of their oath, "To live free or die." This month is divided into three decades, the days of which are called, from the Latin numerals,

1. *Primidi*. 3. *Tridi* 5. *Quintidi* 7. *Septidi* 9. *Nonidi*, and
2. *Duodi* 4. *Quartidi* 6. *Sextidi* 8. *Octodi* 10. *Decadi*, which is to be the day of rest.

A corresponding calendar for all the days in the year may be made from the above sketch.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Genoa, Oct. 7. The squadron under the command of Admiral Gell, consisting of the St. George of 98 guns, three ships of 74 guns, two frigates, two fire ships, and three sloops, arrived in the Mole this morning; and this evening a Spanish squadron, under the command of an admiral, consisting of a 90 gun ship, two of 74, and a frigate, also anchored in the Mole. A French frigate of 38 guns, called La Modeste, being in the harbour, and having broke the neutrality in various instances, particularly by arming two gun-boats to cruize against England, notwithstanding the remonstrances of the Senate, Admiral Gell, being informed of this circumstance by an English advice-boat, ordered the Bedford to lie along side La Modeste, and command her to strike. The Bedford ordered the French captain to pull down the Republican flag, and hoist the royal colours, which he refused: the Bedford gave him a salute of musquetry, when the Frenchman struck. The admiral sent his first lieutenant on-board to take the command, shifted the prisoners into the Bedford and Captain, manned the French ship, and to-morrow intends to send her to Toulon. The Doge has desired the two admirals to attend the Senate to-morrow morning, to give an account of their conduct. The two admirals have promised to attend at the Doge's palace, and to accompany him to the Senate.

Florence, Oct. 15. Lord Hervey, the British Ambassador to this Court, has presented two Memorials, insisting upon the removal of M. La Flotté, the pretended French Minister. But, these Memorials not having produced the desired effect, his Lordship presented a third Memorial on the 11th instant, and declared therein that the British Court, in concert with its Allies, was determined to tolerate no longer the neutrality of the Grand Duke of Tuscany; and that his Royal Highness, unless he should give a categorical answer within the course of twelve hours from the delivery of the Note presented by his Lordship, and communicate his resolutions before the expiration of that period, should be considered and dealt with as an enemy on the part of the Allied Maritime Powers.

The Grand Duke, having received this Memorial, gave immediate orders for M. La Flotté, suite to quit the Tuscan territories in all possible haste. The Republican agent obeyed without delay.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

Whitehall, Oct. 29, 1793.

The following DECLARATION has been sent, by his Majesty's Command, to the Commanders of his Majesty's Fleets and Armies employed against France, and to his Majesty's Ministers residing at Foreign Courts.

THE circumstances, in consequence of which his Majesty has found himself engaged in a defensive War against France, are known already to all Europe. The objects which his Majesty has proposed to himself from the commencement of the war are of equal notoriety. To repel an unprovoked aggression, to contribute to the immediate defence of his Allies, to obtain for them and for himself a just indemnification, and to provide, as far as circumstances will allow, for the future security of his own subjects, and of all the other nations of Europe; these are the points for which his Majesty has felt it incumbent on him to employ all the means which he derives from the resources of his dominions, from the zeal and affection of his people, and from the unquestionable justice of his cause.

But it has become daily more and more evident how much the internal situation of France obstructs the conclusion of a solid and permanent Treaty, which can alone fulfil his Majesty's just and salutary views for the accomplishment of these important objects, and for restoring the general tranquillity of Europe. His Majesty sees, therefore, with the utmost satisfaction, the prospect which the present circumstances afford him, of accelerating the return of peace, by making, to the well-disposed part of the people of France, a more particular declaration of the principles which animate him, of the objects to which his views are directed, and of the conduct which it is his intention to pursue. With respect to the present situation of affairs, the events of the war, the confidence reposed in him by one of the most considerable cities of France, and, above all, the wish which is manifested almost universally in that country, to find a refuge from the tyranny by which it is now overwhelmed, render this explanation on his Majesty's part a pressing and indispensable duty: and his Majesty feels additional satisfaction in making such a declaration, from the hope of finding, in the other Powers engaged with him in the common cause, sentiments and views perfectly conformable to his own.

From the first period when his Most Christian Majesty Louis the XVIth had called his people around him, to join in concerting measures for their common happiness, the King has uniformly shewn by his conduct the sincerity of his wishes for the success of so difficult, but, at the same time, so

so interesting, an undertaking. His Majesty was deeply afflicted with all the misfortunes which ensued, but particularly when he perceived more and more evidently that measures, the consequences of which he could not disguise from himself, must finally compel him to relinquish the friendly and pacific system which he had adopted. The moment at length arrived, when his Majesty saw that it was necessary for him not only to defend his own rights and those of his allies, not only to repel the unjust aggression which he had recently experienced; but that all the dearest interests of his people imposed upon him a duty still more important, that of exerting his efforts for the preservation of Civil Society itself, as happily established among the Nations of Europe.

The designs which had been professed of reforming the abuses of the Government of France, of establishing personal liberty and the rights of property on a solid foundation, of securing to an extensive and populous country the benefit of a wise legislation, and an equitable and mild administration of its laws; all these salutary views have unfortunately vanished. In their place has succeeded a system destructive of all public order, maintained by proscriptions, exiles, and confiscations without number: by arbitrary imprisonments; by massacres, which cannot even be remembered without horror; and, at length, by the execrable murder of a just and benefitent Sovereign, and of the illustrious Princess who, with an unshaken firmness, has shared all the misfortunes of her royal consort, his protracted sufferings, his cruel captivity, his ignominious death. The inhabitants of that unfortunate country, so long flattered by promises of happiness, renewed at the period of every fresh crime, have found themselves plunged into an abyss of unexampled calamities; and neighbouring nations, instead of deriving a new security for the maintenance of general tranquillity from the establishment of a wise and moderate Government, have been exposed to the repeated attacks of a ferocious anarchy, the natural and necessary enemy of all public order: they have had to encounter acts of aggression without pretext, open violations of all treaties, unprovoked declarations of war; in a word, whatever corruption, intrigue, or violence, could effect for the purpose so openly avowed of subverting all the institutions of society, and of extending over all the nations of Europe that confusion which has produced the misery of France.

This state of things cannot exist in France without involving all the surrounding Powers in one common danger; without giving them the right, without imposing it on them as a duty, to stop the progress of an evil which exists only by the successive violation of all law and all property, and which attacks the fundamental principles by which mankind is *united in the bonds of civil society*. His Majesty by no means disputes the right of France to reform its laws. It never would have been his wish to employ the influence of external force with respect to the particular forms of Government to be established in an independent country; neither has he now that wish, except in so far as such interference is become essential to the security and repose of other Powers. Under these circumstances he demands from France, and he demands with justice, the termination of a system of Anarchy, which has no force but for the purposes of mischief, unable to discharge the primary duty of all government, to repress the disorders, or to punish the crimes, which are daily increasing in the interior of the country, but disposing arbitrarily of the property and blood of the inhabitants of France, in order to disturb the tranquillity of other Nations, and to render all Europe the theatre of the same crimes and of the same misfortunes.

The King demands that some legitimate and stable Government should be established, founded on the acknowledged principles of universal justice, and capable of maintaining with other Powers the accustomed relations of Union and of Peace. His Majesty wishes ardently to be enabled to treat for the re-establishment of general tranquillity with such a Government, exercising a legal and permanent authority, animated with the wish for general tranquillity, and possessing power to enforce the observance of its engagements. The King would propose none other than equitable and moderate conditions; not such as the expences, the risques, and the sacrifices of the war might justify, but such as his Majesty thinks himself under the indispensable necessity of requiring with a view to these considerations, and still more to that of his own security, and of the future tranquillity of Europe. His Majesty desires nothing more sincerely than that to terminate a war which he in vain endeavoured to avoid, and all the calamities of which, as now experienced by France, are to be attributed only to the ambition, the perfidy, and the violence of those whose crimes have involved their own country in misery, and disgraced all civilized nations.

As his Majesty has hitherto been compelled to carry on War against the people of France collectively, to treat as enemies all those who suffer their blood and property to be lavished in support of an unjust aggression; his Majesty would see, with infinite satisfaction, the opportunity of making exceptions in favour of the well-disposed inhabitants of other parts of France, as he has already done with respect to those of Toulon. The King promises on his part the suspension of hostilities, friendship, and (as far as the course of events will allow, of which the will of man cannot dispose) security and protection to all those who, by declaring for a Monarchical Government, shall shake off the yoke of a sanguinary

ſanguinary anarchy, of that anarchy which has broken all the moſt ſacred bonds of ſociety, diſſolved all the relations of civil life, violated every right, confounded every duty; which uſes the name of Liberty to exerciſe the moſt cruel tyranny, to annihilate all property, to ſeize on all poſſeſſions; which founds its power on the pretended conſent of the people, and itſelf carries fire and ſword through extenſive Provinces, for having demanded their Laws, their Religion, and their lawful Sovereign.

It is then in order to deliver themſelves from this unheard-of oppreſſion, to put an end to a ſyſtem of unparalleled crimes, and to reſtore at length tranquillity to France, and ſecurity to all Europe, that his Majeſty invites the co-operation of the People of France. It is for theſe objects that he calls upon them to join the ſtandard of an hereditary Monarchy, not for the purpoſe of deciding, in this moment of diſorder, calamity, and public danger, on all the modifications of which this form of Government may hereafter be ſuſceptible; but in order to unite themſelves once more under the Empire of Law, of Morality, and of Religion; and to ſecure at length to their own country external Peace, domeſtic Tranquillity, a real and genuine Liberty, a wiſe, moderate, and beneficent Government, and the uninterrupted enjoyment of all the advantages which can contribute to the happineſs and proſperity of a great and powerful nation.

Nov. 4. The London Gazette gives an account of the attack, and gaining poſſeſſion, of the poſt at Menin, by the French. Alſo of their being obliged to give up their attempts on Nieuport. Alſo of ſeveral advantages gained by the Britiſh at Toulon.

Nov. 14. This Gazette gives an account of the arrival of General O'Hara, with conſiderable reinforcements, at Toulon, and of the capture of Lyons by the Republican army.

AMERICA.

New York, Oct. 11. A dreadful peſtilential diſtemper broke out in Philadelphia in Auguſt laſt, which ſwept off ſome thouſands of the unfortunate inhabitants; but we are happy to learn that its fury is now abated.

PORT NEWS.

Falmouth, Oct. 31. By the Queen packet arrived here from Falmouth, we learn that the Cheſterfield packet, Captain Jones, on her outward-bound paſſage to Halifax, fell in with a ſhip in a gale of wind actually ſinking. Captain Jones having had all his boats waſhed overboard in the ſame gale, had it not in his power to give aſſiſtance in any other way than by running along ſide her, which he did, at the hazard of the lives of his crew, and the loſs of his ſhip; by which means he ſaved the whole of the crew, except one man who was drowned; but ſprung his bowſprit, and did other conſiderable damage to his own ſhip, in the attempt. Immediately after the Cheſterfield had got clear of the ſhip, they ſaw her go to the bottom.

COUNTRY NEWS.

A little domeſtic inſtitution has lately been eſtabliſhed at *Leiceſter*, which is equally worthy of imitation as of praiſe. Within that town a gentleman has erected, on his paternal eſtate, an elegant but modeſt ſtructure in the Gothic ſtyle, to be occupied always by his own relations who may ſtand in need of ſuch an aſylum. It is, therefore, not unaptly denominated a CONSANGUINITARIUM. The ſeveral occupants are allowed coals, &c. and 5s. a week during life; and the eſtate is charged with theſe proviſions. The internal management of it is ſo arranged, that, while they are bound to adminiſter to the joint comforts of their little peaceful ſociety, they are alſo carefully prevented from interrupting them. The perſon, who has the private merit of ſo humane an inſtitution, cannot be offended if he be made known, for the benefit of public example—it is JOHN JOHNSON, Eſq. banker in Bond-ſtreet.

The inhabitants of *Burton upon Trent* were, on Tueſday night, Oct. 1, alarmed with the moſt terrible conflagration ever ſeen there; which broke out between 7 and 8 o'clock in a large barn filled with hay, belonging to Mr. Wood, at the Weſt end of Cat-ſtreet; the flames inſtantly communicated to another large adjoining barn, alſo filled with hay, and to other out-buildings belonging to Mr. Wood; and (the wind being South) to another barn, acroſs the ſtreet, belonging to Mr. B. Wilſon, containing a conſiderable quantity of deals and barley. In leſs than a quarter of an hour the buildings (being entirely of wood and thatch) with their contents, formed one entire blaze. Three engines, with every other poſſible aſſiſtance, immediately arrived; but, although the engines continued playing all night, the fire was not entirely extinguiſhed till the next morning. The loſs in hay, implements of huſbandry, a quantity of fowls which alſo periſhed in the flames, &c. is very conſiderable.

Oct. 12. A dreadful accident happened at *Tunbridge*. Two bargemen, in the employ of the river Medway Company, having got very much intoxicated at the fair, went on board their barge, which was laden with timber, for Chatham dock-yard, about two o'clock in the morning, as they were to go off at day-light. About four o'clock, ſome people, going by the wharf, gave the alarm that the barge ſunk at her moorings, and in conſequence it was expected that the two bargemen were drowned in the cabin. They towed the barge down toward the crane; and, after ſome hours work, they at laſt ſucceeded in hearing the barge up, ſufficiently

to get on the ſtern ſheers; upon ripping them up, one of the men was found jammed cloſe up behind the chimney place; every exertion was made to diſcover the other, from one o'clock yeſterday until two this day, when he was found along-ſide the barge, under the crane; they were both very much diſfigured from their ſuffocation.

Oct. 25 A barn at a farm near Caſtlegate, on *Enfield Chace*, belonging to Mr. Preſcot, and occupied by Mr. Cook, took fire in the night, occaſioned by putting up the hay too green; it having been cut and made after Michaelmas. The building and the crop were deſtroyed, but the houſe and other offices fortunately ſaved.

Oct. 26. This day the laſt ſtone was laid of the Tower in *Heathfield Park*, and the ſcaffolding removed.

A little account of this ſtructure, intended by the preſent owner as a memorial of reſpect to the character of his predeceſſor, the late Lord Heathfield, and which may be conſidered as an ornament to our county, may not be unacceptable to our readers.

It was begun on the 2d of March, 1792, is built of ſtone, and from the bottom is of an octagonal ſhape to the height of about 15 feet; whence it riſes, in a circular form, to the top of the battlement, which is 55 feet from the ground. It is 22 feet in diameter, and contains a circular ſtaircaſe, and three apartments, which are to be fitted up in a Gothic ſtyle, and ornamented with views of Gibraltar, and the operations of the ſiege.

The building is ſimple; but ſo admirably conſtructed as to unite lightneſs with ſolidity; and every precaution has been uſed to preſerve it from decay; the proportions, moreover, are ſo juſt, and the effect of the whole ſo agreeable to the eye, that it cannot fail to impreſs the beholder with the taſte and ingenuity of the architect.

Over the door, on the outſide of the Tower, is a tablet, with this inſcription, "*Calpe defenſa*," the letters of which are to be formed of the metal of the guns from the Spaniſh floating batteries, and ſet into the ſtone.

The view, from a building ſituated on one of the moſt elevated ſpots, will be more readily conceived than deſcribed, by thoſe who are acquainted with that beautiful part of the county of Suſſex.

The ſite of the tower happening to be upon part of the copyhold of the manor of Laughton, Lord Pelham has enfranchiſed the ground, in compliment to the undertaking.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Saturday, Nov. 2.

A forgery was committed at the Bank, of receipts for 16,000*l* ſcrip, by a woman of the name of Lyon, who was diſguiſed as a man, and has ſince been apprehended. Her brother has been alſo taken up on the ſame buſineſs, but *made his eſcape.* (*See Nov.* 19.)

Saturday, Nov. 9.

A ſolemn dirge was ſung at the Spaniſh Ambaſſador's chapel, Manchester-ſquare, for the late Queen of France. The whole chapel was covered with black, the windows darkened, and a great number of ſilver lamps on the walls and on the front of the galleries. Before the altar lay the repreſentation of a coffin, on which was a ſuperb pall, covered with eſcutcheons; and on it lay the crown and ſceptre of France; at the ſides of the coffin a dozen large wax tapers. The chapel was filled at an early hour with a great number of the nobility, perſons of faſhion, and many others, who all dropped a tear upon the melancholy occaſion; and the whole did honour to the liberality and taſte of the Marquis del Campo, who was in the organ-gallery all the time. The biſhop of Limoges, late almoner of France, and tutor to the late King when dauphin, celebrated the maſs, and walked in proceſſion round the coffin three times, ſprinkling and cenſing it. A numerous choir of vocal performers chanted the ſervice, and afterwards joined in bands of harmonies. After which Mr. Webb played the organ; and the emigrant French clergy, ſcattered over the body of the chapel (alas! how changed from their own ſolemn and ſplendid choirs), joined in the mournful office with wonderful and moving effect. There was no ſermon or oration on this occaſion.

On the ſame day a ſimilar ſervice was performed in the catholic chapel at Winchester, where a diſcourſe, ſuited to the occaſion, was pronounced by the Rev. Mr. Milner. Beſides the French eccleſiaſtics, who officiated in a ſtyle ſuperior to any thing that is ſeen in the chapels in London, the Marquis and Marchioneſs of Buckingham, the officers of the regiment of that name, and the principal clergy of the neighbourhood aſſiſted.

Tuesday, Nov. 19.

This evening a perſon of a ſhabby appearance came on foot to the New Inn, at Deal, in Kent, and ordered ſome fiſh and beef-ſteaks for his ſupper, which was accordingly got him; and, after drinking a pint of wine, he told the waiter that he was going to take a walk for a ſhort time, but ſhould return to ſleep there. Between ten and eleven o'clock he came back, drank ſome punch, and went to bed, but ſeeming very unwilling to be noticed, together with the extraordinary figure he made, having an old wig on which did not fit him, cauſed the waiter to ſuſpect he had been guilty of ſome bad act, and had come in this diſguiſe for the purpoſe of getting on-board an outward bound veſſel. The matter, however, reſted till the next morning, when the ſame waiter, going up the town, obſerved the bills, offering a reward of two hundred pounds for the apprehending of James Lyon for forgery, and it immediately ſtruck him that this muſt be the perſon, on which he applied to the Mayor of Deal for

a warrant, and took him into cuſtody, juſt as he was getting out of bed.

Carpmeal, one of the officers belonging to Bow-ſtreet, from whoſe houſe Lyon eſcaped the firſt time he was apprehended, being then at Dover in ſearch of him, was immediately ſent for, and in the perſon of the ſtranger recognized that of James Lyon. He was then taken before the Mayor to be identified, who ordered him to be kept in cuſtody till a warrant could be procured from the Magiſtrates at Bow-ſtreet; in conſequence of which, Carpmeal and the waiter ſet off for town, where they arrived yeſterday morning; and Mr Ford, the ſitting Magiſtrate, having granted them a warrant, they immediately returned to Deal, and brought Lyon to town. It appeared that Lyon came to Deal on Monday by the Diligence, and ſlept that night at the Royal Exchange; but, it is ſuppoſed, thinking that place too public, induced him to move to the New Inn. When taken into cuſtody, a brace of loaded piſtols were found in his pockets, together with ſome powder and ball. He has been ſince examined, and committed for trial. (*See Nov.* 2.)

Thurſday, Nov. 21.

At a court of common-council, the firſt in the mayoralty of the Right Hon. Paul Le Meſurier, on a motion of Deputy Wrench, it was unanimouſly reſolved, "That the Thanks of this Court be given to the Right Hon. Sir JAMES SANDERSON, late Lord Mayor of this City, for his uniform and impartial adminiſtration of juſtice, for his diligence and zeal in the diſcharge of the high and important duties committed to his truſt by the unanimous voice of his fellow citizens; for the magnificence and liberal hoſpitality with which he ſuſtained the exalted office of Chief Magiſtrate of this City; for the equal regard which he paid to the inviolable liberty of the ſubject, and to the conſtitutional aſſiſtance neceſſary to the exertions of Government at the commencement of the preſent hoſtilities, by recommending to this Court the encouragement of ſeamen to enter into the royal navy; for the ready and polite aſſiſtance he afforded to his fellow citizens; for his aſſiduity and attention in preſiding over the debates of this Court, and his readineſs to convene it upon every important occaſion: for his unſhaken integrity and ſcrupulous attachment to the welfare of theſe kingdoms, and to the ſafety of its ſacred Conſtitution during a mayoralty of unexampled difficulty, calling for inceſſant vigilance and activity; for the prudent and effectual meaſures which he perſonally purſued, at the hazard of his life, to ſuppreſs the aſſemblies of diſaffected perſons in various parts of this metropolis, manifeſtly formed for the diabolical ſcheme of propagating doctrines and opinions tending to ſubvert the glorious Conſtitution of our happy and flouriſhing country, and thereby introduce a ſcene of anarchy and horror ſimilar to that which diſtracts and diſgraces a neighbouring people, and appals with its ſanguinary exceſſes every ſurrounding nation, and for his ſpirited efforts; at all times, to ſecure the permanent tranquillity of this metropolis." It was alſo unanimouſly reſolved, "That the ſum of 500l. be ſubſcribed by this Court, towards ſupplying the Britiſh troops now ſerving on the Continent, with comfortable cloathing and other neceſſaries, during the winter; that a Ward Committee be forthwith appointed to receive the further Subſcriptions of other Corporate Bodies, or of individuals, and to carry the ſame into the moſt immediate effect."

The Corporation have, by this vote, evinced a ſpirit of loyalty, patriotiſm, and humanity, that does them the higheſt credit; and will, we have reaſon to believe, excite a laudable emulation in the ſeveral corporate bodies, and amongſt the opulent individuals, of the whole kingdom.—A manufacturing town in Leiceſterſhire has ſhewn its loyalty by a very apt and well-timed donation for the ſame commendable purpoſe. Hinckley, which, in the manufacture of ſtockings, is on a par with the towns moſt noted for that article, has contributed 2000 pair for the uſe of our brave ſoldiers.

Monday, Nov. 25.

This day an officer from the Montague of 74 guns, commanded by Captain Montague, and which ſhip arrived at Plymouth on Saturday, came to the Admiralty, with an account that the Montague left Lord Howe's fleet on Wedneſday laſt. When ſhe came away, the Queen Charlotte, Lord Howe's flag ſhip, the Ganges, and two other ſhips of the line, were actually engaged with the French squadron. The reſt of our fleet was coming up under a preſs of ſail. The Montague had ſprung ſeveral of her maſts, by carrying a preſs of ſail in purſuit of the enemy.

Thurſday, Nov. 28.

The earl of Moira embarked laſt night; and the armament under his command was expected to ſail in the courſe of this day. We doubt not of being able to make a good report of the important commiſſion with which this gallant Peer is entruſted.

Friday, Nov. 29.

Mr. Erſkine, who has juſt arrived in this city from Rome, on a miſſion from the Pope, is a native of Scotland; he has reſided many years in Rome, where he is a prelate. He was always remarkable for his courteſy to his countrymen, and the ſingularity of his dreſs, wearing purple ſtockings, &c.

No certain advices have yet been received from Lord Howe; but it is very generally believed that a conſiderable part of the Britiſh fleet is actually captured by him.

Saturday, Nov. 30.

Accounts from all parts of the kingdom agree in the ſpirit of loyalty which every where prevails.

P. 867, col. 2. The late Earl of Buckinghamſhire was not, at his death, lord-lieutenant of the county of Norfolk. That office, on the death of the late Earl of Orford, was conferred on Marquis Townſhend, who now enjoys it. Neither will the income of the preſent Earl be increaſed by the death of his brother, no part of the eſtate being attached to the earldom, and the preſent Earl having, by his brother's will, a very inconſiderable legacy.

Pp. 871, 955. Mr. Barnſather formerly kept a ſhop in Monmouth ſtreet. He acquired a good fortune, and with it retired from buſineſs, laying it out chiefly in the purchaſe of houſes. He was a man of a good plain underſtanding, and was for many years very uſeful in public buſineſs of various kinds, amongſt the reſt, attending much at the Rotation-office in Lichfield-ſtreet. For ſome time before his death he was a ſtrong proof that the poſſeſſion of riches does not always carry happine s with it. Without a wife, and without a child, he ſecluded himſelf entirely from the world and the company even of his friends, dreading the ſmalleſt expence which that company might occaſion. He was buried at St. Giles's, in a ſtone coffin.

P. 960, col. 1. Mrs. Fox, who died ſuddenly, was foundreſs of that moſt uſeful inſtitution, a ſchool of induſtry, at Plymouth, which has had a happy effect on the morals and manners of the lower claſs of people.

Ibid. col. 2, l. 36, for Sproxton, co. Leiceſter, read Stroxton, co. Lincoln.

P. 964. Among other curious items in the will of Mr. Hunter is the following:—That his muſeum, which has coſt him upwards of 90,000 guineas, ſhall be offered to this Government for ſale, at the ſum of 20,000l. In caſe of refuſal, it ſhall then be offered to every other nation, at the ſame price. Should they likewiſe decline the purchaſe, it ſhall then be ſold, by public auction, to any perſon who wiſhes to be poſſeſſed of ſuch an invaluable curioſity. The money ariſing from the ſale to be equally divided among his relatives.

Births.

Oct. 25. Mrs. Cooke, wife of Mr. C. alderman of Grantham, co. Linc. a ſon. It has been an antient cuſtom at Grantham, that, if the alderman has a child born to him during his being in that office, the members for the borough ſtand godfathers.

28. At Copenhagen, the Princeſs Royal of Denmark, a princeſs.

At Roſe-park, in Ireland, the Lady of John-William Forſter, eſq. a ſon.

30. At Little Dalby, co. Leiceſter, the Hon. Mrs. Hartopp, a ſon.

Jane, the Wife of David Morgan, of Aberdyff, co. Merioneth, three fine boys, all likely to do well.

Lately, the Wife of Samuel Newnes, of Albrighton, near Shrewſbury, three male children, who have been baptiſed by the names of Abraham, Iſaac, and Jacob. The poor people had a large family before.

At Aſhville, near Limerick, the Lady of Henry Aſh, eſq. of the 35th reg. a ſon.

At Ballynowlan, the Lady of Rd. Spread, a ſon and heir.

At Dublin, the Lady of Eyre Burton Powell, eſq. a ſon.

The Lady of the Hon. Chriſtopher Hely Hutchinſon, a daughter.

At Clairmont, in the county of Dublin, the Lady of Humphry Butler, eſq. a ſon.

At Fintray-houſe, Scotland, Lady Forbes, a ſon.

Mrs. Hamilton, of Orbiſton, a ſon.

Counteſs De la War, a ſtill-born ſon.

The Lady of ſir Jn. Morſhead, bart. a ſon.

At his ſeat at Aſhwood, co Stafford, the Lady of Joſeph Scott, eſq. a ſon and heir.

At Plymouth, the Lady of Capt. Elliſon, a daughter.

At the ſame place, the Lady of G. Woollcombe, eſq. a ſon.

Nov. 2. At his houſe in Naſſau-ſtreet, the Lady of J. R. Cocker, eſq. a ſon.

5. At his Lordſhip's houſe in Berkſhire, Lady Kinnaird, a daughter.

8. At her father's houſe at Walthamſtow, the Counteſs of Lauderdale, a ſon.

9. In Hanover-ſquare, the Lady of Lord Leſlie, a daughter.

15. Ducheſs de Pienne, a ſtill-born child.

At Knowle, in Kent, the Ducheſs of Dorſet, a ſon and heir.

Marriages.

Oct. 13. Rev. James Long Hutton, rector of Maidſmoreton, Bucks, to Miſs Henrietta Thomas, daughter of the late Benjamin T. eſq. of Buckingham.

16. At the Quakers meeting-houſe at Darlington, Joſeph Reynolds, ſon of Richard R. of Coalbrook dale, Shropſhire, to Deborah Dearman, daughter of the late John D. merchant in London.

17. Dr. Girdleſtone, of Yarmouth, to Mrs. Cloſe, relict of Rev. John C. and daughter of Robert Lawton, eſq. of Ipſwich.

19. Mr. John Price Laycock, baker, of Charing-croſs, to Miſs Elizabeth Wright, of Richmond, Surrey.

22. At Boſton, co. Lincoln, Thomas Tunnard, eſq. of Frampton, to Miſs Wayet, daughter of Mr. Alderman W.

Mr. W. Walmſley, of Beſſingby, near Bridlington, to Miſs Farthing, only daughter of John F. eſq. of Spring-dale.

24. At Hampton, James Bulkeley, eſq. of Hundley, co. Stafford, to Miſs Hare, daughter of Rev. Nathaniel H. of Hurſtmonceaux-caſtle, a prebendary of Wincheſter.

26. Mr. Jn. Cox, of Crutched-friars, merchant, to Miſs Harriet Stergold, of Sunbury.

29. At Wrexham, Henry Ellis Boaſes, eſq. of Liverpool, to Miſs Jane Kenyon, eldeſt daughter

daughter of Roger K. eſq. of Caſn, co. Denbigh, and niece to Lord K.

At Great Ealing, Middleſex, Rev. Wm. Kelk, B. A. curate of Miſterton, co. Leiceſter, to Miſs Elizabeth-Catharine Haſtings, youngeſt daughter of the late Rev. Rob. H. vicar of Packington.

30. Mr. Featherſtone Richards, of Dover, to Miſs Oſter, of Falmouth.

31. Mr. J. B Hall, of Judd-place, Pancras, to Miſs Shirley Spencer Eliz. Butcher, ſecond daughter of T. B. eſq. of Hart-ſtreet.

Andrew Barnard, eſq. only ſon of the Biſhop of Killaloe and Kilfenora, to Lady Anne Lindſay, ſiſter to the E. of Balcarras.

Mr. Wm. Fly, of Northumberland-ſtreet, Strand, to Miſs J. Tober, of Hammerſmith.

George Marſden, eſq. of Mancheſter, to Miſs Oldham, of Aſhton.

Robert Buſh, jun. eſq. of Briſtol, merch. to Miſs Stratton, daugh. of Richard S. eſq.

By ſpecial licence, Rev. Robert Barnard, of Trinity-college, Cambridge, prebendary of Wincheſter, and rector of Lighthorne, to the Hon. Miſs Verney, only daughter of Ld. Willoughby de Broke.

Lieut. John Green, to Miſs Stares, of Guildford, Surrey.

Mr. Philip Bullen, wholeſale brewer, of Lincoln, to Miſs Dennis, of Langrith-ferry.

Lately, S. Toller, eſq. barriſter at law, to Miſs Cory, of Cambridge.

Capt. Charles Green, of the marines, to Mrs. Comyn, relict of Capt. C.

Mr. Donald Monro, merchant, in Glaſgow, to Miſs Charlotte Monro, daughter of the late Mr. John M. merchant, Edinburgh.

Rev. Robert Rennie, miniſter of Kilſyth, to Miſs Barbara Stirling, fourth daughter of Sir John S. bart. of Glorat.

Mr. Archibald Ewing, merchant in London, to Miſs Sword, of Glaſgow.

Mr. Alex. Delgarno, merchant, of Aberdeen, to Miſs Mary Skinner, daughter of the Rev. Biſhop S. of Berrybank.

Mr. Rich. Elſam, of Richmond, Surrey, architect, to Miſs Crawley, of Ipſwich.

Mr. John Gray, of Norwich, to Miſs Mary Mitchell, of Aberdeen.

Wm. Croſs, eſq. merchant, of Glaſgow, to Miſs Anne Boleyn Buchanan, daughter of Neil B. eſq. of Auchintoſhan, dec.

Mr. Edward Fields, of Henrietta-ſtreet, Covent-garden, linen-draper, to Miſs Sophia Sanger, of Vigo-lane, St. James's.

Mr. John Springthorpe, farmer and grazier, of South Luffenham, to Mrs. Siſſon, of Empingham, co. Rutland.

At Glaſgow, Wm. Hoſier, eſq. jun. of Newlands, to Miſs Lillias Wallace, ſecond daughter of John W. eſq.

By ſpecial licence, Hon Abraham Creighton, of Mountjoy-ſquare, Dublin, to Mrs. Aſhenhurſt, of the county of Kilkenny.

At Plymouth, Mr. Blake, ſprat-dealer, to Miſs Keys, daughter of the late Mr. K. of the royal hoſpital.

Mr. Davies, to Miſs Penroſe, of Hatfield.

At Greenhithe, Kent, Capt. Wm. Marſhdane, aged 67, to Mrs. Tealing, aged 22, relict of Capt. T. of the ſame place. This is the ſixth time the captain has been married.

Nov. 1. Mr. George Gueſt, organiſt, of Wiſbech, late of the chapel-royal, to Miſs Canſdale, of Bury, Suffolk.

2. At Stonehouſe, John Browne, eſq. of Shalperton, to Miſs Pettat, only daughter of Rev. John P. vicar of Stonehouſe, and rector of Quennington.

Wm. Charnock Shepherd, eſq. of Feverſham, to Miſs Renham, daughter of Samuel R. eſq. of Great Warley-place, Eſſex.

At Tooting, Rev. T. R. Wrench, to Miſs Clarke, dau. of Sam. C. eſq. of Brentford.

4. At Sherborn, co. York, Mr. Thomas Wood, hoſier, of Leiceſter, to Miſs Walker, daughter of Mr. W. of Reaſt-pack.

At Gilmorton, co. Leiceſter, Mr. William Chandler, to Miſs Maria Warden.

7. At Brailsford, near Derby, Mr. R. Holmes, to Miſs E. Greatorex, of Aſton.

Rev. Wm. Hotton, of Louth, co. Lincoln, to Miſs Lyon, dau. of Dr. L. of Liverpool.

At Nottingham, Mr. S. Huthwaite, wine-merchant, to Miſs Eliz. Huthwaite, daughter of Mr. Alderman H.

8. By ſpecial licence, at Eaton, near Edinburgh (the ſeat of Mr. Fordyce), the Duke of Mancheſter to Lady Suſan Gordon, third daughter of the Duke of Gordon.

Capt. Letherland, to Miſs Burne, only daughter of the late Rev. Robert B. rector of Boothby and Collingham, co. Lincoln.

9. Peter Vere, eſq. of Knightsbridge, to Miſs Eliz. Eggington, only daughter of the late John E. eſq. of Nottingham.

At Gillingham, Kent, Rev. Temple Chevalier, to Miſs Edgcumbe, only daughter of the late Mr. Richard E. builder's meaſurer at Chatham dock-yard.

10. Capt. Ricketts, of the royal navy, to Lady Eliz. Lambert, ſiſter of the E. of Cavan.

11. Mr. George Bott, ſurgeon-dentiſt, of Birmingham, to Miſs Jelf, of the ſame place.

Mr. T. Stevenſon, ſon of Alderman S. of Stamford, co. Lincoln, to Miſs Hunt, daughter of the late Alderman H.

By ſpecial licence, Mr. Datrey, of the ſecretary of ſtate's office for the foreign department, to Mrs. Proſſer, of the Hay-market.

12. Mr. J. S. Tothill, ſon of Mr. T. of Norwich, manufacturer, to Miſs Finch, dau. of Peter F. eſq. clerk of the peace for the county of Norfolk.

Mr. Alex. Wilſon, to Miſs. Parker, of New-ſtairs, Wapping.

13. Glynn Wynn, eſq. to Miſs Eliz. Hamilton, dau. of late Hon. and Rev. Geo. H.

Mr. John Arnold, grocer, of Piccadilly, to Miſs Greenhill, of Harrow on the Hill.

Capt. Douglas, to Mrs. Riddall, of Bryan-ſton-ſtreet, Portman-ſquare.

Mr. Wm. Henley Worrall, attorney, of Spalding, to Miſs Bell, of Ingham.

14. At Rocheſter, Mr. Edw. Twopenny, attorney, to Miſs Jones, daughter of David J. eſq. clerk of the engroſſments at the Houſe of Commons.

At Rolleſton, co. Stafford, Rob. Fielden, eſq. to Miſs Moſley, eldeſt daughter of Sir John Parker M. bart. of Rolleſton-houſe.

16. Charles Mordaunt, eſq. eldeſt ſon of Sir John M. bart. to Miſs Louiſa Cheſter, 2d daughter of the late Charles C. eſq.

Mr. Ambroſe Etheringtton, bookſeller, of Chatham, to Miſs Walker, of Maidſtone.

17. Samuel Sneyd, eſq. of Arlington-ſtr. to Miſs Manners, daugh. of Lieut.-gen. M.

18. Mr. Langham, farmer, of Wigſton, co. Leiceſter, to Miſs S. Taylor, of Ryhall, near Stamford.

20. Mr. John Elliott, of Goldſmith's-ſtr. Cheapſide, to Miſs Brome, niece of Edmund B. eſq. of Hampſtead.

At Annandale-houſe, in Scotland, the Hon. Major Cochrean, brother to the Earl of Dundonald, to Lady Georgiana Johnſtone, ſecond daughter of the Earl of Hopetoun.

23. Mr. Maitland Maitland, ſurgeon, of New London-ſtreet, to Miſs Milliſt, of Chertſey, co. Surrey.

DEATHS.

Feb. 8. AT Bridgenorth, advanced in years, Mrs. Iſabella Hurſt, relict of Mr. Geo. H. apothecary, of Devonſhire-ſtreet, Bloomſbury-ſquar. who died Nov. 22, 1783.

Aug. 12. In Weſtmorland, Jamaica, the Hon. Samuel Williams Haughton, ſpeaker of the aſſembly of that iſland, and one of the repreſentatives for the pariſh of Hanover.

15. In St. Elizabeth's, Jamaica, John Vanbeelen, eſq. one of the repreſentatives in aſſembly for that pariſh.

Oct. 1. Suddenly, at Jerſey, Major James Home, many years an officer in the ſervice of the Eaſt India Company, formerly on the Bombay eſtabliſhment, but latterly on that of Bengal. He went to India about the year 1753, and, after many viciſſitudes, returned to Europe about 15 years ago. After which, he married a lady of the iſland of Jerſey, whom he has left with two children, a ſon and daughter. He was a native of Ireland, and of a good family. He was a good officer, and a man of ſtrict honour and probity.

8. At Boſton, in New England, aged 57, his Excellency John Hancock, governor and commander in chief of that commonwealth. The ſame day the ſheriff of the county publicly declared his Honour Samuel Adams, eſq. lieutenant-governor, to be his ſucceſſor.

10. In a very advanced age, at the antient family reſidence at Trevidar, in the deanry of St. Burian, co. Cornwall, Mrs. Mary Pendar, relict of the late Mr. P. of that place, and eldeſt ſurviving daughter of the late Mr. Treſilian, of Treſider, in the ſame deanry, who was the laſt heir-male of the antient family of that name; which family, *in the reign of Charles I.* poſſeſſed conſiderable property in many parts of the county of Cornwall, the reſidue of which is now confined to the precincts of that deanry.—As the late aged lady left only two daughters, though many grand-children, and being ſuppoſed to be deſcended from the ſame family as the unfortunate Robert Treſilian, chief juſtice of England, who, in the reign of Richard II. fell a victim to the juſtice, perhaps faction, and revenge of the Duke of Gloucester's party, and thoſe who formed what then bore the appellation of "The *mercileſs* Parliament," any anecdotes relating to the above Robert Chief Juſtice Treſilian, farther than what are inſerted in the ſtate of his trial (if trial it may be called), or the general page of hiſtory, will be highly acceptable to one of that family; ſuch as, where he was born and educated, his progreſs in his profeſſion, previous to his attaining the high office of chief juſtice of England; whether married, and, if any iſſue of that marriage, how and where diſpoſed of.

13. At Newport, in the iſle of Wight, Mrs. Moſs, wife of Mr. James M. late of Gerrard-ſtreet, Soho, wine-merchant.

21. Much reſpected, Mr. Joſeph Newman, of Boſton, co. Lincoln.

At Patterdale-hall [Patrickdale], in the pariſh of Barton, co. Weſtmorland, in the 92d year of his age, John Mounſey, eſq. commonly called *King of Patterdale* *; the owners of which place for time immemorial have been honoured with this appellation; a diſtinction which probably aroſe from ſome of the property being *allodial*, as it is independent, and held of no ſuperior. The royal family have the titles of King, Queen, Prince, Princeſs, and Dukes. The palace, pleaſantly ſituated at the head of the lake Ullſwater, makes but an indifferent appearance; neglect for half a century hath left it almoſt a ruin. To get money with the late owner was a principle that almoſt abſorbed every other idea. This propenſity broke out very early in life, and appeared on every occaſion —The wild mountains, which almoſt ſurround the village, afford the beautiful blue Weſtmorland ſlate, and lead ore in great abundance; and ſome of them are covered with wood. Of wood and ſlate he had a large ſhare, moſt of which was conveyed down the lake in boats; and, when a boy, he could not be reſtrained by his father from the drudgery of the oar. His brother, the Duke of Stybrow [ſtyled ſo from Stybrow-crag, a tremendous rocky precipice, burſting out into the lake near the village of Patterdale], was no lover of work; he was a fine jolly fellow; which made the old man, a reſpectable country-gentleman, in his mirth obſerve, "he had three children of very different diſpoſitions: the oldeſt ſon

* Some particulars of this extraordinary perſon may be ſeen in the agreeable "Ramble," reviewed vol. LXII. p. 1114.

manner

would be drowned in Ullwater; the other in the *maſh-tub*; and the daughter—the devil could not beat her for pride." No change in his manner of life (at leaſt for the better) took place at the death of his father, which brought him into the poſſeſſion of more than 300l. a year; he perſevered as if he daily dreaded the want of the common neceſſaries of life; no work or hardſhip was too great for him; and he was lucky enough to engage one Dick Pearſon, a true and truſty ſlave, into his ſervice. They loaded the boat, rowed it down the lake, unloaded, and returned, at all ſeaſons of the year, and at all times of the night. Sometimes he would ſleep in barns, or other out-houſes, when a few pence would have afforded him a comfortable bed in a public-houſe. In dreſs, he was the figure of miſery itſelf; his ſtocking-heels were made of ſtrong leather; his cloaths patch upon patch of any colour; and, according to the cuſtom of the country, he wore wooden ſhoes (provincially clogs) heavily ſhod with iron. Nature had formed him for labour, of a ſtrong robuſt make; he was almoſt equal to any thing. He had another happy requiſite; he would never flinch any weight he was able to ſtand under; and anecdotes are not wanting of his extraordinary ſtrength. A ſtorm, however, would ſet all his powers at defiance; and once, at leaſt, the prediction of his father was nearly fulfilled. He was ferrying a load of wood down the lake with no other help than his old companion Dick Pearſon; a violent and unuſual hurricane aroſe, and they were every moment in danger of going to the bottom. To throw the wood overboard was too great a ſacrifice though their lives were in the moſt imminent danger. They were, however, ſo fortunate as to reach an iſland, a bare rock juſt riſing above the lake. The ſtorm increaſed; for two days and nights they were expoſed to all its violence; a pile of ſtones, which they induſtriouſly raiſed, was their only ſhelter; and here, it was ſaid, the King took care to ſecure what proviſion they had for his own uſe. In this there is reaſon to believe he was unfairly uſed. He contradicted the report himſelf; and, as he was not poſſeſſed of fine feelings, it is unlikely he would have given himſelf that trouble had it been true. All the *poſſe vicinitatis* were collected; but no one had courage to attempt their deliverance, notwithſtanding the temptation of a conſiderable reward from the Queen Dowager. The ſtorm at length abated, and they landed ſafe. This might have furniſhed him with an uſeful leſſon; but it did not, for he never deſiſted till old age compelled him to ſtoop. When he had particular buſineſs to tranſact from home, where he ſaw the neceſſity of appearing decent, he would call upon a friend on the road, with whom he could take the liberty, and borrow his cloaths. In two or three days he reſtored the loan, and returned home in the dreſs he ſet out.—Upon the mountains he had an extenſive right of common; and four ſhillings was the price for a beaſt-gate. When applications for juſt were wanting, he would travel the country on foot, beating up for recruits. In one excurſion it was remarked he could only collect one ſolitary heifer, which he drove himſelf from Alſton-moor, Cumberland, a diſtance of near 40 miles. From ſuch a ſtrict œconomy it is not to be wondered his property was daily accumulating: his houſe-keeping, it is ſuppoſed, never exceeded 30l. a year, ſome ſay not 20; and his annual income at the laſt was at leaſt 800l. Indeed he ſeldom ate at home, as he let his lands by ſtipulation, his tenants to give him ſo much hard caſh, and ſo many meals, ſome one a week, ſome more, and he generally took care to have them before due; even cockles, cabbage, &c. by meaſure or count, became ſometimes the conſideration for a trifling rent. In ſome things he would indulge himſelf; he was remarkably fond of ſugar, gingerbread, and all kinds of ſweetmeats, which he always kept in his pocket; and in one inſtance he agreed with a tenant to ſupply him with 36 pounds of ſugar yearly. To prevent the riſk of being robbed, he would frequently hide his money in old ſtone walls. Something or other created ſuſpicion, and he was watched. An induſtrious woman privately removed many a ſtone with little or no ſucceſs, but would not give it up; ſhe had therefore recourſe to ſtratagem; ſhe tumbled the ſtones about as he approached, and ran off with the appearance of very great ſurprize as if in actual poſſeſſion of treaſure. He was taken in the ſnare, and called out he would give her one-half if ſhe would return and deliver it up. This feint had the effect; ſhe was now convinced that near the place money was hid, and took the opportunity, before his Majeſty was recovered from his conſternation, to make a more diligent ſearch; and by this manœuvre, which was in the end ſucceſsful, actually carried off the prize. That he recovered any part of the money is not very probable: he had ſuch an exceſſive dread of law that his ſubjects might almoſt ſay or do any thing with impunity. When more advanced in years, his dreſs was at leaſt decent; he attended markets like a common farmer, and there was nothing in his appearance to attract the notice of a ſtranger. He nevertheleſs ſtudied œconomy in every ſhape, and to the laſt had his *new* ſtockings lined with leather at the heels. Once he joined with a neighbour for a horſe; but the partnerſhip ſoon broke up: the poor animal when upon travel had a ſorry time of it; *provender was ſcarce*, and *turnpike-gates* cauſed many a tedious journey; but a *penny was ſaved*. Riding one day to Penrith market, by the ſide of Ullwater, he made a full ſtop, ſtripped, and into the lake he went. From the bottom he picked up an old ſtocking, which

which he carefully examined. "It might very likely have ſomething valuable in it as it did not ſwim to the ſide," was his reply to a clergyman who afterwards joined him upon the road, and whoſe curioſity, from this odd circumſtance, was not a little raiſed. Willſon, ſchoolmaſter of Patterdale, acted as his ſecretary; and ten-pence was the price agreed upon for making his will. After the firſt, alterations, additions, and codicils, became ſo frequent, that Willſon was tired of the price, and for once got it raiſed to a thilling. He afterwards made a bolder attempt, he aſked half-a-crown; this was too ſerious, and another perſon was employed. Not many years ago, he was ſo ill that his recovery was doubtful. His ſon, the Prince, adviſed him to leave 200l. to the poor. "No; he had loſt a great deal by the poor, but he never got any thing by them in his life. Why leave any thing to them?" But the amiable youth, reaſoning with him on the aweful ſcene before him, he gave way. "Well," ſays he, to his only child, his heir, and executor, "I will leave *one hundred*, if you will be fifty of it." Whether ever in his life before he hit upon ſo curious a method of cheating himſelf is unknown to us. This was not the finiſhing of his reign: he recovered; and, in his 89th year, lamented the ſhortneſs of life: "Could we but," ſays he to his old friend Willſon, "live to the age of Methuſelah, we might then have ſome chance of getting rich; but, we no ſooner find ourſelves in the way of getting a little together, than death comes upon us and ſpoils all."—He is ſucceeded in his title and eſtate by his only child John, who has a numerous family. This young man is almoſt adored in the place; and the writer of this can faithfully teſtify that, upon the ſpot, he had the pleaſure of hearing the following remark, "that, if it was poſſible, he was *too good*." Mr. Gilpin (alluding to *ſituation only*, moſt likely) has ſaid, that, "if he was inclined to envy any potentate in Europe, it would be the King of Patterdale." If this was the caſe during the life of the late King, how much more ſo now, when *this* Prince has for ſome time ſince been looked upon as the tutelar deity of the vale, whoſe chief ſtudy it has been to render the inhabitants more happy, eaſy, and contented!

22. Deſervedly lamented, Mr. T. Blandford, ſadler, in the Great Gardens, Briſtol; whoſe death was occaſioned by a fright he received in falling over the corpſe of a perſon killed in the late riots there.

At Newcaſtle, in an advanced age, Mr. Wm. Chapman. He, among many other uſeful diſcoveries and improvements, was the firſt who, about 1768, gave the idea, and at ſea eſtabliſhed by practice, the invaluable ſecret of making ſalt-water freſh.

23. Rev. Briggs Cary, rector of Maſſingham, co. Norfolk.

Aged 66, the Reigning Duke of Wertemberg. His Highneſs had been twice married, but has left no children.

25. In Chiſwell-ſtreet, aged 63, Mr. Savage, an eminent leather-ſeller, and partner with Mr. Witton.

At Bromham, Wilts, the Rev. John Rolt, rector of that place, and brother to Lord Somerville and ſir Edward Bayntun.

26. At his houſe at Hampſtead, John Webb, eſq. formerly an eminent attorney in Clifford's inn.

Mr. Edw. Horwood, of Croydon, Surrey.

At Cowes, Lieut. Bignall, of the royal navy.

At Hull, aged 80, Mrs. Eliz. Mowld.

At Clay-Coton, co. Northampton, in his 68th year, Rev. Thomas Smith, rector of that pariſh, and vicar of Hillmorton, co. Warw.

27. At Coveney, in the iſle of Ely, Mr. John Belcher, ſtudent of Clare-hall, Camb.

At Loughborough, co. Leiceſter, Mr. Wood, who for many years ably ſupported the office of arithmetical-maſter of the free-ſchool there.

28. At Hampſtead, in his 52d year, the Hon. Thomas Fitzmaurice, ſecond ſon of John the late Earl of Shelburne, and only brother of William the preſent Marquis of Lanſdown. He has left a widow, Mary Counteſs of Orkney, and an only ſon, Viſcount Kirkwall, a minor. His death will be much lamented by a very numerous tenantry, both in this country and in Ireland, to whom he was a liberal and indulgent landlord, and alſo by his many connexions and dependents. He ſerved as member for High Wycomb, Bucks, in two parliaments, and diſtinguiſhed himſelf by ſome memorable ſpeeches, ſtrongly expreſſive of his attachment to the Conſtitution in church and ſtate. He formerly lived on the moſt intimate terms with Johnſon, Hawkeſworth, and Garrick; and his name will be long remembered as a liberal patron of learning, genius, and virtue. He was the gentleman who, from his extenſive concerns in the linen manufactory, was called the Royal Merchant. The contents of his warehouſes at Cheſter, in which, during his health, he was generally to be found in times of buſineſs, have been frequently eſtimated at 100,000l.

At Bath, Alexander Heggenſon, eſq. of Harley-ſtreet.

29. At the upper barracks at Chatham, aged 92, Mr. Vanderlin, barrack-maſter.

At Harrock-hall, co Lancaſter, in his 83d year, the Rev. John Rigbye, rector of North Meols, in that county, and in the commiſſion of the peace for the county of Cheſter.

30. In his 63d year, in the workhouſe at Deal, where he had been, with his wife and ſix children, near two years, the Rev. James Atkins; who was reduced to the neceſſity of ending his days in ſuch a degrading abode by ſickneſs and an ill ſtate of health, which rendered him unfit for ſerving in the chapel at Deal, to which he was ſome time a curate. He had received a liberal

education

education at one of our universities, and was a respectable scholar; yet, though he had been 39 years in orders, a curacy was the only means he ever had for the support of himself and family.

Of a mortification in his bladder, Gilbert Sclater, esq. a considerable owner of E. India shipping, and one of the directors of the London Assurance-office. Mr. S. was son of an East India captain, and was himself a ship's husband, by which he acquired a large fortune, which he applied to botanical purposes, having two persons collecting for him in the East Indies, at the expence of 500l. a year, and having made an elegant arrangement of his garden, and contrived a water-mill, with pipes to distribute the water to the several beds. He married Miss Jackson, by whom he has left several children, the youngest just born. Mr. S. was so corpulent, through excessive eating, that he kept a regular weekly fast, without reducing his corpulency. The third daughter died the 22d inst. Having been long subject to violent attacks of the stone and a lethargic habit, he died of an obstruction in his kidneys, which brought on a diarhœa. After lying in state two days, at his house at Knots-green, Low Layton, his remains were interred at Hendon, on Nov. 7.

At his house in Rathbone-place, W. Watson, esq. F.R.S. senior surgeon at the Westminster-hospital, and one of the court of examiners.

Of a cold, caught by being in the rain, aged 71, Peter Roberts, esq. remembrancer of the city of London, and formerly comptroller of the Bridgeyard; which latter office he had resigned in 1791, on being allowed an annuity from the city.

31. In her 24th year, Mrs. Jourdain, wife of Mr. Geo. J. of Spital square.

At Weymouth, Mr. Stephen Spicer, of the Golden Lion inn, and postmaster there.

Much regretted, aged 70, Mr. William Readhead, of Penrith.

Rev. Mr. Hubbersty, of Hailsham. While riding through that town he felt himself somewhat indisposed, which induced him to dismount his horse and go into the shop of Mr. Long, an apothecary there, for something to relieve him; but he had scarcely time to reach the shop before he was seized with a bleeding at the mouth and nose, which quickly caused his death. He was much respected by his parishioners, and, we believe, had not attained his 30th year.

At Doncaster, after an illness of a few days, in the 78th year of her age, and lamented with unfeigned affection by her family, Mrs. Bridget Bosvile, relict of Thomas B. esq. late of Twickenham, Middlesex.—She was the youngest and last surviving daughter and one of the three coheirs of the Rev. Thomas Bosvile, S.T.B. rector of Ufford, in Northamptonshire (who died 1718), by Elizabeth his wife, sister, and at length coheir, of John Bolle, esq. of Thorpe-hall, near Louth, co. Lincoln, who was the last male heir of that antient family. Her remains were interred at Stainton, near Doncaster.

Guillotined at Paris, in the space of 37 minutes, between 11 and 12 o'clock in the forenoon, after having been convicted of "a conspiracy against the unity and indivisibility of the Republick, and against the liberty and safety of the French nation," the following 21 deputies to the National Convention, viz. Brissot, Vergniaux, Gensonne, Duperret, Valaze, Carra, Gardien, Duprat, Sillery, Fauchet, Ducros, Boyer-Fonfrede, Lasource, Lesterp Beauvais, Duchatel, Mainville, Lazare, Lehardi, Boileau, Antiboul, and Vigée. The corpse of Valaze (who had stabbed himself in court as soon as sentence was passed, the day before) was conveyed separately, on a cart, to the place of execution, exhibited on the scaffold, and buried on the same spot.

Oct.... Unfortunately drowned at one of the falls of Schauffhausen, in the Rhine, George-Samuel 8th Viscount Montague, and Sedley Burdett, esq. second son of Francis B. esq. and grandson of Rob B. esq. who inherited very considerable property from the late Sir Chs. Sedley, bart. His Lordship was the only son of Anthony the 7th Viscount, by Frances daughter of Herbert Mackworth, esq. and relict of Alexander Lord Halkerton. He was born June 26, 1769, and was on his return home to be married to the amiable and accomplished Miss Coutts, to whose sister Mr. B. was some time since united. By his death the title of Montague is become extinct. His only sister, Elizabeth-Mary, born Feb. 5, 1767, is a lady of great beauty and many personal accomplishments. It is remarkable that the magnificent seat of the family at Cowdray, in Sussex, built by their ancestor, Anthony Browne, about the close of the 15th century, was destroyed by fire in the night of Sept. 24, with all the family portraits, and other valuable paintings of the events of Henry the VIIIth's reign, in the glories of which the family had shared (see pp. 858, 951, 996).—The unfortunate fate of these two travellers was owing to a very rash attempt, from which no remonstrances could divert them. His Lordship, accompanied by Mr. Burdett, was uncommonly anxious to pass the famous water-falls of Schauffhausen, in Switzerland, which had hitherto been unattempted by any visitant. The magistrates of the district, having heard of the resolution of these travellers, and knowing that inevitable destruction would be the consequence of such an attempt, had ordered guards to be placed for the purpose of preventing the execution of it. Such, however, was the force of their curiosity, that they found means to elude every precaution. Having provided themselves with a small flat-bottomed punt, as they were about to step into it, Lord Montague's servant stopped shore, and, as it were instinctively,

ſtinctively, ſeized his maſter by the collar, declaring, that for the moment he ſhould forget the reſpect of the ſervant in the duty of the man. His Lordſhip, however, extricated himſelf, at the expence of part of his collar and neckcloth, and puſhed off immediately with his companion. They got over the firſt fall in ſafety, and began to ſhout and wave their handkerchiefs, in token of ſucceſs. They then puſhed down the ſecond fall, by far more dangerous than the firſt; from which time they have not ſince been ſeen or heard of. It is ſuppoſed that the boat, hurried by the violence of the cataract, jammed them between two rocks. The ſervant remained three weeks near the place, bewailing the fate of his beloved maſter, who, in the prime of life, had thus fallen a victim to his curioſity, while he was hourly expected at Midhurſt, which owed ſo much to his anceſtors, and the cataſtrophe of his ſeat near which had not reached him.

Lately, of a putrid fever, Baron de Tott, well known by his Memoirs of the Turks and Tartars. He had retired into Hungary ever ſince the late King of France was arreſted.

At Rome, aged 78, Cardinal Pinocchetti. Alſo, at the ſame place, aged 64, the Archbiſhop of Avignon.

At Rome, of a bilious fever, Mr. Moore, the ingenious and celebrated landſcape-painter. This gentleman, ſo much eſteemed for his profeſſional abilities and private worth, was attended to the grave by all the Engliſh at Rome. The amateurs will loſe conſiderably by his death, as he was engaged to meet the Biſhop of Londonderry, and to have taken a view of the pictureſque ſcenery of the lakes. His property devolves to Mr. Moore, of New-ſtreet, Covent-garden. His executors are, Sir James Wright and two other young Engliſh gentlemen.

At the Hague, after a lingering illneſs, the Counteſs-dowager Bentinck.

At Gibbon's Vere, Clarendon, Jamaica, Mr. David Munn, ſon of the late Capt. Jas. M. of Ulverſtone.

At Ardbracan, the Rev. Thomas Butler, a magiſtrate of the county of Meath, in Ireland, and a gentleman univerſally eſteemed. His death was in conſequence of the wounds he received from a ruffian, who waited in ambuſh to aſſaſſinate him as he returned from the houſe of a Mr. Thompſon, in the county of Meath, to the Biſhop of Meath's dioceſan ſeat. From diſcoveries made ſince, by the vigilance of the magiſtrates, ſuſpicion falls on a very near relation, no leſs than a brother.

After a lingering illneſs, the Rev. Richard Radcliffe, M.A. rector of Holwell, co. Dorſet, to which he had been preſented in 1778, on the death of Mr. Hobſon, by Queen's-college, Oxford, of which he was fellow.

Much lamented, the Rev. Wm. Finder, B.D. rector of the parish of Dunſhourne *Rous, co. Glouceſter.*

At Ceres, Rev. Thomas Bennett, miniſter of the Aſſocia-- congregation.

At Aſhburnham, co. Suſſex, much reſpected, aged 71, Rev. Charles Coldcall; by whoſe death a ſtall at Rocheſter, and another at Chicheſter, with the livings of Kingſdown, Catsfield, and Aſhburnham, become vacant. It is ſaid, that in a fit of inſanity he threw himſelf into a well 80 feet deep, and was ſoon after taken out dead. His latter days had been much embittered by domeſtic calamity.

At Manchester, Rev. Thomas Ayſcough, ſenior fellow of the collegiate church there.

In Norfolk, the Rev. James Coery, M.A. late fellow of Caius-college, Cambridge.

Rev. James Dinſdale, vicar of Cratfield with Laxfield, co. Suffolk.

At the Hot wells, Briſtol, Edward King, eſq. *M.P.* in the Iriſh parliament for the borough of Carrick-on-Shannon.

At Chicheſter, in her 64th year, Mrs. Anne Clarke, daughter of the late Rev. Wm. C. chancellor and reſidentiary of that cathedral; whoſe exemplary piety and accompliſhed underſtanding had long endeared her to the ſociety in which ſhe lived.

Mrs. Nicholſon, widow of Mr. N. bookſeller and ſtationer at Wiſbech.

At Teignmouth, Meredith Price, jun. eſq. of Lincoln's-inn-fields.

At Warniford, near Stamford, aged 84, Mr. Hayes.

At Weymouth, aged 41, Mr. Love, bookſeller. He had grown to the enormous weight of 26 ſtone, or 364 pounds. The coffin and corpſe (ſuppoſed to weigh near a ton) were put out of a window, and let down by ropes on ſeveral pieces of timber.

Mrs. Huddleſford, relict of Rev. Dr. H. late preſident of Trinity-college, Oxford.

At Oreſton, co. Lancaſter, Mrs. Mary Hoghton, only ſiſter of Sir H. H. bart.

Mrs. Jones, wife of Mr. Thomas J. poſtmaſter of Frome.

Mr. Knight, farmer, of Writtle, co. Eſſex who lived to the great age of 99, and was many years occupier of a ſmall farm in that parish; but, for about ſeven or eight years paſt, had ſubſiſted on the bounty of Lord Howard and ſome neighbouring gentlemen.

At Leatherhead, George Adams, eſq.

At Manſfield, James Walker, eſq. late maſter of the ceremonies at Margate.

Mrs. Riſſowe, mother of Robert R. eſq. collector of the cuſtoms at Woodbridge.

In Enfield-marſh, Mr. Green, maſter of the ferry-houſe commonly called Eaton's ferry.

At Ripley-green, co. Surrey, aged 41, Mr. Thomas Stones.

Suddenly, at Wandſworth, Mr. Chapman, ſon of Mr. C. coach-maſter.

At Mountfields, in Surrey, aged 11 months, the only ſon of Lord Grantley.

Suddenly, Mr. S. Pretty, farmer, of Uppingham, co. Rutland.

At Epſom, Surrey, John Hodgſon, eſq.

At

At Aſſton, co. Rutland, of a miliary fever, Miſs Godwin, only daughter of Mr. John G. She was to have been married on the day ſhe died.—Alſo, at the ſame place, Mrs. Godwin, the younger; and Mr. W. Spriggs.

At Salisbury, in an advanced age, Peter Crawford, eſq. late of Cold bath fields, and formerly a proprietor of the Opera-houſe.

In Great Smith-ſtreet, Weſtminſter, after a ſhort illneſs, Mrs. Elizabeth Pater, wife of Charles P. eſq.

Nov. 1. At his houſe in Dunſe, in the ſhire of Berwick, Capt. Andrew Davidſon, many years in the Eaſt India Company's ſervice.

In Ducheſs-ſtreet, Portland-place, Charles Sheppard, eſq. in the commiſſion of the peace for the county of Middleſex.

Lieut.-col. Colin Campbell, of the 1ſt reg. of guards. He was attacked with what is called the Dunkirk fever; had been arrived at Dover only three days, and was thought to be out of all danger.

Suddenly, at Watford, Herts, Mrs. Blackwell, relict of Mr. Charles B. of the Strand.

In Little Britain, in his 61ſt year, Mr. Francis Lee, who had many years kept a butter-warehouſe there.

At his lodgings in St. Sidwells, Exeter, aged 68, Major-general Dixon.

At Southmolton, co. Devon, univerſally and ſincerely lamented, the Rev. Jas. Gould, M. A. ſome time fellow of Exeter-college, Oxford, and late lecturer of Molland, Devon. As a ſcholar and a divine, he was an ornament to his profeſſion. In his private character he was pious without enthuſiaſm, friendly without diſſimulation, ſincere without hypocriſy, and charitable without oſtentation; a diſtinguiſher of the virtues of good men, and a friend to the perſons of bad ones. As a child, dutiful to an aged father; as an huſband and a parent, affectionate and tender. The law of God was the rule of his conſcience, and the ſervice of his friend the pleaſure of his life. His greateſt care was to avoid giving offence, and his greateſt happineſs was to do good.

At his apartments on the maſter's ſide of the gaol of Newgate, where he had been confined two years for a libel on the moral and political conduct of the late Queen of France; three more for one on the Empreſs o Ruſſia; and ten months longer for want of being able to obtain the neceſſary ſecurity for his enlargement (ſee our volume LVII. p. 531), the Hon. George Gordon, commonly called Lord George Gordon, third ſon of the late Coſmo-George Duke of Gordon, by Catharine daughter of William Earl of Aberdeen, and brother of the preſent Duke of Gordon. He was born in Upper Brook-ſtreet, Dec. 19, 1750, and his late Majeſty was his godfather. He died of a fever, which baffled the ſkill of Dr. Lettſom, who attended him. He had been delirious for three days previous to his death, the laſt ten hours of which he was ſpeechleſs. At an early period of life he entered into the royal navy, which he quitted during the American war, in conſequence of an altercation with the Earl of Sandwich, relative to promotion. He preſented the borough of Ludgerſhall in parliament during ſeveral ſeſſions of which he animadverted with great freedom, and often with great wit, on the proceedings of both ſides of the Houſe, it was ſaid at that period to ſay, that "there were three parties in parliament, the Miniſtry, the Oppoſition, and Lord George Gordon." The dreary hours of his confinement were devoted to reading and the ſtudy of antient and modern hiſtory. Several of his publications, upon miſcellaneous ſubjects, are characteriſed by ſound arguments, and illumined by flaſhes of genuine humour; his language was animated, and his diction correct and claſſical. His conduct to his fellow-priſoners was beneficent, and his heart alive to the impreſſions of ſenſibility. Such is a brief ſketch of an individual, who ended his days in a priſon. With reſpect to the alleged cauſe of his firſt confinement, a recent melancholy event induces us to be ſilent. With reſpect to the ſeverity of his ſentence, and the bail demanded for his liberation, we are alſo ſilent. Thoſe, however, in whoſe memory the riots of 1780 are yet freſh, when they conſider the preſent ſtate of political ſpeculation, and weigh the character, genius, and talents of Lord George, muſt in candour admit, that ſuch a perſon could not well be at large without ſome degree of hazard to the good order of ſociety. The melancholy circumſtance of his departure in ſuch a ſituation, however, will juſtify the ſympathetic commiſeration of many who could once with pleaſure have ſeen him undergo the ſevereſt inflictions of criminal juſtice. By his death an annuity of 800l. a-year, payable out of the eſtate of his brother the Duke, ceaſes. His laſt moments were additionally embittered by the knowlege that he could not be buried amongſt the Jews, whoſe religion he ſome time ſince embraced, and to which he was warmly attached. His remains were interred on the 9th, with the utmoſt privacy, in a vault in St. James's burying-ground, on the Hampſtead road.

His ſpeeches in parliament may be ſeen in our vol. XLIX. pp. 6, 42, 625; L. 7, 159, 200, 308, 353, 454, 500, 504, 553, 599; LI. 60, 63, 108, 255, 310, 311, 401. In one of them, p. 305, he read through a whole pamphlet. His exaggerated account of the diſpoſition of the Scotch, XLIX. 266; his motion on Popery in Scotland, ibid. 626. He preſented a petition to parliament from the Proteſtants of Plymouth, May 5, 1780 (L. 248); convened a number of perſons in the neighbourhood of London to preſent another (ibid. 293); the conſequences of which, and his behaviour in the Houſe of Commons (ibid. 265, 269, 312); and ſpeech on preſenting it (LI. 467). Certain perſons in Scotland were examined

examined about correſponding with him (ib. 301). His apprehenſion (ibid. 459). A copy of his commitment to the Tower, June 9, 1780 (L. 440); where his brother the Duke viſited him (ibid 442). Mr. Erſkine, Nov. 6, moved the Court of King's Bench for his trial (ibid. 539); a bill was found on the 15th (ibid. 630); he was arraigned Jan. 24, 1781 (LI 4.); his trial began Feb. 5 (ibid. 90, 210, 145. 267, 630). He was acquitted, on the ground that his intentions in aſſembling the people were not malicious and traiterous. Great rejoicings were made in Scotland on his acquittal (ibid. 04); and 4851. 12s. obtained to reimburſe him (ibid. 250). The pernicious tendency of his letters is ſet forth (LIII. 249, 340). His interview with, and behaviour as head of the Proteſtant Aſſociation, to the Dutch ambaſſador (ib 860, 8-c). He wrote a letter to Mr. Pitt, in behalf of the ſailors (8-0); whom he afterwards told he could not ſerve (871). He was addreſſed by the Proteſtant volunteers of Ireland, but adviſed by his friends to withdraw his attention from worldly affairs (872). His letter to the Marquis of Carmarthen againſt Mr. Adams, the American ambaſſador, 1786. See LVI. 456. May 4, 1786, he was excommunicated by the Archbiſhop of Canterbury, for contempt (ibid. 457), in not appearing in court as witneſs in a cauſe (ibid 913). In January, 1787, he was tried for a libel on the French ambaſſador (LVII. 87, 446, 450, 451); in June, for a ſeditious pamphlet, and for a libel on the Queen of France (ibid. 531, 532, 533). His converſation with the Attorney-general, June 13 (ibid. 634). Jan. 28, 1788, he received ſentence on two convictions, for libeling the French ambaſſador and queen, and the criminal juſtice of this country (LVIII. 80). He retired to Holland (LVII. 545); but was ſent back, under a guard, from Amſterdam to Harwich, July 22 (ib. 732); was apprehended, Dec. 7, by Macmanus, at Birmingham, where he had lived from Auguſt, a proſelyte to Judaiſm, and was committed to Newgate. In July, 1789, he preſented a petition to the National Aſſembly of France (LIX. 851); and was viſited in his confinement by ſeveral eminent revolutioniſts (ibid. 856). See the National Aſſembly's letter to him LX. 265. Lord Grenville informed the French ambaſſador that the application in his favour could not be admitted, and the ambaſſador acquainted him with it (LXI. 173). From this time he remained quiet in his confinement, except occaſionally ſending letters to the printer of the Public Advertiſer, till his death.

2. In his 82d year, Richard Hargrave, eſq. upwards of 30 years one of the commiſſioners of bankrupts.

At Loughton, co. Eſſex, in his 73d year, David Thompſon, eſq.

At Eſſemont-houſe, Robert Gordon, eſq. of Hallhead.

3. On the ſtate ſide of Newgate, of a ſimilar fever to that which carried off Lord George Gordon, Thomas Townley Mucan, eſq. who was ſentenced laſt January, in the Court of King's Bench, to be impriſoned three years, for being concerned in an attempt to blow up the walls of the King's Bench priſon. He was intended for the bar, had ſtudied at Lincoln's-inn, and was a youth of conſiderable promiſe.

At Bicknor, co Somerſet, Miſs Anne Lanſdown, eldeſt daughter of the Late Farmer L. On the morning of the 7th, Miſs Mary Lanſdown; and, in the afternoon, Mr. Cary Lanſdown, her brother and ſiſter.

At Brigg, co. Lincoln, raving mad, in conſequence of the bite of a mad dog, Maſter Edward Short, a fine youth, about 14 years of age.

Robert Turner, eſq Sheriff-ſubſtitute of Aberdeenſhire.

4. In Bread-ſtreet, Cheapſide, aged 82, Mrs. Eliz. Nicholls.

At Margate, after a few days illneſs, Lady Teynham, relict of Lord T. baron of Teynham of Linſtead lodge, Kent. Her Ladyſhip was the daughter of —— Webber, eſq.; was born in 1726, and firſt married to Peter Mills, eſq. of Woodford-bridge, Eſſex, and afterwards to the late Henry eleventh Lord Teynham, who died Dec. 14, 1786; and by whom the had iſſue Betty-Maria, born Aug. 7, 1761, and now dead; Catharine, born Aug. 2, 1762, married to —— Tyler, eſq. of Gower-ſtreet; Henry, the preſent lord, born March 3, 1763; Anne, born in 1765, ſince dead; and John, born March 25, 1767. Her remains were carried, on the 19th, with great funeral pomp, from Margate, for interment in the family-vault.

At Lynn, in Norfolk, aged 82, Henry Partridge, eſq. formerly recorder of that borough.

At Newbold-Verdon, co. Leiceſter, after a ſhort illneſs, the Rev. Joſeph Edmondſon, rector of that parish; a candid, worthy man, highly reſpected by his pariſhioners, and his loſs will be long regretted.

Very ſuddenly, greatly and deſervedly regretted by his family and friends, Mr. Thomas Thackray, linen-draper in York, and a common-council-man of Micklegate ward, in that city.

At Breda, Mrs. Bouverie, lady of William B. eſq. late of Piſa, in Italy, and daughter of Signor Ricoratta, of that place.

At his apartments in Hampton-court-palace, Richard Tickell, eſq. one of the commiſſioners of the Stamp-office. As an author, he is beſt known by his famous pamphlet, intitled "Anticipation," wherein the manners of our ſeveral parliamentary ſpeakers were touched with a truth that was received by all with approbation.—It had frequently been Mr. T's delight to ſit and read on a parapet-wall, or kind of platform, below his window, in one of the upper apartments of

of the palace; he took much delight in the ſituation, which was conſtantly filled with flower-pots. About 12 o'clock at noon, while his carriage was waiting to convey himſelf and family to town for the winter, Mrs. T. left the room but for a moment; and on her return, not finding him there, and recollecting that the window had been opened at the time of quitting him, ſhe ran into an adjoining chamber, which commanded a view of the garden beneath, where ſhe beheld her huſband, lying on the ground; but, before ſhe reached the fatal ſpot, he had expired. By what unhappy cauſe, or by what means, he fell, never can be known to a certainty. Mrs. Tickell is almoſt in a ſtate of diſtraction; ſhe had found in him the moſt amiable companion, and her affection proved that ſhe was ſenſible of his value. He has left three children by a former wife, the ſiſter of the lovely Mrs. Sheridan, who, with his beautiful widow, the daughter of Capt. Ley, of the Berrington Eaſt Indiaman, are deſtined to lament a kind father, an affectionate huſband, a valuable member of ſociety, and an ornament to the literary world.—Mr. Sheridan, perhaps, of all other men, has been moſt unfortunate of late in his own family. It is not many months ſince Mrs. S. died, after a lingering illneſs, at Briſtol. A very ſhort time ſince, his infant daughter died, and in a manner very extraordinary. She was at nurſe at Wandſworth, where Mr. S. had a very handſome houſe for her accommodation. He had invited a very large circle of his acquaintance to a ball at this houſe; the room was very brilliantly illuminated, and the child was brought in for the company to ſee it. It was ſoon after ſeized with fits, and died before two o'clock the next morning.

At his houſe at Temple, near Swebſtone, in the county of Leiceſter, in the 61ſt year of his age, Robert Bakewell, eſq. barriſter at law, a ſenior member of the honourable ſociety of the Middle Temple, and for ſome time recorder of the borough of Leiceſter. He had, for many years paſt, retired from public employments and the active purſuits of his profeſſion, but continued to ſerve his country to the laſt day of his life as a magiſtrate in the commiſſion of the peace; for the diſcharge of which office honourably to himſelf, and uſefully to his fellow-citizens, his profeſſional knowlege and liberal and independent mind qualified him in an eminent degree, and will render his loſs a public misfortune. His private friends will never forget the pleaſure they have often received from the vivacity of his converſation. He derived from nature a brilliant imagination, and an admirable facility of elegant expreſſion, which was cultivated and improved by a claſſical education, a courſe of travel, and an habitual intimacy with the [illegible] men of genius and eminent [illegible] bar, and in the ſenate, of his own ſtanding. He had, for a long time paſt, been afflicted with an aneurism, which, latterly, brought on an extreme difficulty of breathing. This complaint he knew, from the opinion of the late celebrated Mr. John Hunter, whom he had conſulted, muſt be fatal to him. He, however, endured his diſorder, and expected diſſolution, with great reſignation; and, after taking leave of his daughter, Miſs Bakewell, as uſual, and walking to bed, he expired, as he had often wiſhed he might do, without a groan.

5. Rachel Maddy, of Hatch Beauchamp, co. Somerſet. She was 100 years old, and had been 11 years blind; but, notwithſtanding her great age and viſual infirmity, the practiſed midwifery to the ſatisfaction of her employers, the laſt of whom ſhe delivered about ſeven weeks before her death.

Aged 103, the widow Boardman, of Manchester.

6. After a long and painful illneſs, terminated by the palſy in the bladder, Mr. John Murray, bookſeller, in Fleet-ſtreet. He had been originally a lieutenant of a man of war; but, having a turn for literature, relinquiſhed the ſervice, and commenced bookſeller about the year 1769, when he purchaſed Mr. Sandby's ſtock.

Dominic Serres, eſq. a royal academician, and marine painter to his Majeſty. He was one of the forty artiſts who firſt eſtabliſhed the academy; a man, in private life, benevolent and inoffenſive; and, as a painter, if not one of the moſt eminent abilities, ſuperior to what could have been well expected in the weakneſs of that neglected art he contributed in a great meaſure to revive.

At the very great age of 104, in the poor-houſe at Tenterden, Kent, Henry Smallwood. He could read without ſpectacles to the day of his death, only two days before which, he walked ten miles.

Aged 88, Mr. Ed. Roberts, of Northampt.

Guillotined at Paris, on the Place de la Revolution, three hours after judgement was pronounced againſt him, Louis Philippe, Duke of Orleans, whoſe character will ſurvive for ages, and in the page of hiſtory will conteſt the palm of infamy with the moſt abandoned of the Cæſars.—In him poſterity will behold a man in whom Nature ſeems to have ſeduloufly counteracted the kindeſt diſpoſitions of fortune. Born to elevated rank, educated in the boſom of the moſt ſplendid court of Europe, where vice, though predominant, was ſoftened by features of gaiety and elegance, and where to be voluptuous became a duty; the baſe and ſordid texture of his mind uniformly reſiſted every attempt at cultivation. His paſſions were appetites, which he foſtered with the moſt unlimited indulgence; with him, love, deprived of ſentiment, became merely brutal; his ſocial hours, deſtitute of convivility, were only marked by beaſtly exceſs; and his predilection for grooms and ſtable-boys, the

the only company he ever coveted, might induce mankind to join with him in diſhonouring the reputation of his mother, and to give credit to his monſtrous aſſertion, "that he was the offspring of his mother's coachman." His patrimonial fortune, joined to the income which he derived from the bounty of that ſovereign whoſe misfortunes he excited, amounted at one time to 160,000l. a year. With this immenſe revenue he was always needy; and when, in conſequence of the late ſequeſtration of his property, it was judged neceſſary to convene his creditors, the aſſembly exceeded the number of 2,000. Ambition, the attribute of noble minds, diſdained to aſſociate with his grovelling nature; but increaſing embarraſſment, the offspring of unbounded folly and extravagance, urged him to join the deſperate banditti who now deſolate the fineſt country in Europe. By the decree of that Providence that works its way unſeen, he has fallen a victim to the ſtorm he ſo eminently contributed to raiſe—the vengeance of man is complete; and, "with all his imperfections on his head," he now ſtands before the tribunal of perfect Juſtice—

"He died ſad outcaſt of each Church and State,
And, harder ſtill, flagitious, yet not great."

He married the amiable daughter of the late Duke de Penthievre, whoſe immenſe fortune devolved to him on his death, of a broken heart, in a very advanced age. He has left behind him four children; three ſons and a daughter. The eldeſt, *ci devant* Duc de Chartres, eſcaped with Dumouriez; the other two ſons, whoſe titles were, the Duc de Montpenſier, and Count de Beaujolois, are priſoners, having been arreſted with the other members of the Bourbon family. Mademoiſelle D'Orleans is with Madame Genlis, the wife of Sillery (lately executed), now in Switzerland.

7. At his houſe in Queen-ſtreet, Cheapſide, aged 72, Godfrey Wilſon, eſq. deputy of Vintry ward, and father of the common-council.

On the ſame day, at his houſe in St. Thomas the Apoſtle, in his 65th year, about ſix hours after his friend Deputy Wilſon, to whom he had bequeathed 100 guineas, Lawrence Holker, of Bourn-houſe, in Bexley, eſq. the next ſenior member of the common-council. He had been indiſpoſed with a gouty complaint for a few days; and the medical gentlemen who attended him conſidered him in no danger; yet, ſtrange to ſay, he died in half an hour after their laſt viſit. Mr. H. was deſcended from a very antient family, ſeated at Holker, near Furneſs abbey, in the Northern part of the county palatine of Lancaſter. After the Norman Conqueſt, ſurnames were attached to families by ſlow degrees: they were not fully ſettled till about the 14th century. As ſome were denominated from their occupations, characters, &c. ſo were many alſo from their poſſeſſions. This family flouriſhed there for many deſcents. Being attached to the royal cauſe during the civil wars in the reign of Charles I., when the Earl of Derby beſieged Manchester, Laurence Holker, eſq. was there impriſoned; and, as records yet in the family do teſtify, all his eſtates, as a delinquent, were ſequeſtered. His deſcendant, John Holker, eſq. for adhering to the ſame family in 1715, ſuffered many years impriſonment. John, his ſon, in 1745 was likewiſe impriſoned in Newgate, whence he eſcaped to France. (See his ſhort hiſtory, vol. V. p. 441). Laurence H. abovementioned, being driven from Lancaſhire, ſettled at Graveſend, in Kent, in the time of Charles II.; where this family have ſince reſided and flouriſhed. His grandſon, Laurence H. M.D. Captab. died there a young phyſician in great practice, in 1738, leaving his only ſon, the above Mr. H, and an only daughter; married to the late John Thorpe, of Bexley, eſq. F.A.S. (ſee vol. LII.) Mr. H. ſerved his clerkſhip to Marſh Dickenſon, eſq. alderman of London, and attorney-at-law, whom he alſo ſucceeded in buſineſs. He was never married. His paternal, as well as his acquired and accumulated, fortune, which is very conſiderable, deſcends to the two daughters of his only ſiſter above-mentioned, and their families; the eldeſt of whom is married to Thomas Meggiſon, eſq. of Hatton-garden, and the other to Cuthbert Potts, of Pall-mall, ſurgeon; both of whom have children. His remains were buried, by his deſire, in the church of St. Mary Aldermary, Bow-lane, under his own pew, which is in the centre of the North aiſle, and cloſe to the wall of the church; the grave being unuſually deep, not leſs than 11 feet 6 inches below the floor.

Mrs. Llewellin, wife of Mr. Henry L. of Noble-ſtreet, Foſter-lane.

8. In Tuckey-ſtreet, Enfield, of a mortification in his legs, occaſioned by hard drinking, Mr. Smith, formerly maſter of the White Horſe, in Bloomſbury-market, but had retired from buſineſs.

Hon. Guy Carleton, ſon of Lord Dorcheſter. This unfortunate gentleman was, ſome time ſince, ſent home from the army on the Continent, in conſequence of evident mental derangement; but the nervous fever, accompanied with occaſional delirium, with which he had been long afflicted, had entirely left him ſome days before his death.

Advanced in years, Mr. James Keating, bookſeller, of Stratford upon Avon.

9. Of a violent fever, at the lodge in the Phœnix-park, Dublin, the Right Hon. the Counteſs of Weſtmorland. Her Ladyſhip was the only daughter of the late Robert Child, eſq. of Oſterley-park, co. Middleſex, who died July 28, 1782, whoſe relict, her mother, afterwards married Lord Ducie, and died a few months ſince. She was married to John Earl of Weſtmorland, in May 1782.

By

By her Ladyſhip's death the contingencies in the will of Mr. Child become finally ſettled, and his immenſe property is veſted in her iſſue, which conſiſts of one ſon and three daughters. Her father left her 2000l. per annum, and 12,000l. to her younger children, down to the 12th, except the ſecond, to whom he left the reſidue of his fortune.

Aged 82, Mr. Wm. Saben, of Combe-hay, co. Somerſet.

At his houſe at Cheſhunt, Nathaniel Sedgwicke, eſq. of the Inner Temple.

At Lynn Regis, in Norfolk, where he had practiſed upwards of 30 years, aged 70, Robert Hamilton, M. D. fellow of the Royal College of Phyſicians at Edinburgh, and a member of ſeveral other learned ſocieties.

In St. Margaret's-ſtreet, Weſtminſter, aged 66, Mrs. Sharman, wife of Mr. John S. an old inhabitant of that pariſh.

After a ſhort illneſs, at the ſeat of her uncle, the Earl of Gainſborough, where ſhe was on a viſit, Miſs Sophia Edwards, youngeſt daughter of Lady Jane E. of Ketton, co. Rutland; whoſe moſt affable and engaging manners rendered her beloved and regretted.

10. At his houſe in Newcaſtle upon Tyne, John Soulſby, eſq.

At Alton, James Rodney, eſq. brother to the late and uncle to the preſent Ld Rodney.

At Syſton, co. Leiceſter, Mr. John Harcourt, a reſpectable ſurgeon and apothecary, who had reſided there many years.

11. At Peckham, Robert Dodwell, eſq. of Doctors Commons, principal regiſter of the Court of Arches, one of the deputy regiſters of the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, deputy regiſter of the Faculty-office, and principal regiſter of the archdeacon of Berks.

At his ſeat at Wellibourn, co. Warwick, Count Dewes, etq.

After a long illneſs, Mr. Joſeph Myall, an eminent farmer, maltſter, and hop-dealer, at Caſtle-Hedingham, Eſſex.

At Warwick, in his 85th year, James Hadow, M.D.

At Edinburgh, Mungo Campbell, eſq. of Hundleſhope.

12. At Carville, near Newcaſtle, Lady Iſabella-Anne Hay, ſecond daughter of the late Earl of Errol.

13. At Mile-end, aged 84, Mrs. Yeoman, widow of Mr. Thomas Y. F. R. S.

At his houſe at Whitehall, Jn. Woolfe, eſq.

14. At Bath, Mrs. Kentiſh, wife of John K. eſq. of St. Albyn's.

Aged 75, Mrs. Ruth Lloyd, relict of Mr. Joſeph L. formerly of Chandos-ſtreet.

In Briſtow-ſtreet, Mr. Angus Macpherſon, late merchant in Aberdeen.

Of a decline, aged about 5, Mrs. Laurence, wife of Mr. L. hoſier, in Cheapſide, near Bucklersbury. She was the daughter of Mr. Pott, of Cheſter, where her brother is an eminent attorney, and her grandfather was miniſter of the congregation of Proteſtant Diſſenters at Derby.

At Oſweſtry, on his way to the South of England, whither he was ordered by his phyſicians to paſs the winter for the recovery of his health, the Hon. Mr. Baron Hamilton, of the court of exchequer in Ireland.

In Newgate, where he had been confined near 13 years, for attachment and contempt of court, aged 76, not of a gaol-fever, as has been maliciouſly reported, but from the decay of nature, John Ailſtrop.

At Great Ponton, co. Lincoln, in his 33d year, Mr. Thomas Pheaſant, clerk to the banking-houſe of Meſſrs. Down, Thornton, and Free, in London.

Much lamented by a numerous congregation, Rev. Jeremiah Gilpin, M. A. vicar of Bolton.

15. Mr. Hugh Inner, of Fenchurch-buildings, wine-merchant.

16. At Mr. Smith's, in Tuckey-ſtreet, Enfield, in a deep conſumption, aged 20, Miſs Elizabeth Brooke.

At Knightſbridge, Mrs. Chappell, daughter of the late Charles Marſh, eſq. an upright, worthy magiſtrate, of ſame place, and ſiſter of Charles Marſh, eſq. of the War-office, F.A.S.

At St. Stephen's, near Canterbury, in his 69th year, Wm. Deedes, eſq chairman of the quarter-ſeſſions for the Eaſtern part of that county.

At Barnes, co. Surrey, after a long illneſs, which ſhe bore with fortitude and reſignation, Mrs. Cookſon, relict of John C. eſq. formerly of Newcaſtle upon Tyne.

In his 82d year, at the Mote, near Maidſtone, in Kent, the Right Hon. Robert Lord Romney, LL. D. F. R. S. and F. A. S. His Lordſhip was born Aug. 22, 1712, and ſucceeded his father in title and eſtates in 1724. In the year 1742 he married Priſcilla, daughter and ſole heireſs of Charles Pym, eſq. of the iſland of St. Chriſtopher's by whom his ſurviving iſſue are, two ſons and four daughters. In 1761 he ſucceeded Jacob Viſcount Folkſtone as preſident of the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce. On the firſt eſtabliſhment of the Marine Society, and of the Society for the relief of perſons impriſoned for ſmall debts, he was elected their preſident. Indefatigable in his endeavours to promote the eſtabliſhment of a national militia, he ſerved in it 20 years, highly reſpected and beloved. In his public character was exhibited the upright, independent ſpirit of an Engliſh peer, the firm friend to the laws and conſtitution of his country. In religious and moral duties, from youth to extreme age, he was ſtrict, conſcientious, and exemplary; in private and domeſtic life, generous, mild, and amiable. His Lordſhip is ſucceeded in title and eſtates by his eldeſt ſon, Charles, who was married, 1776, to Lady Frances Wyndham, daughter of the late and ſiſter of the preſent Earl of Egremont. His youngeſt ſon, the Hon. and Rev. Jacob Marſham, was

married

married, 1784, to Amelia-Frances Bullock, only child of Joſeph B. eſq. of Caversfield, Bucks; and his youngeſt daughter, Charlotte, in 1792, to John Coker, eſq. of Bicester, co. Oxford.

17. At his apartments in Panton-ſtreet, aged 74, Mr. Thomas Bellamy.

In her 34th year, after a ſevere illneſs, Mrs. Fox, wife of Sam. F. eſq. of Derby.

18. At his houſe at Coombe, near Croydon, Lieut. gen. Jones, colonel of the 2d or Queen's regiment of foot, and uncle to the late Lady of Marquis Cornwallis.

19. At the houſe of Francis Flowden, eſq. at North-end, Hampſtead, Mrs. Roberts, relict of John R. eſq. of Abergavenny.

20. At his houſe at Pimlico, much lamented by all his acquaintance, Frederick-Amelia Palman, eſq. late one of the pages of the back ſtairs to his Majeſty. He was a ſincere friend, a tender and affectionate huſband and parent.

At Sevenoaks in Kent, Mrs. Altham, relict of Counſellor A. formerly of Crane-court, Fleet ſtreet.

Thomas Webſter, eſq. of Organ-hall, near Shenley, Herts.

At Brentford, after a ſhort illneſs, Mrs. Gellibrand, wife of Rev. Mr. G.

21. At his vicarage, Kingſbury, co. Warwick, Rev. Hugh Smith, ſon of the late Dr. H. S. of Hatton garden.

22. At Dover, Capt. Blackwood, late of the 19th regiment.

Right Hon. Peter Lord King, Baron of Ockham, in Surrey. His grandfather was made lord chancellor June 1, 1725, having been created Lord King Baron of Ockham three days before. He ſettled at Ockham, which he purchaſed of the antient family of Weſton, long reſident there. He left four ſons, who all ſucceeded to the title. Thomas, the youngeſt, was father of the late lord, who ſucceeded to the title in April, 1779. In December, 1774, he married Charlotte, dau. of Edward Tredcroft, eſq. of Horſham, in Suſſex, by whom he has left three ſons. Peter, the eldeſt, who ſucceeds him in title and eſtate, is now about 17 years of age, and was educated at Eton. His Lordſhip much increaſed his eſtate at Ockham by purchaſes, and purchaſed another eſtate at Long Ditton (formerly the Evelyn's), and a great one in Devon, derived from the marriage of his eldeſt uncle (John) with the daughter of Mr. Fry, but who died without iſſue.—He died a martyr to the gout, which he muſt have inherited, as he was very temperate, and uſed great exerciſe, particularly on horſeback. He lived moſtly in the country, where he paid great attention to the care of his eſtates, of which he well underſtood the management, improving the waſte grounds by large plantations. He was an active magiſtrate. Attentive to the preſervation of the game, he was the ſcourge of the poachers, whom he conſidered as nuiſances in ſociety, always idle, and waſting at the alehouſe the money which they got by their night-work, leaving their wives and children in poverty and rags. But to the induſtrious poor he was a good maſter, and a true friend. At a mill which he kept in his hands he ſold them flour at prime coſt, and he kept a ſhop to furniſh them with ſickles, ſcythes, &c. in the ſame manner. His dreſs was always remarkably plain, perhaps too much ſo for his rank. Perfectly independent in his fortune, he ſupported Government ſtrenuouſly; and when Dumourier threatened to take the Tower of London, and put the red cap on the King's head, he conſulted the neighbouring yeomanry, whether they would go with him to meet the French if they landed, inſtead of ſupinely waiting for them at home. They readily agreed to go.

24. Mrs. Webb, a celebrated and admired actreſs of Covent-gard. theatre.

At Dover, aged 82, Michael Ruſſel.

27. In Harley-ſtr. Jn. Balchen Weſt, eſq.

Gazette Promotions.

COLONEL his Royal Highneſs Prince Edward, appointed a major-general in the army.

Generals Henry Seymour Conway, his Royal Highneſs William Duke of Glouceſter, K. G. and Sir George Howard, K. B. appointed field-marſhals.

Rob. Liſton, eſq. appointed his Majeſty's ambaſſador to the Ottoman Porte.

Colonel the Hon. Edward Fox, appointed quarter-maſter-general to the forces on the Continent under the command of the Duke of York, *vice* Moncrieff, dec.

Haviland Le Meſurier, gent. (brother of the Lord Mayor) appointed adjutant commiſſary-general of ſtores, proviſions, and forage, to the ſaid forces, *vice* Gould, dec.

Lieut.-col. Edward Morriſon, appointed deputy quarter-maſter to the forces in South Britain, *vice* Moncrieff, dec.

Lieut.-col. Rich. Symes, appointed quarter-maſter-general to the forces under the command of Sir Charles Grey.

Capt. Henry-George Grey, appointed deputy quarter-maſter-general to the ſaid forces.

Lieut.-col. Francis Dundas, appointed adjutant-general to the ſaid forces.

Capt. Wm. Lyon, appointed deputy adjutant-general to the ſaid forces.

Surgeon Patrick Dundon, appointed purveyor to the hoſpitals for the ſaid forces.

Jonathan Mallet, appointed director of the hoſpitals for the ſaid forces.

Lieut. Joſeph Vipond, from 14th foot, appointed provoſt-marſhal to the ſaid forces, with the rank of captain of foot in America only.

Dr. Geo. Young, Dr. Geo. Brown, Dr. —— Gilpin, and Patrick Lindſay, appointed phyſicians to the ſaid forces.

John Macdonald, Thomas Cawley, John Chriſtall, Geo. Werdell, and John Dryden, appointed ſurgeons to the ſaid forces.

Surgeon

Surgeon Thomas Heaping, from 3th foot, Surgeon John Johſon, from 13th foot, and James Wright, from 60th foot, appointed apothecaries to the ſaid forces.

Rev. Wm. Innes, appointed chaplain to the garriſon of Stirling-caſtle, *vice* Muſchett, dec.

Rev. Edw. Drawe, appointed chaplain to the garriſon of Sheerneſs, *vice* Richards, dec.

Lieut.-col. Charles Lennox, appointed quarter-maſter-general to the forces ſerving at Toulon and Provence.

Capt. George-Frederick Koehler, of the artillery, appointed deputy quarter-maſter-general to the forces ſerving at Toulon and in the South of France.

Major-general Gerard Lake, appointed lieutenant-governor of the town and garriſon of Berwick, *vice* Hill, dec.

Col. James-Henry Craig, of the 16th foot, appointed lieutenant-governor of the iſland of Guernſey, *vice* Dundas, reſigned; and commandant of the forces in the ſaid iſland during the abſence of the governor.

Major-general Alexander Earl of Balcarras, appointed commandant of the forces in the iſland of Jerſey during the abſence of the governor of the ſaid forces.

Surgeon Jn. Gunning, appointed ſurgeon-general of his Majeſty's forces; and Surgeon Thomas Keate, appointed inſpector of the regimental hoſpitals; both *vice* Hunter, dec.

Right Hon. George Lord Rivers, appointed lord-lieutenant of the county of Dorſet, and of the town of Poole, and county of the ſaid town, *vice* Lord Digby, dec.

Right Hon. John O'Neill, created a baron of the kingdom of Ireland, by the name, ſtyle, and title of Baron O'Neill, of Shane's-caſtle, co Antrim.

James Saumarez, eſq. captain in the royal navy, knighted.

Capt. John de Birniere, from half-pay of late 79th foot, appointed major of brigade to the forces.

Dr. —— Robertſon, appointed phyſician to the forces ſerving at Toulon, and in the South of France.

Surgeon Thomas Meyrick, from 10th dragoons, appointed purveyor to the hoſpitals for the ſaid forces.

Wm. Chambers, appointed ſurgeon, and Matthew Cahill, apothecary, to the ſaid forces.

Rev. Nicholas Waite Robinſon, preſented to the rectory of Suckley, with the chapels of Lulſby and Aufrick annexed, co. Worceſter, *vice* Cocks, dec.

Iſaac Pennington, M. D. appointed Regius profeſſor of phyſick in the univerſity of Cambridge, *vice* Plumptre, dec.

Civil Promotions.

HON. Edward Foley, elected recorder of the borough of Droitwich, *vice* his brother, Lord F, dec.

George Embury, eſq. barriſter at law, of Batley, co. Stafford, elected recorder of Newcaſtle under Lyne, *vice* Swinnerton, dec.

Alderman Le Meſurier, elected lord-mayor of the city of London for the year enſuing, being next in rotation to Alderman Watſon, who is now on the Continent, in the ſervice of his country.

James Blackſtone, eſq. ſon of the late Mr. Juſtice B. and fellow of All Souls college, Oxford, elected Vinerian profeſſor of law in that univerſity, *vice* Woodeſon, reſigned; John Burrows, eſq. of Chriſt Church, senior Vinerian ſcholar, elected fellow on Mr. Viner's foundation, *vice* Blackſtone; and Mr. Dunkin, fellow of New-college, elected to the law ſcholarſhip, *vice* Burrows.

Rev. James Hurdis, of Magdalen-college, Oxford, elected poetry profeſſor in that univerſity, *vice* Holmes.

John Hales, eſq. appointed firſt clerk to the Marquis of Saliſbury, lord chamberlain to the King, *vice* Ely, dec.

Earl of Breadalbane, elected provoſt of the city of St. Andrew, in Scotland.

Wm. Baillie, eſq. of Polkemmet, and David Smyth, eſq. of Methven, appointed ſenators of the College of Juſtice in Scotland, *vice* Lord Elock and Lord Gardenſtone, dec.; David Hume, eſq. of Ninewells, advocate, appointed ſheriff-depute of Linlithgow, *vice* Baillie; Archibald Campbell, eſq. jun. of Clathick, advocate, appointed ſheriff-depute of Perthſhire, *vice* Smyth; and John Swinton, eſq. of Swinton, advocate, appointed ſheriff of Berwickſhire, *vice* Hume, dec.

Mr. Robert Cooke, ſon of the late Dr. C. elected organiſt of St. Martin's in the Fields, *vice* his father.

John Serjeant, eſq. M. P. for Seaford, appointed chief clerk of the ordnance, *vice* Crawford, dec.

James Penroſe, eſq. of Hatfield, Herts, appointed ſurgeon-extraordinary to his Majeſty; and Mr. Home, appointed ſurgeon to St. George's hoſpital; both *vice* Hunter, dec.

James Yorke, eſq. barriſter at law, appointed a commiſſioner of bankrupts, *vice* Hargrave, dec.

Mr. Thomas Lindley, appointed deputy-ſurveyor of ſtamps, *vice* Reynall.

Eccleſiaſtical Preferments.

REV. James Ferris, Bratton Clovelly R. co. Devon.

Rev. Wm. Gregor, M. A. rector of Diptford, co. Devon, Creed R. co. Cornwall.

Rev. John Paſmore, M. A. St. Juſte R. co. Cornwall.

Rev. James Bennett, Pieran in Zebulo perpetual vicarage, co. Cornwall, *vice* Walker, dec.

Rev. Perry Dicken, B. A. Witheridge V. co Devon, *vice* Melhuiſh, dec.

Rev. Thomas-William Store, M. A. Cornwood V. co. Devon.

Rev. Mr. Beaumont, Glenfield R. co. Leiceſter, *vice* Lilley, dec.

Rev. Mr. Brown, of Burrow, Lowesby V. co. Leiceſter.

Rev.

Rev. Charles Cooke, M.A. Semer R. co. Cambridge.

Rev. Thomas Barling, Howe R. Norfolk.

Rev. Charles Carver, jun. Aſſacton perpetual curacy, co. Norfolk.

Rev. Robert Norris, Tatterſett R. with Tattesford annexed.

Rev. Wm. Griffiths, M.A. St. Edmund R. in Saliſbury.

Rev. John Deacon, Charleton St. Mary R. co. Norfolk, *vice* Caſtell, reſigned.

Rev. Mr. Grenville, St. Stephen R. in Briſtol, *vice* Dean Tucker, reſigned.

Rev. Dr. Apthorpe, Finſbury prebend, in the cathedral of St. Paul, *vice* Dr. Wilſon, late biſhop of Briſtol.

Rev. Wm. Smith, of Trinity-college, Camb. Hinderwell R. co. York, *vice* Ainſlie, dec.

Rev. Rich. Harvey, jun. St. Laurence V. in the iſle of Thanet, *vice* his father, reſigned.

Rev. John Rudhall, Crediton V. co. Devon, *vice* Hart, dec.

Rev. Dr. Vyſe, appointed one of the archdeacons of the dioceſe of Lichfield.

Rev. John Deacon, Carleton St. Mary R. co Norfolk, *vice* Caſtell, reſigned.

Rev. Dr G. Baird, profeſſor of Oriental languages in the univerſity of Edinburgh, elected principal of that univerſity, *vice* Robertſon, dec.;—and Mr. W. Mudie, elected profeſſor of Oriental languages, *vice* Baird.

Rev. Edw. Malthy, B. A. of Pembroke-hall, Cambridge, Bugden R. co. Huntingdon, and Holbeach R. co. Lincoln, *vice* Dr. Mountain, appointed biſhop of Canada, in North America.

Rev. Dr. Hall, Monk Sherborne R. Hants, *vice* Mohkhouſe, dec.

Rev. Mr. Waddington, Elm R. near Wiſbech, co. Cambridge.

Rev. Charles Fonnereau, perpetual curacy of St. Peter, Ipſwich.

Rev. Mr. Goddard, elected head-maſter of Wincheſter-ſchool, *vice* Warton, reſigned.

Rev. Wm. Davy, Stainfield R. co. York.

Rev. Tho. Weatherhead, Sedgeford V.

Rev. Sir Harry Trelawny, bart. Egloſhale V. co. Cornwal', *vice* Peers, dec.

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

Nov. HAY-MARKET.

1. The Buſy Body—Children in the Wood.
2. The Mountaineers—The Prize.
4. The Revenge—Children in the Wood.
5. The Conſtant Couple—*Guy Fawkes; or, The Fifth of November*—The Padlock.
6. The Mountaineers—Mayor of Garrat.
7. A Bold Stroke for a Wife—The Prize.
8. She Stoops to Conquer—No Song No Supper.
9. The Mountaineers—The Padlock.
11. The Wonder!—Children of the Wood.
12. The Confederacy—The Prize. [Supper.
13. A Bold Stroke for a Wife—No Song No
14. The Mountaineers—The Firſt Floor.
15. Ditto—The Citizen. [in the Wood.
16. The Recruiting Officer—The Children
18. A Bold Stroke for a Wife—The Prize.
19. Tempeſt—Who's the Dupe? [Wood.
20. The Recruiting Officer—Children in the
21. The Buſy Body—No Song No Supper.
22. Ways and Means—The Prize—Children in the Wood.
23. A Quarter of an Hour before Dinner—*Wives in Plenty! or, The Merry Part the Merrier*—The Deaf Lover.
25. Half an Hour after Supper—Ditto—The Children in the Wood.
26. A Bold Stroke for a Wife—The Firſt Floor.
27. The Deaf Lover—Wives in Plenty—The Children in the Wood. [The Prize.
28. All the World's a Stage—Ways and Means
29. All in Good Humour—Wives in Plenty—The Children in the Wood.
30. Recruiting Officer—The Mariners.

Nov. COVENT-GARDEN.

1. The Double Gallant—Love and War.
2. Love in a Village—The Midnight Hour.
4. Hamlet—Harlequin's Chaplet.
5. The Duenna—Iriſhman in London.
6. Lovers' Quarrels—Hartford Bridge—Harlequin's Chaplet.
7. Every One has his Fault—Reſina.
8. Columbus—Sprigs of Laurel.
9. Love in a Village—Modern Antiques.
11. Romeo and Juliet—Two Strings to your Bow. [the Oaks.
12. The Caſtle of Andaluſia—The Maid of
13. *The Siege of Berwick*—Annette and Lubin—The School for Arrogance.
14. Ditto—Robin Hood.
15. Hamlet—Roſe and Colin.
16. The Beggar's Opera—Barnaby Brittle.
18. Cymbeline—Marian.
19. The Road to Ruin—Mother Shipton Triumphant; or, Harlequin's Muſeum.
20. The School for Arrogance—Modern Antiques—Ditto.
21. Love in a Village—Priſoner at Large.
22. Cymbeline—The Quaker. [your Bow.
23. *The World in a Village*—Two Strings to
25. Ditto—Sprigs of Laurel.
26. Ditto—Marian.
27. Ditto—Mother Shipton Triumphant.
28. Ditto—Nina.
29. Ditto—Hartford Bridge.
30. Ditto—The Flitch of Bacon.

BILL of MORTALITY, from Oct. 29 to Nov. 26, 1793.

Chriſtened.		Buried.					
Males 869	1731	Males 993	1893	Peck Loaf	2 and 5	302	50 and 60 185
Females 862		Females 900			5 and 10	84	60 and 70 130
Whereof have died under two years old 872					10 and 20	70	70 and 80 78
					20 and 30	119	80 and 90 33
					30 and 40	147	90 and 100 7
					40 and 50	186	

Peck Loaf 2s. 5d.

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN NOVEMBER, 1793.

Comm. Excheq. Bills.

Day	Bank Stock.	3 per Ct. reduc.	3 per Ct. Consols.	4 per Ct. Consol.	5 per Ct. Ann.	Long Ann.	Short 77[illegible]	India Stock.	India Bonds.	S. Sea Stock.	Old Ann.	New Ann.	New Navy	Excheq. Bills.	2 per Ct. Scrip.	De. 31, 1793.	Mar. 21 1794.	June 10 1794.	Eng. Lott. Tickets	Irish Lott. Tickets
27	Sunday																			
28																				
29	166¼	73¼	73⅜ a 74⅛	89½	106¼	21⅜	9⅛	208½	17pr.	—	73	—	10 dif.	4s pre.	75⅝	Par.	1s. dif	—	14 8 6	5 4 6
30	—	73⅛	73⅛ a 74	89½	106⅛	21⅜	9⅛	206	19	—	73¼	—	10	5	75¼	—	1	1s. dif	14 6 6	5 3 0
31	166⅜	73⅛	74 a ⅜	89½	106½	21⅜	—	206¾	20	—	—	—	10	5	—	—	—	—	14 8 6	5 6 6
1	166¼	73⅛	74 a ⅜	—	—	—	9⅞	206¾	21	—	—	—	9⅛	4	—	—	—	2	14 9 6	5 6 6
2	167	73¼	74⅛ a ⅜	89⅜	106½	21⅜	9⅝	207	—	—	—	—	9¼	4	—	—	—	—	14 9 0	5 8 6
3	Sunday																			
4	166¾	73⅛	74⅝ a .	—	—	21⅜	9⅞	—	22	—	—	—	9⅜	—	—	—	—	—	14 8 6	5 9 6
5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5 8 6
6	—	73⅜	74⅛ a ⅜	89⅝	106⅜	21⅜	9⅞	207⅛	23	—	73½	—	9⅛	4	76	—	—	—	—	5 8 0
7	166⅝	73½	73⅝ a 74⅛	89⅝	106⅝	21⅜	9⅝	206¾	23	79	—	—	9½	5	75⅞	—	—	—	14 7 6	5 5 6
8	165⅝	73⅛	73⅛ a 74	88⅝	106⅛	21⅜	9⅝	—	24	—	73¾	—	9⅜	5	—	—	Par.	1	14 8 0	5 6 —
9																				
10	Sunday																			
11	165⅛	73	73⅛ a 75	88⅛	106⅞	21	9⅞	206½	25	—	—	—	9⅜	4	76⅛	—	—	—	14 8 6	5 5 6
12	166	73⅛	74⅛ a 75	88⅛	107⅛	21⅛	9⅞	208	24	—	—	—	9⅜	5	75⅛	—	—	—	14 8 6	5 5 —
13	165⅛	73⅛	74⅛ a ⅜	88⅛	107⅛	21⅛	9⅞	—	25	—	—	—	9½	5	75¼	—	—	—	14 9 6	—
14	166	73⅛	74⅛ a ⅜	88⅛	—	21⅛	9⅞	208	24	—	—	—	9½	6	—	—	—	—	14 9 6	—
15	166	73⅛	74 a ⅜	88⅛	107⅛	21⅛	9⅞	207⅝	24	—	—	—	9⅜	6	75⅝	—	—	—	14 8 6	—
16		73⅛	74⅛ a ⅜	88⅛	107⅛	21⅛	9⅞	207	24	—	—	—	9⅜	7	75⅝	—	—	—	14 8 0	—
17	Sunday																			
18	165	73⅛	74⅛	88⅛	107⅛	—	9⅞	—	23	79	—	—	9⅞	8	—	—	1 pre.	1	14 10 0	—
19	165⅛	73⅛	74⅛	88⅛	107⅛	21⅝	—	205⅞	22	—	—	—	9⅝	10	75⅜	Par.	—	1 pr.	14 10 6	—
20	—	73⅛	74⅛ a ⅜	88⅛	107⅛	21⅛	9⅞	207⅛	23	—	73⅝	—	9⅝	10	—	1 pre.	1 pre.	1 pr.	14 12 6	—
21	165⅛	73⅛	74⅛ a ⅜	88⅛	107⅛	21⅛	9⅞	208	24	—	—	—	9⅞	11	—	—	—	—	14 17 6	—
22	166	73⅛	74⅛ a ⅜	88⅛	107⅛	21⅛	9⅞	208	24	—	73⅝	—	9⅞	12	—	—	—	1 pr.	14 19 6	—
23	167	74⅛	74⅝ a 75	89	107⅝	21⅛	—	210½	—	—	—	—	9⅞	12	—	—	—	—	14 18 6	—
24	Sunday																			
25	167⅛	74⅛	74⅞ a 75	89⅜	108⅛	21⅛	9⅝	210½	25	—	—	—	9⅞	—	—	—	—	—	15 0 0	—
26	167⅛	74⅛	74⅞ a 75	89⅜	108⅛	21⅛	9⅝	210¼	25	—	—	74⅝	9⅞	13	—	—	—	—	15 8 0	—

N. B. In the 3 per Cent. Confols. the higheſt and loweſt Prices of each Day is given; in the other Stocks the higheſt Price only.

THOMAS WILKIE, Stock-Broker, No. 71, St Paul's Church-yard.

The *Gentleman's* *Magazine*;

Lond. Gazette
General Even.
Lloyd's Evening
St. James's Chron.
Whitehall Even.
London Chron.
London Evening.
L. Packet—Star
English Chron.
Evening Mail
Middlesex Journ.
Hue and Cry.
Daily Advertiser
Public Advertiser
Gazetteer, Ledger
Morning Herald
Morning Chron.
World.—Briton.
Oracle—Times
Morn. Poſt—Sun
13 Weekly Papers
Bath 2, Briſtol 4
Birmingham 2
Blackburn
Bucks—Bury
Cambridge 2
Canterbury 3
Chelmsford
Cheſter

Coventry
Cumberland
Derby, Exeter
Glouc. 2
Hereford, Hull
Ipſwich
IRELAND
Leeds 2
Leiceſter 2
Lewes
Liverpool 3
Maidſtone
Mancheſter 2
Newcaſtle 3
Northampton
Norwich 2
Nottingham
Oxford
Reading
Saliſbury
SCOTLAND
Sheffield 2
Sherborne 2
Shrewſbury
Stamford 2
Wincheſter
Whitehaven
Worceſter
York 3

For DECEMBER, 1793.

CONTAINING

Meteorolog. Diaries for Nov. and Dec. 1793 1066
The Aſſaſſination of the Rev. Tho. Butler 1067
Plan for Relief of the Poor at Birmingham 1078
The Character of the late Court Dewes, Eſq. *ib.*
Helvoet deſcribed—The Brill—Tour to Delft 1069
A Roman Inſcription found at Greta Bridge 1073
Stepney Church—Madrigals—A new Drag 1074
Birds, &c. to keep?—Cold Water for a Scald 1076
Author of Letters on the Hiſtory of England 1077
Object of Mr. Toup's Sarcaſms diſcovered 1078
John Oakman—Memoirs of Bernard Gilpin 1081
Liſt of Local Expreſſions, with Illuſtrations 1083
Buxton Attic Entertainments—Mr. Newcomb 1084
Stamps on Lottery Shares, how far uſeful 1085
Fairy Rings electric—Purple Bird's Neſt? 1086
Parſons the Jeſuit—Dr. Gregory Martin? 1087
A Naturaliſt's ſultry Stray in July concluded 1088
Biſhop Terrick—Legend of Throckmorton 1090
Inaccuracies in Thomſon's Seaſons—J. Goodyer 1091
Antient Statutes?—Dr. Scott—Biblical Critique *ib.*
Improvements at Temple Bar, Snow Hill, &c. 1092
Death of Dr. Thomas Lloyd, Dean of Bangor? *ib.*
A Two Months Tour in Scotland continued 1094
A Viſitation of Oxford Univerſity in 1648 1095
Blancaſſet, a Troubadour—Gerard de Bourneil 1097
Miſs Seward in Anſwer to Mr. Boſwell 1098
Etymology of *Pontifex*—Rocheſter Epigram 1101
Right Eye firſt decays—Right Hand, &c. 1102
The celebrated Falls of the Rhine deſcribed 1103
Painted Glaſs at St. Mary's Hall, Coventry 1104
Eclipſe on Charnwood Foreſt—Heraldic Hints 1106
Son of Richard III.—Charitable Inſtitutions 1107
Iron Church and Iron Bridge at Coalbrook *ib.*
Sacramental Preparation—Month's Mind 1108
Woodcock in July—An Eſſay on Benevolence *ib.*
Proceedings of the laſt Seſſion of Parliament 1109
Review of New Publications 1113—1130
Index Indicatorius—Queries anſwered 1031
Select Poetry, antient & modern 1132—1136
National Convention in France—For. Affairs 1137
Country News, and Domeſtic Occurrences 1144
Marriages, Deaths, Preferments, &c. 1147—1159
Theatrical Regiſter—Bill of Mortality, &c. 1159
Daily Variations in the Prices of the Stocks 1160

Embelliſhed with a fine Portrait of Bernard Gilpin; Alderman Pickett's Plans of Public Improvement; a Roman Altar; and a Fragment of another Inſcription, from Greta Bridge.

By *SYLVANUS URBAN*, Gent.

Printed by JOHN NICHOLS, at Cicero's Head, Red-Lion Paſſage, Fleet-ſtreet;
where all Letters to the Editor are deſired to be addreſſed, Poſt-paid. 1793.

Days	Wind.	Barom.	Therm	State of Weather in November, 1793.
1	N calm	29,53	44	froſt, pleaſant day, froſty night
2	SE moderate	69	43	overcaſt, rain
3	S calm	40	49	overcaſt, clears up
4	S gentle	48	47	cloudy, ſhowers
5	SW calm	49	46	cloudy, ſhowers
6	SW calm	76	45	white clouds, clear, and pleaſant
7	N calm	93	44	froſt, ſun, and pleaſant
8	E calm	65	44	overcaſt, heavy rain
9	SE moderate	27	44	cloudy, heavy rain at night
10	S calm	28,94	50	obſcure, delightful day
11	W moderate	29,10	48	overcaſt, gloomy and cold
12	E gentle	46	46	blue ſky, rain at night
13	SW moderate	28,90	49	overcaſt, rain
14	W calm	29,11	49	cloudy, ſhowers
15	E calm	32	48	grey, dark ſky, rain at night
16	E calm	33	49	rain, very dark day
17	SE calm	53	51	thick fog, clears up, rain at night
18	SW moderate	37	52	black in the South, dark day
19	E calm	47	52	dark ſky, heavy ſhowers
20	E calm	68	51	grey, ſunſhine and pleaſant
21	E calm	88	51	miſt, but little ſun
22	E calm	82	50	dark ſky, clears up, and pleaſant
23	E calm	76	49	clear, delightful day
24	E calm	98	50	clear, fine day, rain at night
25	E calm	30,10	46	dark ſky, clear, and pleaſant
26	E calm	13	46	miſt, clear, fine day
27	NE calm	10	57	grey, clears up
28	E calm	15	46	dark ſky, dull day
29	NE calm	28	46	miſt, continues moſtly, ſhowers
30	E calm	28	45	clear, ſoft, and mild

The complexion of this month has been ſomewhat ſingular. Black and gloomy it is true, and characteriſtic of the month in that reſpect; but the East and North-eaſterly winds ſo long continued, and with ſo little froſt, is not ſo common. Calm and gentle too. The windmills have often ſtood ſtill, and inconvenience on that account begins to be felt. Some ſprings are dry. The verdure upon the fields continues, and graſs ſprings. Wheat appears luxuriant; the leaves have remained longer upon the trees than uſual. The July-flower, wall-flower, panſey, bean, and polyanthus, with many others, are in bloom. The horſe-cheſnut buds ſwell and are clammy. The lime-bud is full and green, and ſeems as if ready to burſt. Sparrows are building their neſts. Few hawk upon the thorns.

Fall of rain this month, 2 inches 4-10ths. Evaporation, 1 inch 1-10th.

Walton, near Liverpool. J. Holt.

Meteorological Table for December, 1793.

Day of Month.	Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer. 8 o'cl. Morn	Noon	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in Dec. 1793.
Nov.	°	°	°		
27	43	47	44	30,24	cloudy
28	46	46	42	,30	
29	43	44	43	,35	
30	42	45	44	,37	
D. 1	43	44	42	,39	
2	42	45	40	,27	
3	40	42	35	,20	
4	31	38	32	,30	fair
5	32	42	39	,30	cloudy
6	38	45	32	,31	
7	32	46	40	,19	
8	38	46	37	29,91	fair
9	44	48	43	,77	
10	42	50	48	,54	
11	48	55	46	28,65	rain

Day of Month.	Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer. 8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in Dec. 1793.
Dec.	°	°	°		
12	46	54	54	29,09	cloudy
13	55	56	50	,15	rain
14	50	54	49	,4	cloudy
15	50	54	52	,4	cloudy
16	50	50	48	,18	rain
17	45	47	48	,78	
18	55	57	51	,54	fair
19	44	51	39	,45	fine
20	37	41	40	,59	foggy
21	38	45	41	,50	fair
22	46	47	44	,	ſhowery
23	46	48	44	,46	fair
24	44	45	48	,7	cloudy
25	43	43	40	,98	cloudy
26	41	42	40	30,12	

THE

Gentleman's Magazine:

For DECEMBER, 1793.

BEING THE SIXTH NUMBER OF VOL. LXIII. PART II.

Mr. URBAN, *Dec.* 13.

WITH equal ſurprize and concern, I obſerve a ſhocking miſtake in your Obituary for laſt month, p. 1055: concerning the *aſſaſſination* of my valuable and lamented friend, the *Rev. Thomas Butler*, of Ardbraccan in the county of Meath. It is aſtoniſhing that your compilers could have ſo ſtrangely miſapprehended a newſpaper paragraph, which ſtated, that a man who was taken up on ſuſpicion of being concerned in that atrocious murder, had in his examination before the magiſtrates confeſſed his own guilt, but charged his brother with the perpetration of the crime—clearly meaning, *his own*,—the *informant's* brother,—and not Mr Butler's, as inſinuated in the Obituary.

I requeſt you, therefore, to contradict, in the moſt pointed and conſpicuous manner, that falſe and horrible inſinuation, which muſt renew the affliction of his worthy relatives, and rouze the indignation of their numerous and reſpectable friends. For, Mr. Butler was univerſally beloved and eſteemed. As a magiſtrate, he was active, vigilant, and undaunted; and, in the diſcharge of his clerical duty, he was among the moſt exemplary of his profeſſion. His temper was mild and even, his diſpoſition perfectly chearful, and his heart the very ſeat of benevolence. To ſuch a man none could be enemies, but the moſt profligate and abandoned. His activity and zeal, in apprehending and proſecuting the diſturbers of the publick peace, drew down on him the vengeance of a banditti, which has for ſome months infeſted that part of the country, and kept it in continual alarm; diſperſing in the day, but aſſembling in the night in various places, and plundering every houſe incapable of reſiſtance, of their arms, *their money, and whatever valuables are eaſy to be removed.* This *dangerous aſſociation* (for it appears that they are bound to each other by oaths) is not yet diſperſed, though many have been apprehended on that account. Threats of aſſaſſination are ſtill daily ſent to the gentlemen of the county, to intimidate them from acting. But it is to be hoped, that the exertions of the magiſtracy, aided by the very high rewards offered by government, and by the gentlemen of Meath, will bring to light the whole of theſe dreadful proceedings; and trace them to their ſource, if they have, as appearances ſeem to indicate, a ſyſtematical origin.

Yours, &c. PASTOR MIDENSIS.

Mr. URBAN, *Dec.* 14.

ALLOW me to inform your Conſtant Reader, (p. 1035 of your laſt month's Magazine,) that a plan of the city of Lyons, with elevations of the Concert Hall, the Churches of the Jacobins, of the Hotel Dieu, the Carmelites, St. John, St. Juſte, and St. Nigier, the tomb of the two Lovers, the Hotel de Ville, the Place Royale, the Monaſtery of the Benedictines, the Grenier d'Abondance, the Hotel Dieu, two antient aqueducts, and the remains of the Roman Theatre, was publiſhed in 1746, by John Roque, London; on one ſheet, and dedicated to Philip Fuhr, Eſq.

And now allow me to add a word to yourſelf. I am certain your humanity and juſtice will induce you with pleaſure to contradict the cruel inſertion which erroneouſly (if not by a villanous contrivance of ſome unworthy perſon to ſcreen the real offenders,) has crept into p. 1055, of your November Magazine, reſpecting the murder of the Rev. T. Butler, and imputing that atrocious act to one of his own family. The fact, however, is notorious, and has now become the ſubject of many public proſecutions; that his wounds were given by ſome of thoſe abandoned ruffians, calling themſelves Defenders; who, by the miſtaken indulgence of ſome perſons, have been ſuffered to ſpread over the county of Meath, and other counties in Ireland

Ireland; who have been encouraged to commit ſeveral other murders and enormities, to the diſgrace of thoſe who countenance them; and which miſcreants Mr. Butler was active and vigilant in ſuppreſſing. Not any the ſmalleſt ſuſpicion of this murder ever fell upon any one of Mr. Butler's family, much leſs upon ſo near a relation as a groſs impoſition has led you to mention, and which many are ſorry to ſee in a compilation which does honour to Mr. Urban, and affords advantage unto many others; which ſhould be ſacred to juſtice and truth, and is a valuable collection, which every perſon is intereſted to keep from error, miſrepreſentation, and unmerited reflection; in doing which, I am confident, no man will be more attentive than yourſelf. Willing to do juſtice to the dead, without injury to the living; the paltry, although common, arts of rendering ſuch a collection ſubſervient unto vanity or abuſe, Mr. Urban both deſpiſes, and deteſts; the ſhame of which muſt reſt upon thoſe who are capable of impoſing upon him, and, through him, on the publick; and which is the more unpardonable in a work of ſuch utility, general correctneſs, value, and eſtimation; and in which no man ranks it higher than, Mr. Urban, your conſtant reader, and humble ſervant,

N. M. T.

Mr. Urban *Birmingham, Dec.* 19.

I FEEL much pleaſure in communicating to the public, through the channel of your widely circulating Miſcellany, a truly benevolent and ſpirited plan, which has been ſet on foot in this place, for the relief of the honeſt and induſtrious poor during the winter. My motive for wiſhing you to inſert this in your Magazine is the hope, that the laudable example of the town of Birmingham may induce many other places to adopt ſimilar plans. In manufacturing towns eſpecially the poor are in the winter ſubject to great diſtreſs. But, at a time of bad trade like the preſent, and after a ſummer wherein there has not, perhaps, been more than a moiety of the uſual returns made on the average by our great mercantile houſes, every thinking man will naturally foreſee the accumulated hardſhips the poor will inevitably be expoſed to, unleſs ſome means can be deviſed for their relief. Animated with ſentiments *like theſe*, ſome of the principal inhabitants *of this* town called a private meeting, to conſider on ſome meaſures to be adopted for the relief of the diſtreſſed poor during the winter; where it was determined to call a general meeting of the inhabitants, which was accordingly convened by the high-bailiff; and a ſubſcription was entered into, which it is expected, will amount to at leaſt two thouſand pounds. The money is to be expended in the purchaſe of bread and potatoes; each ſubſcriber is to have a number of tickets, proportionate to the amount of his ſubſcription, each of which will entitle the bearer to a ſix-penny loaf, or to a certain quantity of potatoes, by applying to proper places. This mode of affording relief ſeems the moſt likely to anſwer the end propoſed, and has on ſimilar occaſions been found of the greateſt ſervice in alleviating the diſtreſſes of our fellow creatures.

Yours, &c. Clericus.

Mr. Urban, *Dec.* 14.

THE death of the late Court Dewes, Eſq. of Wellſburn, in Warwickſhire, is only merely ſpecified in your Obituary, p. 1060. I wiſh to ſee his merits recorded on the pages of your Repoſitory.

Mr. Dewes's deceaſe, ere age had tarniſhed the luſtre of one rare endowment, inſpired all who knew him with regret. His abilities had native promptneſs and force! his taſte was awakened to all the beauties of genius, yet had the niceſt diſcernment of its defects. "As a ſcholar, he was a ripe and good one." His houſe was the abode of ſcience and the arts; his library the reſort of the learned. His hoſpitality was the delight of his neighbours and friends, and his bounty the ſuccour of the indigent. His political principles were thoſe of independent yet grateful patriotiſm, attached to the conſtitution which had made England free, proſperous, and happy. The county of Warwick looked up to his deciſions in all matters of legal right during the many years in which he was chairman of its ſeſſions. Integrity, honour, and generous ſympathy, rendered his friendſhip a bleſſing. Chriſtian faith and piety formed the immovable baſis of all theſe virtues; over which no vice, and ſcarce a foible, caſt its ſhade.

The great and humane Doctor Parr, Mr. Dewes's near neighbour, lived with him in habits of intimacy. His pen is moſt able, and moſt worthy, to perpetuate that memory which ſhould not paſs away. I am, Sir, your humble ſervant,

A Lover of Virtue.

Mr.

Mr. URBAN, Dec. 17.

I cloſed my laſt letter within ſight of Holland: the firſt land which we made upon the Dutch coaſt was the iſland of Goree, which exhibits a bleak and barren aſpect; we ſoon deſcried the iſle of Voorn, the appearance of which is more inviting; and at the ſame time we had a view of the coaſt of Over Flackee, ſtretching to the ſouthward. When we came in ſight of Helvoetſluys, two ſmall boats puſhed off to us, with a view of taking paſſengers on ſhore, as our veſſel was prevented by the tide and weather from going directly into the harbour. Several of the paſſengers eagerly embraced this opportunity of ſetting their feet upon dry land; but I felt no inclination to gratify the avarice of the Dutch ſkipper eſpecially as I found the ſea air ſalutary and refreſhing; and was, moreover, engaged in an intereſting converſation with ſome of my fellow-voyagers. It was Sunday morning, and the converſation turned upon the religious character of the preſent age. It was remarked that the eſtabliſhed clergy of Holland were decorous in their manners, and laborious in diſcharging the duties of their function; that the churches were not ſo generally deſerted by the great and opulent as in England; and that the common people were more attentive to the duties of religion than the lower claſſes in this kingdom; where, it was aſſerted, that public worſhip was more neglected than in any Proteſtant country in Europe. "And is there any Proteſtant country in Europe beſides England," ſaid another, "where money and court intereſt are rendered the chief paſſports to preferment, which tolerates the abuſes of plurality and non-reſidence, or where catechetical inſtruction is ſo much neglected? theſe are the great ſources of the thinneſs of our congregations, and the ignorance of the people. Is not the ignorance of the common people, who live within the ſphere of Oxford and Cambridge, proverbial? and where can be the wonder, when it is notorious that the churches are chiefly ſupplied by Fellows of Colleges, who ſcamper among them once a week, and ſee no more of them till the return of Sunday?" The juſtice of theſe ſtrictures was not to be denied: I could only ſay that the clergy of the Church of England were *men*, and acted as any other ſet of men would do under a ſimilar ſyſtem; that none lamented the relaxation of eccleſiaſtical *diſcipline, and the neglect* of the poſitive *inſtitutions of* Chriſtianity among the laity, more than many of the clerical order themſelves; and that I had the happineſs to be acquainted with numbers of that deſcription, illuſtrious ornaments of learning, piety, and virtue; who, to uſe the emphatical language of one of the prophets, "ſighed for all the abominations that were done in the midſt of us." I had a converſation with a member of the Lutheran church, a native of Ratiſbon, on the ſubject of ſubſcription to ſyſtematical confeſſions of faith, but there was nothing advanced on either ſide of the queſtion which the reader will not find detailed in Dean Tucker's Apology for the Church of England, and in Archdeacon Blackburne's celebrated performance entitled The Confeſſional. He told me that in ſome part of Germany, the name of which I forget, ſubſcription to the Augſburg confeſſion had been lately put upon a new footing, namely, that the ſubſcriber ſhould receive that ſyſtem of doctrine as far as the ſame appeared to him agreeable to Scripture. But I do not recollect whether he meant to aſſert that this innovation had been introduced by authority or by connivance; or, rather, that many of the Lutheran clergy had recourſe to that ſalvo in private, in order to eaſe their own conſciences. I begged leave to remark, however, that ſuch an expedient, inſtead of placing ſubſcription upon a new footing, was rendering it abſolutely null and void as to the purpoſes of an excluſive eſtabliſhment; and that, upon the ſame principle, a clergyman might ſubſcribe the creed of Confucius, or the Alcoran of Mahomet. At the ſame time I declared that I had no ambition to become the champion of ſubſcription, a practice which many wiſe and good men had condemned, as tending to undermine the two great pillars of the Proteſtant Reformation, namely, the all-ſufficiency of Scripture, and the right of private judgement. I thought, however, that the Church of England, as an independent ſociety, had the ſame right to ſettle the terms of her communion which was aſſumed by every Diſſenting congregation in the kingdom; and that every clergyman, who ſubſcribed to her articles and liturgy *ex animo*, without paſſing a ſentence of condemnation upon Nonconformiſts, might juſtly claim the character of a conſiſtent Proteſtant. By this time our attention was diverted from controverſy to ſome Dutch men of war who lay at anchor in the road. We ſailed cloſe by a 64 gun ſhip while the crew were upon deck attending divine ſervice. W

We could hear the voice of the preacher, whose lungs seemed well calculated for the station which he occupied; and, after making several tacks between the island of Goree and Voorn, we stood in for the harbour of Helvoetsluys, where we arrived safe between eleven and twelve o'clock.

Before I left the vessel, I ventured to remonstrate against the practice of profane swearing, to which English sailors were unhappily so much addicted.

One of the crew observed, with great composure, that the poor fellows seldom meant any harm, and that their oaths passed as words of course. "Now for instance, Sir, added he, when the captain swears at the men, it comes so naturally that they take no notice of it; but if such a gentleman as you were to address them in the same style, they would stare, because they would conclude that you meant something, or rather that your meaning was very bad." But this reasoning was far from being satisfactory, and I persisted in lamenting that sailors should be so much addicted to a breach of the third Commandment.

Helvoetsluys is a fortified town, and has a fine capacious harbour which runs through the principal street. Upon landing I met with no interruption from Custom-House officers; but I was accosted upon the Quay by one of the military, who desired me to write down my name and profession; and, upon complying with his request, he nodded with the gravity of a Quaker, saying, "Yaw, Domine." In walking about the town my attention was powerfully arrested by the novelty of every object that presented itself to my view; the neatness and cleanliness of the houses and pavement surpassed what I had ever seen before; the gable ends of the houses generally fronted the streets, and the window-shutters were painted in a manner that produced a pretty effect. I was struck with the composed phlegmatic appearance of the men smoaking their pipes out of doors; and I was amused with the high petticoats, the protuberant rumps, and the broad straw-hats, of the lower class of females walking about the streets slipshod; many of them were adorned with gilt ear-rings, and with black patches stuck upon their temples, which, I was told, were not regarded so much in the *light of beauty-spots*, as amulets against *the head-ach*.

I was conducted to an inn called the Prince of Orange; kept by an Englishman, whose name is Bridge. I now found it necessary to exchange some of my English gold for Dutch money; and I spent about half an hour in studying their pounds, shillings, and pence, under the tuition of my host. Eight doits make a stiver, which is equal in value to our penny; two stivers make a dubliky; a festehalf consists of five stivers and a half, a goode skelling of six stivers, and 20 stivers make a florin or gilder, of which I received twelve for a guinea.

This being Sunday, gave me an opportunity of seeing the people in their best attire. Almost every person whom I saw wore an orange-favour; and a person, who was pointed out to me as the minister of the parish, had a large orange-cockade in his hat. In a wide bason at the end of the harbour several men of war lay very quiet and snug. I was informed that some of them had been built at the time of our last rupture with Holland, and had never been used. I asked a person, whom from his answer I suspected to be a wag, why those ships were suffered to remain idle at this critical period? The answer was, *that they had been unfortunately constructed in such a manner as to render it impracticable to get them down the harbour:* he added, moreover, that their High Mightinesses could not prevail upon the seamen to second their zeal in the cause, by manning those ships that were actually ready for service. "And are their High Mightinesses then really and truly zealous in the cause?" "No doubt of it," replied he, "because they cannot help it, and they will certainly remain so as long as the cabinets of Berlin and London can confine their zeal in the proper channel, and as long as England is generous enough to fight their battles and to protect their trade."

I recollected, with the enthusiasm which is natural to an admirer of the Revolution in 1688, that I now stood upon the spot from which King William embarked for England; and that the road of Helvoet had been the rendezvous of the grand armament which delivered the land of my nativity from Popish slavery and arbitrary power.

After having gratified my curiosity at Helvoetsluys, I proceeded on my journey in a vehicle called a stage waggon, which had no covering at top, and which in point of comfort and elegance was not much superior to a common English cart; but a better conveyance was not

to be procured, and before it could be obtained I was obliged to repair to the office of the Commiſſary, who has all the waggoners in the town under his juriſdiction. I was accompanied by three of my fellow-paſſengers from England. The waggon was drawn by a pair of wretched horſes, and the driver was a complete boor, who ſat at the end of the machine with one foot reſting upon a piece of wood which projected from the axle, and the other clapped to one of the horſe's poſteriors. In this wretched conveyance were we jolted over the Iſland of Voorn through bad roads and a poor-looking country to the Brill, a well-built town, near the mouth of the Maeſe, which is upwards of a mile wide here, and covered with merchantmen to and from Rotterdam. The Brill is the chief town in the Iſle of Voorn, which is about 20 miles long, and between ſix and ſeven miles broad. This iſland contains many fertile ſpots, and produces, I am told, large quantities of madder. The number of inhabitants at the Brill is ſaid to be five thouſand. There are two Dutch churches, which are ſerved by three paſtors; and a Walloon or French church. The principal ſtreet is extremely neat and pretty. The great church is a magnificent edifice, and the tower affords a conſpicuous land-mark to the mariner. This town has the honour of having given birth to the celebrated Admiral Tromp. Vice Admiral de Witt was alſo a native of this place, and the civilian Neoſtadius; but the Brill is chiefly famous in hiſtory as the firſt place which was wreſted from Philip the Second in that long and memorable ſtruggle which terminated in the independance of Holland. It was captured in 1572 by a party of Flemiſh mal-contents, who had taken refuge in England, but, having been expelled by government in conſequence of a remonſtrance from the Duke of Alva, they made a deſcent upon the Iſle of Voorn, under the direction of the Count of Marche, took the town by ſurprize, and opened the firſt aſylum of freedom in Batavia. The Brill was alſo one of the cautionary towns delivered up to England as a pledge for the expences we had incurred in ſupporting the Dutch inſurgents; it remained in the hands of the Engliſh till the year 1616, when James the Firſt gave it back, with Fluſhing and Ramekins, the other cautionary towns, *in lieu of a third part* of the ſum for which they had been mortgaged to Queen Elizabeth.

The ſtage from Helvoet to the Brill coſt me two ſhillings and four-pence. Our vehicle drove to an inn kept by a Scotchman, whoſe name was Hector Leſlie, a very old man, who has reſided here many years, and who had been originally a ſoldier of the Scots brigade in the pay of the States General. Here I parted with my companions, who took a boat for Rotterdam; and I directed my courſe towards the Hague, *ſolus cum ſolo*, and without any knowledge of the language of the country. My portmanteau was carried to the ferry-boat by a tall ſlip-ſhod female, whoſe ears were adorned with gaudy pendents, and her temples with black patches; her petticoats ſcarcely concealed her legs, which were far from being patterns of elegance; and, to give me an opportunity of ſurveying all her ſhapes and paces, ſhe marched before me upon the pavement with long ſtrides. I preſented her with four ſtivers for her trouble, which ſhe received with a very complacent ſmile, and a "Yaw tank you, Mynheer," accompanied by a gentle bend of the head, for the Dutch women ſeldom curtſie.

I croſſed the Maeſe to the iſland of Roſenbure. When we had got about half-way over the ferry, the ſkipper held out his hand, ſaying, in broken Engliſh, "Will you ſpare the moneys, Mynheer?" and I paid him five ſtivers. One of the paſſengers, a phlegmatic Dutchman with a pipe in his mouth, took my portmanteau, without ſaying a word, and carried it to the waggoner's houſe, which was near the landing-place. I nodded thanks for his great civility; which he returned by holding out his hand, and ſaying, with a grave ſtedfaſt look, "Dubliky, Mynheer;" in other words, you muſt give me a couple of pence for my trouble. I was forced to wait half-an-hour at this place till my charioteer could catch his horſes, who were grazing in an adjoining field. My ignorance of the Dutch language occaſioned no ſmall difficulty in bargaining with the waggoner, with whom I had a very groteſque converſation for ſome minutes in dumb ſhow. When the buſineſs was adjuſted to our mutual ſatisfaction, I mounted a cart of the ſame conſtruction with the Helvoet machine, and was ſhaken over the little iſland of Roſenbure to another branch of the Maeſe, on the oppoſite ſide of the

which ſtands the delightful village of Maesland-ſluice, which is thus deſcribed by an entertaining traveller: "It is an extenſive place, well built, with canals running through almoſt every ſtreet. Thoſe which have not the benefit of the water are ornamented with rows of walnut-trees; and, though chiefly inhabited by fiſhermen, the town is as neat as cleanlineſs can make it." This place, I am informed, carries on a very conſiderable trade in herrings and ſtock-fiſh, of which the common people in Holland conſume great quantities. Here are two churches of the eſtabliſhed religion; one of which was built not many years ſince; a proof of the increaſing population of this noble village.

I proceeded to Delft, in a treckſchuyte, which is the moſt uſual mode of travelling in this country. It is a barge drawn along a canal by horſes, and moves at the rate of three or four miles an hour. Theſe draw-boats are very punctual in their hours of departure and arrival; and the diſtance from one place to another is computed by hours inſtead of miles. A treckſchuyte conſiſts of two ſeparate parts, the roof, and the common room; the former is a neat little cabin at the ſtern of the boat, adorned with ſaſh windows, containing a table, and ſeats covered with velvet cuſhions, where ſix or eight perſons may be accommodated. The latter occupies the body of the veſſel, and not unfrequently contains thirty or forty people, whoſe chief amuſement conſiſts in ſmoaking tobacco: if you are inclined to be alone, you may often have an opportunity of hiring the whole roof at a trifling additional expence; and as the motion of the treckſchuyte is ſcarcely perceptible, you may write with the ſame eaſe as in your ſtudy. I left Maesland-ſluice about ſix in the evening, and, for the firſt time, found myſelf gliding along in a treckſchuyte. I had the good fortune to obtain a ſeat in the roof, wherein I found three young men ſmoaking their pipes, who knew no more of Engliſh than I did of Dutch; but the ſkipper had ſome knowledge of the Engliſh language: he was uncommonly civil, and ſeemed to take great pleaſure in gratifying my curioſity with the names of places on each ſide of the canal. The country was quite flat; but the meadows looked rich and fertile, and were well ſtocked with cattle. There was no great variety of proſpect; verdant meadows, interſected by ditches tufted with willows, and occaſionally terminated by a ſpire, and a clump of trees, formed the prominent features of the landſcape. The dull uniformity of the canal running in a ſtraight line was relieved by treckſchuytes and ſmall craft; and its banks were ſkirted with rows of elms and willow, neat farm houſes, gentlemen's ſeats and villages. In one of the villages through which we paſſed, although it was Sunday evening, I ſaw

Many a youth, and many a maid,
Friſking in the chequer'd ſhade.

There was a great deal of mirth and laughter, but no indications of that beaſtly ſpirit of intoxication and riot which I have witneſſed in many Engliſh villages on Wake Sundays. Night came on before I arrived at Delft, where I landed about eight o'clock. I was conducted to a magnificent inn called the Stadts Doele, where I ſat down to a grand ſupper, well cooked, followed by an elegant deſert of grapes, peaches, and other fruit, which, with the addition of ſome excellent punch, and a pipe of moſt fragrant tobacco, coſt me not ſo much as you and I, friend Urban, (for let me boaſt that name) have paid in our L—c—t—ſh—e rambles, for a haſty chop, and a bottle of ſloe juice. After ſupper a well-dreſſed Frenchified looking man entered the room, with many bows and ſcrapes, and deſired that I would write down my name, profeſſion, and place of reſidence, to be ſent to the Maiſon de Ville. I, taking him for an officer of the police, offered him a chair, which he with much obſequious ceremony declined; and upon renewing my intreaty that he would be pleaſed to ſit down while I filled up the blanks of a paper which he had put into my hands, he begged to be excuſed, adding, that he was only the maitre d'hotel, in other words, my hoſt. The landlady was a civil good-natured woman, with a conſtant ſmile on her countenance. I had a very good bed at this houſe; all about me was as quiet as if I had been in a ſtill private family; and there was ſuch an air of grandeur about the houſe, that inſtead of being at an inn, I ſeemed to be lodged in the ſuperb manſion of a chief burgo-maſter. Here I ſlept very comfortably, after ſeveral fatiguing days; and, leſt my reader ſhould be induced to nod over this page, I here cloſe my narrative for the preſent, with a promiſe of giving in my next letter an account of my adventures in the town of Delft. In the mean time I remain,

Yours, &c.

CLERICUS LEICESTRIENSIS.

Mr.

Fig. 1. p. 1073

IMPP CAESS L SEP SEVERO
PIO PERT ET M AVR ANTONI
NO PIO AVGG ET P SEP GETAE
NOB CAES SVB CVRA L
ALFENI SENECIONIS
LEG EORVM PR PR

Fig. 2. p. 1073

ING POSI
HŒ WOLLINI
ILABS SVB CVRA
Ə LEG VIVIC
OST VRBANVS
PERIORIS
CITRA
EM

Fig. 5. p. 1073.

Fig. 3. p. 1073.

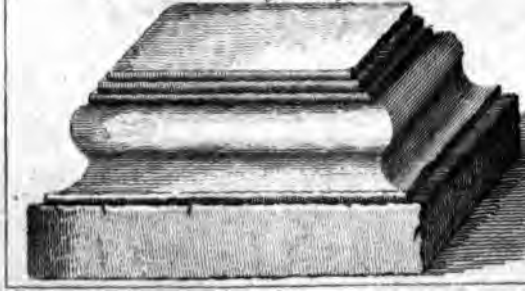
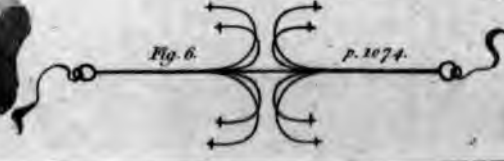


Fig. 4. p. 1073.

Fig. 6. p. 1074.



Mr. URBAN, *Nov.* 11.

A FEW days ago the incloſed inſcription and fragment (*plate II. fig.* 1, 2) were found at Greta bridge, in Richmondſhire. In enlarging the garden at the George inn, and making a ſunken fence for the improvement of the proſpect from the great dining-room, the workmen were employed upon the North vallum of the Roman ſtation, whence they removed a great number of ſtones proper for their walling. At the depth of ſeveral feet they recovered the inſcription, which is cut on a tablet of white grit-ſtone, and is in the higheſt preſervation. The length of the tablet is three feet ſeven inches, and the width one foot nine inches; the characters are two inches in length, and well cut, and the ſculptures at the ends delicate and finely raiſed. The whole has not ſuffered the leaſt injury; and it is one of the moſt beautiful remains I have ſeen.

It is preſumed, this inſcription was placed over the North gate and entrance into the camp, facing the great military road, which lay within a little diſtance on that ſide. Several large pieces of cornice, one capital of a ſquare pilaſter, which has terminated one end of the cornice, and ſeveral long ſtep-ſtones, or cover-ſtones, were found near the ſame place. Lucius Alfenus Senecio has had the care of the work; probably the whole of the camp was then fortified and walled in. I confeſs myſelf at a loſs to determine what his office was; LEG. EORVM PR. PR. is an unuſual diſtinction. The words in the eraſure are not difficult to be made out, as I have repreſented them. I think it was in the year 198 that *Severus* made his eldeſt ſon, *Antoninus Caracalla*, partner with him in the empire, gave him the *Tribunitian Power*, and the title of *Auguſtus*; and about the ſame time gave the title of *Cæſar* to his younger ſon, *Geta*. About the year 208, Severus declared his two ſons his ſucceſſors conjointly, and gave to *Geta* the title of *Auguſtus*. In 209 he came over into Britain, accompanied by both his ſons, to quell the Northern inſurgents, who were become very powerful, and threatened the deſtruction of the legionary troops on the ſtations upon the border. In 211, on the death of Severus, Caracalla and Geta prepared to leave this iſland, carrying with them to Rome the aſhes of their father.

The erecting of this camp or ſtation, or at leaſt the fortifying it with a vallum of maſonry-work may, under the authority of this inſcription, be dated in the year 210; and the eraſure on the tablet, moſt probably, took place after the murder of Geta, on the 27th day of February, 212.

The fragment (*fig.* 2.) was alſo found in the ſame place. It is cut on a coarſe brown ſtone, and the characters are much ruder, and with the ligatures as repreſented. I have not formed a conjecture what the ruined edifice was that had been reſtored by a centurion of the ſixth legion: but flatter myſelf ſome of your learned readers will give us a probable ſolution of the deficiencies and conſtruction.

W. HUTCHINSON,

The Grove, Barnard Caſtle.

Mr URBAN, *Darlington, Nov.* 22.

SHOULD you think the ſubjects of the incloſed drawings worthy of a place in your valuable repoſitory, you are at liberty to make ſuch uſe of them as you may think proper. I have ſent them under the idea that they may afford pleaſure to ſome of your readers, and through the hope they will induce ſome one to give us an account what event has been intended to be handed down to poſterity by the three ſtones 1, 2 and 3; and what Roman's aſhes have been depoſited in the earthen urn, of parts of which 4 and 5. are drawings *.

The pieces of ſtone and urn were found, ſome time in October laſt, in a garden belonging to Sir John Eden, at Greta-bridge, in the county of York, adjoining the high road leading from London to Carliſle.

At Greta-bridge you ſee the moſt perfect lines of an encampment; and the garden appears to have been nearly in the centre of the camp; for, you may obſerve part of the lines of the camp within Stockly-park, the ſeat of T. B. S. Morritt, eſq. clearly a continuation of the lines of encampment at Greta-bridge, the high road and ſome few houſes only breaking the line.

The drawings I will thank you to return; being done by a young lady, only 14 years of age; the elegant manner in which they are executed makes them inſtimable. R M HUTCHINSON.

* In the annexed plate, fig. 1. and 2 are given from the drawings of Mr. W. Hutchinſon. The inſcriptions, as ſent by both correſpondents, agree; except that in fig. 2, l. 5, the firſt reads VRBANV, the other VRBAVS. EDIT.

Mr. URBAN, *Nov.* 5.

IN p. 904 a correſpondent enquires, whether I think it probable that there is any foundation for the ſuppoſition that a popular old ballad had its origin from the lady whoſe monument he mentions in Stepney church.

This queſtion I am not at this time capable of reſolving, as I have not ſeen the ballad alluded to, neither did I know that ſuch a ſtory prevailed. If your correſpondent will be ſo good as to inform us what the circumſtance was that ſeems to refer to the monument, I ſhall take a pleaſure in examining into the ſubject. *** will oblige me by mentioning the title of the ballad, and where I may find it.

Yours, &c. J. P. MALCOLM.

Mr. URBAN, *Iſlington, Nov.* 11.

OUR old poets often uſe the terms Carol, Madrigal, and Roundelay, as peculiar kinds of poems, of characters no leſs ſpecifical than thoſe of Ode, Elegy, &c.

Are there any *Madrigals profeſſed* amongſt the works of our antient poets? and what is their peculiar character?

What are the true characteriſticks of the Carol and Roundelay?

If ſome of your poetical correſpondents would favour your excellent Magazine with true and old ſpecimens of thoſe various and once conſiderably celebrated ſpecies of antient Engliſh verſe, it would be acknowledged as a favour by many, beſides yourmoſt humble ſervant, MERTILO.

Mr. URBAN, *Bath, Oct.* 2.

I AM juſt returned from that truly beautiful watering-place, Teignmouth, in the county of Devon, where the cold air now begins to beſet, and will, ere long, I doubt not, deprive the reſidents of many a lovely female's agreeable company. While there, I frequently rode to Exeter, about fifteen miles diſtant, where I was ſhewn, by a member of their Humane Society, a new-invented double-drag for taking bodies out of the water (preſented to them by Mr. Henry Smith, merchant, of that city; a gentleman, I apprehend, no leſs known by his juſt obſervations in various ſciences than by his goodneſs of heart), and which, I think, ought to be more publicly known. This drag is ſo conſtructed as that two men only *may effectually* drag any river of *moderate width*; for, when any perſon on the right ſide of the river has drawn it to the ſhore, all to be done is to lift it up, and drop it again about a yard from the ſpot, up or down the river. The perſon, then, on the oppoſite ſide, has to purſue the ſame method; by which means any river may be completely ſearched with very little trouble. I muſt ſay the plan ſtruck me forcibly; and I think you will join me in opinion, that any method for the preſervation of our fellow-creatures ought to be made as public as poſſible, being of general utility. I ſhould obſerve, that the drag is not above thirty-three inches long; the ropes in proportion to the breadth of the river; and that a cord is fixed between the claws at A in the imperfect ſketch (*pl. II. fig.* 6), with pieces of cork fixed at the diſtance of three, ſix, and nine feet, to mark the depth of water where the body lies, in caſe of reſiſtance.

Your inſerting this uſeful hint in your valuable Miſcellany will, I doubt not, be of ſome ſervice to our fellow-creatures; which, Mr. Urban, I think, will be a ſatisfaction to you, and an apology for my troubling you herewith.

Yours, &c. PHILANTHROPOS.

Mr. URBAN, *Waterſide, near Chicheſter, Nov.* 6.

IT is with much pleaſure I have ſeen that the wiſhes of your correſpondent W. W, p. 894, are in ſome meaſure anticipated by a very reſpectable part of a ſociety at Chicheſter, who ſeem ſeriouſly to purſue thoſe dictates of philanthropy by which the order of Freemaſonry has ever been diſtinguiſhed; and, if propagated with the ſame zeal, will deſervedly intitle theſe to the noble and princely patronage with which they are at preſent honoured.

I not only ſend you their directions for the recovery of drowned perſons, but a tranſcript of their circular letter to the ſeveral clergymen in the neighbourhood of Chicheſter. The publication of them in your general Miſcellany may be of uſe: the one, as a remembrancer of the means of diſpenſing a benefit to ſociety; the other, as an example worthy of imitation.

Yours, &c. HUMANUS.

"*Chicheſter, Oct.* 29.

"The Royal Arch Chapter of Freemaſons preſent their reſpectful compliments to the Rev. Mr. A. B. and requeſt the favour of him to let the clerk of deliver the incloſed direc-

tions to perſons in that pariſh moſt likely to promote the laudable purpoſes for which they are intended."

The Recovery of Perſons apparently drowned.

From the great probability that, if proper exertions had been uſed, the life of a poor unfortunate boy, lately drowned at Dell-quay, might have been ſaved, and from a deſire to encourage activity and aſſiſtance on future occaſions; the Royal Arch Chapter of Free Maſons, held at the Dolphin, in Chicheſter, have this day paſſed the following reſolutions:

I. That to afford relief to a fellow-creature in diſtreſs is one of the firſt Chriſtian virtues, and the principal characteriſtick of this ſublime order.

II. That, as no Humane Society is eſtabliſhed in the neighbourhood for the encouragement of aſſiſtance to perſons apparently drowned, this Chapter do cauſe ſuch directions to be publiſhed and diſtributed as ſhall be approved of and recommended by the phyſicians of this city.

III. That a reward of two guineas be paid out of their maſonic found to ſuch parties as ſhall aſſiſt in ſaving and receiving any perſon, recently fallen into the water, who, it may be proved, was in imminent danger of being drowned: and, if the body, at the time of being taken up, ſhould have no apparent ſigns of life, and be afterwards reſtored, the parties ſo ſaving and receiving it ſhall be, otherwiſe, handſomely and honourably rewarded.

IV. That this bounty be extended to all accidents happening on the ſea-coaſt, within the limits of the immediate port of Chicheſter, and in every other direction within the diſtance of nine miles from this city.

Chicheſter, October 6!

Means to be immediately uſed for the Recovery of Perſons apparently drowned, and to be continued for at leaſt Six Hour, if not ſooner ſucceſsful, unleſs the Body be putrid.

I. When the body is taken out of the water, ſtrip and wrap it cloſely in a blanket, or other warm covering: and convey it gently to the neareſt commodious houſe, with the face upwards, and the head a little raiſed. In carrying it, let the body be as little jolted, or bent, as poſſible.

II. Lay it on a bed or mattreſs which has been heated by a warming-pan or otherwiſe, or by a perſon having lain in it for ſome time, in a chamber containing a fire; or, *during Summer*, in the ſunſhine. Dry the body completely with warm cloths, and afterwards rub it all gently, but gently, with hot flannels on the *left* ſide, near the heart. Apply to the hands and feet cloths wrung out of hot water, and heated bricks, or bottles, or bladders half filled with hot water, or bags of hot grains or ſand, to the ſtomach and armpits, taking ſpecial care that they be not made hotter than a healthy perſon could bear them to be in contact with their ſkin. Let a healthy perſon, of the ſame ſex with the ſufferer, lie down, without clothes, on the *right* ſide of the body, and be employed in rubbing, and aiding other neceſſary operations.

If a tub of warm water be in readineſs, let the body be placed in it up to the neck, and continued in it half-an-hour. The water ſhould not be hotter than can be comfortably borne by the aſſiſtants; and the heat of all the applications before directed ſhould be moderate.

When the body is taken out of the tub of water it muſt be wiped dry, laid upon the bed, and treated according to the rules already given. In all the operations, woollen-cloths are to be preferred to others.

III. During the foregoing operations, put the pipe of a pair of bellows into one of the noſtrils, the other noſtril and the mouth being cloſed by an aſſiſtant, and blow gently till the breaſt be a little raiſed. Let the mouth and noſtril then be left free, and an eaſy preſſure made upon the breaſt. Repeat this imitation of natural breathing till ſigns of returning life appear, when it is to be gradually diſcontinued.

IV. If no bellows be at hand, let an aſſiſtant blow into the noſtrils of the drowned perſon with his breath, through a quill, reed, or any other ſmall pipe, and repeat the eaſy preſſure before recommended.

V. When breathing begins to be renewed, let a feather dipt in ſpirits of hartſhorn, or ſmelling ſalts diſſolved in water, or ſharp muſtard, be occaſionally introduced into the noſtrils. Pepper, or ſnuff, alſo may be gently blown into them. A glyſter ſhould *then* be given without delay, compoſed of equal parts of wine and hot water, with a ſmall table-ſpoonful of flour of muſtard; or, a tea-ſpoonful of powdered pepper, ginger, ſeeds of the wild carrot bruiſed, or other ſpice, rum, brandy, or gin, mixed with *ſix* times its quantity of hot water, with the addition of muſtard, &c. may be uſed inſtead of wine; but be ſure not to make it ſtronger than is here mentioned.

VI. As ſoon as the patient is ſufficiently recovered, adminiſter to him, by ſpoonfuls, hot wine, or ſpirits mixed with water.

VII. When life is completely reſtored, the ſufferer ſhould remain at reſt in a warm bed, be ſupplied moderately with wine-whey, ale-poſſet, or other nouriſhing drinks; and gentle ſweating ſhould be encouraged.

N. B. In all ſuch caſes, immediately diſpatch a meſſenger for medical aſſiſtance, if near: ſend alſo another meſſenger to the neareſt houſe where warm water, grains, or other things of the ſame nature, may be procured, with a good fire, and a warm bed for the reception of the unfortunate perſon.

☞ All perſons living near any water-ſide, and publicans in particular, are re-

quired

queſted to fix up this paper in ſome part of their houſe, where it may be frequently read; ſo that theſe directions may be recollected the more readily in caſe of neceſſity.

Mr. URBAN, *Nov.* 13.

I WILL thank any of your ingenious correſpondents to publiſh the beſt means of preſerving birds and other animals, and particularly fiſh.—The ſort of trees moſt ſuitable to the ſea-coaſts of this kingdom would oblige

A CONSTANT READER.

Mr. URBAN, *Truro, Cornwall, Nov.* 4.

THOUGH the following communication has already appeared in a periodical work, as the tendency of it muſt be admitted to be generally uſeful, I am ſure I need not apologiſe for requeſting that it may be inſerted in the Gentleman's Magazine. Its utility alone muſt be its recommendation, for, it has little or nothing of novelty to plead in its favour; though it may appear odd that the late Mr. Hunter, a man of unqueſtionable reputation, and little accuſtomed to beſtow praiſe where it was not due, ſhould have given great credit to a well-meaning brewer of Edinburgh, whoſe name, I think, is Cleghorn, for the communication of the peculiar virtues of cold vinegar applied to recent burns or ſcalds; as if he had been entitled to the merit of making a diſcovery on the ſubject. The hiſtory of cold applications in the treatment of inflammations is too well known to make any diſquiſition on the ſubject neceſſary here. There are few perſons unacquainted with their efficacy. The moſt material enquiry is, what is the beſt application for the purpoſe of obviating the bad effects of the more common accidents of this kind, produced by fire, boiling water, and other hot liquid ſubſtances? The following caſe may afford a concluſion on the ſubject, which is much in favour of a remedy that is always near at hand, and the application of which is attended with leſs inconvenience than almoſt any other with which I am acquainted. In ſaying this, I do not mean to aſſert its ſuperior efficacy to every other action; on the contrary, I think that ſome articles of the *Materia Medica* might, poſſibly, in ſome caſes, give it additional virtue; but it has this grand advantage over the ordinary medical or chirurgical aids, that it is always near at hand; and, in the caſes to which it is applicable, the leaſt delay precludes the poſſibility of obtaining effectual aſſiſtance. In ſupport, then, of the uſefulneſs of cold water in the cure of recent ſcalds, I beg leave to relate the following fact. In the winter of 1788, I was ſitting near a fire on which was placed a large tea-kettle filled with water, that was then of a boiling heat. The veſſel ſlipped from off the fire, and the whole, or greater part, of its contents was thrown over one of my legs. To leſſen the extreme heat and pain which were inſtantly produced, the firſt thing that ſtruck me was the affuſion of cold water out of a large decanter which fortunately ſtood at the time on the table, and which I made, without waiting to take off my ſtocking, over the affected parts. In the mean time, feeling ſome relief from the application of cold, I ordered a pail of water to be procured, in which I immerſed the leg repeatedly; and this I continued to do for nearly two hours (as well as I can now recollect), getting a freſh pail of water as ſoon as any ſenſible degree of warmth was communicated by the ſcalded limb to that which I had been uſing. Having by theſe repeated immerſions almoſt, if not entirely, got rid of the heat and ſmarting, I proceeded to draw off my ſtocking with ſome caution, and not without ſuſpicion that a part of the cuticle would have been removed along with it. But I was agreeably ſurpriſed to find that the ſkin had ſuffered little or no injury, except that it was a little ſhrivelled, and ſtiff in ſome places, which was as likely to have been occaſioned by the cold as the hot water. No veſication ſucceeded; and, except a little peeling of the ſkin, and ſome partial ſtiffneſs, which was ſoon removed by rubbing the ſurface with oil, I never felt any ſubſequent inconvenience. To thoſe who may chance to ſuffer a ſimilar accident, I may venture from this fact, independently of any theory in its favour, to recommend the like mode of treating it. Oil, which is no unfrequent application, is a bad one, as it is a bad conductor of heat, and as it tends therefore to increaſe the heat of the ſurface to which it may be applied. Vinegar, though it has been conſidered to poſſeſs a ſedative quality, and therefore to be uſeful in ſuch caſes, as it will irritate much more than water, is, on that account, leſs proper: and the ſame may be ſaid of all acids. Even lead diſſolved in vinegar, which makes the famous

famous extract of Mr. Goulard, is liable, in my opinion, to the ſame objection.

It is hardly requiſite to add, that there is a neceſſity of making the application of cold water as ſpeedily as poſſible after the accident; for, if it be delayed till bliſtering has taken place, which will happen in a very ſhort ſpace of time, any application made, with a view to effect a complete cure, muſt prove ineffectual. WILLIAM MAY.

Mr. URBAN, *Oct.* 18.

IN anſwer to your correſpondent J. H. p. 799, reſpecting the pretty compilation, intitu'ed, "Letters on the Hiſtory of England," I have to obſerve, that Lord Lyttelton had no *dear Charles* to whom he could have addreſſed them. The ſame remark ſufficiently proves Lord Cheſterfield to have been the author. Lord Orrery was meant to be ſported on the world as the vehicle of this very uſeful work; and, when the real writer ſat down to the firſt *letter* or two, as they are called, the idea of Orrery's Obſervations on the Life of Swift ſtruck him as the moſt reſpectable channel of deception. There is nothing of marked ſtyle in the two volumes after you have got through the firſt 20 pages: the ſtalking-horſe is then put aſide, and all that follows is of ſimilar plain phraſeology, ſuitable to the ſubject. The words in inverted commas, "When all is done," &c. are not aſſerted by the compiler to be a *quotation* from any author's *publiſhed* works, but are thrown out merely as a ſage obſervation. I cannot charge my memory, becauſe I have not the volume to refer to, but I think there is extant a biographical piece on a Mr. *King*, or a *Knight* of that name, aſcribed to the great LOCKE; and that in it thoſe very words are cited as having been uttered by Lord Shafteſbury, or ſome other perſon well-known both to Locke and the perſon biographized.

Johnny Gay's remark, that

"The child, whom many fathers ſhare,
Hath ſeldom known a father's care,"

is not entirely applicable to the ſmall progeny in queſtion. It has certainly been produced by no mean parent; and, however unequal, upon the whole it manifeſts the agency of the ſame compiler. Who he was, I believe a gentleman of well-known name, and of reſpectable character and fortune, near St. Paul's ſchool, could beſt inform your correſpondent. That it really was Dr. Oliver Goldſmith I have no doubt, if the Hiſtory of England, in four volumes 8vo, which goes under his name, was indeed of his fabrication; they bear a family likeneſs, and do not diſcredit the relationſhip.

From good Sir Thomas More and honeſt John Bunyan, down to the preſent times, deception, Mr. Urban, is become ſo faſhionable, and ſeems ſo gratifying to the deceiver, that one is almoſt led to doubt whether even the author of Lemuel Gulliver's Travels really bore that name; or, if that motley mountebank Peter Pindar ever exiſted, to diſgrace his noble anceſtor by foul degeneracy, to offend the decent by obſcene wit and bold profaneneſs, and to affront the greateſt and the beſt by low and mean alluſions, as inhuman as they are inſolent. I remember when worthy Robert Dodſley's "Oeconomy of Human Life" had alſo its Lyttelton and Cheſterfield for reputed parents; that conjecture, however, is long ſince removed from uncertainty, and the excellent piece is given to its ingenious owner; who yet, if one may judge from the Bramin's lank figure in the frontiſpiece, had no objection to its being ſuppoſed to be the communication of Hagley's noble lord. I recollect too when a JUNIUS's Letters were aſſigned to many a godfather, who yet, notwithſtanding, were never hardy enough to own them; a Dunning, for inſtance; a Sackville; a Burke; a Hamilton; and ſome aſſerted them as the production of the queen's elephant. Of the latter I can ſay no more than that John Hunter and Cruikſhanks, being his executors (*poſt obit.*), muſt beſt know, from his remains on cutting up, whether the aſſertion be or be not well-founded. Some of his tracts, however, are ſaid to have been depoſited in ſeveral of our muſeums.

How far the anonymous editor, if it were Goldſmith, is to be credited in his claim, will be no myſtery to ſuch as, like your humble ſervant, knew that ſingular and highly-uſeful character. His pen was a focus, to which the rays of many a brilliant and many a plodding genius were concentrated. His claim undoubtedly was the deſire "to live and have a being;" and thoſe, whether living or dead, who contributed to its gratification, have had no cauſe to repent of being ſo happily inſtrumental.

After

After all, Mr. Urban, I can see no good reason why publications, so justly approved as that now under notice, should play at hide-and-seek with the liberal of mankind. Whoever be the letter-writer, *dix celari non potest*: and, should you or your correspondent wish to know more, I believe, if you ask the trunk-maker, or his near neighbour, the object may soon be obtained.

I am, Sir, without a fiction, yours very sincerely, MUS IN ANGULO.

Mr. URBAN, *Nov.* 22.

IT were heartily to be wished, that "wars of principle," as it is now fashionable to term those where nations fight nations, in order, as is alleged, to make them orthodox Christians and sound Legislators, terminated with the same ease, and left as few traces behind them, as those wars of words in which some of our most respectable Divines, men of active spirits, embarked with eagerness, at a time when it was deemed no reproach on ecclesiasticks to be more of scholars and less conversant in politicks.

In the literary contest between Bishop Warburton and Dr. Lowth, Mr. Toup appears to have sided with the former, to whom he addressed a critical epistle, which forms a part of his observations on Suidas, in 1767, when his patron's antagonist was recently raised to the bench. By adroitly apologising for himself, if he should in his haste, "currente rotâ," have said any thing disrespectful of the great Bentley, "quem nemo vituperare ausit nisi *fungus*," Toup clearly marks out *whom* he aims at. Individually considered, Dr. Lowth was worthy of any station; but there are hardly any two situations in life so widely different as that of a private Clergyman and the new-created Bishop, who, the moment his name has made its appearance in the Gazette, assumes a dominion over those who yesterday were upon an equal footing with him, in a manner far beyond what any Temporal Peers exercise over their former comrades who still remain plebeians. It is no unusual simile to compare a new-made bishop to a *fungus*, which sprouts up in but few hours to such bloated magnitude as frequently to overtop every plant which had stood beside it. But what fixes the application still more precisely, is Dr. Lowth having just before spoken of Bentley as a subaltern *pioneer in literature*; the exact words, I think, are, "caprimulgus aut fossor;" which drew on a severe expostulatory pamphlet from Mr. Cumberland, the grandson of the celebrated critick. Mr. Warton's edition of Theocritus, with a considerable appendix of notes by Mr. Toup, made its appearance about three years after, in 1770. If Dr. Wetherell was then vice-chancellor, and Dr. Kennicot a delegate of the Clarendon press, Dr. Lowth was also situated in the neighbourhood, in his episcopal residence at Cuddesden, and was said to be consulted. The expression quoted by your correspondent, "homo male fedulus qui nec me nec mea satis intellexit," only shews displeasure, and may be understood of one man as well as another; but what follows is more pointed: "parco homini *qui nemini pepercit*." Neither Dr. Wetherel nor Dr. Kennicot were considered as controversial writers; but Dr. Lowth had drawn upon himself many enmities by the part he took, some years before, in a dispute with his fellow-collegians, about the conduct of Bishop Hoadly their visitor, and afterwards by his quarrel with Warburton.

You, Mr. Urban, are too well conversant with the works of the learned Parisian printers, who flourished in the sixteenth century, to forget the device sometimes prefixed by Christian Wechel, of two birds fighting on a shrub laden with fruit, till one of them falls, together with the broken sprig on which it had perched. It is accompanied by the motto, "unicum arbustum non alit duos *Erythacos*." The last *hard word* induced me to consult the Latin Thesaurus of Robert Stephens, whose editors referred me, for farther elucidation, to the Greek of his son Henry; and I find they both concur in representing the "Erythacus" as a species of the feathered race, which changes its name and nature with the different seasons of the year. This interpretation leaves me, who am no ornithologist, almost as much in the dark as ever; though, on farther recollection, methinks I have somewhere read of a parrot which all winter is in a moulting state, and just capable of articulating "*yes or no*," as the *showman* dictates; but, in the summer-time, its plumage grows to an immense length, and it will occasionally scold the little wrens and tits that flutter round it in the most imperious strain.

Dr. Wetherel, the present dean of Hereford, is not distinguished for his attainments in Hebrew literature, and

therefore

therefore stands perfectly clear of the sarcasm, "homunculi qui in Hebraicis per omnem fere vitam turpiter volutati in literis elegantioribus plane hospites sunt." It clearly applies to Dr. Kennicot, who was known *only* from his superiority in that language; but whether it was meant to include my Lord Bishop of Oxford will admit of some doubt. Dr. Lowth in his Lectures, several years before, had expressly *confined* himself to the subject of *Hebrew* poetry, in which he ably illustrated many of the most striking passages in the Psalms, the Prophets, and other parts of the inspired writings. Learning, strength of genius, and a total want or neglect of all taste, form his three great characteristicks. In the latter part of the celebrated *double* simile from Isaiah, where the Messiah is first compared to a victorious warrior, then to one who treads the wine press, Dr. Lowth's poetical paraphrase, which has been so greatly admired for its classic and harmonious purity, is remarkable for awkwardly blending together the two resemblances which, in our vulgar English version, stand far more clear and distinct. It is needless to cite more than the concluding lines:

"falit attritas Calcator in uras
Congestamque struem subigit: *cæde* atra recenti [vestes."
Crura madent, spumantque inspersæ *sanguine*

The two words *cæde* and *sanguine*, *here* introduced, are evidently a confusion of ideas, and bring us back again to the warrior, whom we had, the moment before, done with. Great expectations were entertained from a new English prose version of Isaiah, published many years after by one who had given such specimens of having caught the fire of the original; but Dr. Lowth had, in the mean time, performed the untoward task of publishing a *grammar* of our language, in which he had pointed out abundant errors from our first writers. It therefore behoved him to be *superaccurate*. Not having his book, I cannot minutely point out the passages in which he sinks below his predecessors by being thus cramped; but particularly recollect almost every chapter containing "*people*" when the Jews are spoken of; and *the plural of a plural*, "*peoples*," to signify the Gentile nations; which, occurring *an hundred times*, had as unfavourable an effect as the "hig, hag, hog," of Sir Hugh *Evans, Shakspeare's* Welsh parson in the Merry Wives of Windsor. Dr. Lowth's Ode to the People of Great Britain, at the time of the Rebellion in 1746, which appears in Dodsley's Collection of Poems, is written *almost* throughout with the freedom and animation of a Dryden, whose versions frequently rival the originals; but, unfortunately, at the very conclusion, while he was imitating Horace, he forgot the chastity of his author, and trod close on the heels of Labeo, who, according to antient commentators, rendered Homer's

Ωμον βιζρωθοις Πριαμον Πριαμοιο τε Παιδας,

"Crudum manduces Priamum Priamique *pisinnos*;"

by substituting, in the place of "mox *daturos* progeniem vitiosiorem,"

"To *spawn* a baser brood of monster-breeding sons;"

which Mr. Duncombe reprints, and *gravely* calls an *improvement* on the original. Such are the scales of Criticism, in which subaltern ecclesiasticks weigh the writings of a prelate!

In the grand contest with Warburton I perfectly remember a passage in which Lowth, for the sake of raising a laugh at the expence of his antagonist, applies to him the passage in which the Psalmist introduces the great Creator of the universe as saying, "Moab is my washpot, over Edom will I cast out my shoe." This, in Voltaire, would have been called the height of profane ribaldry; but in Lowth it was the mere awkwardness of a man, who knew not how, attempting to be facetious. No part of the quarrel was laid more stress on by his adversaries than his publishing letters written to him by Warburton while they were on better terms; in one of which he expressly mentions, that what he said to him was "in *confidence*;" but his probity and undaunted spirit were so well known, that they who hated him only imputed this strange conduct to his being agitated with passion when he took up the pen.

On turning to, or recollecting, only the above passages (and I have not the smallest doubt but many more, equally striking, might be produced), I cannot suppose that Toup, accounted "a man of war from his youth," in speaking of *Hebraists*, sought *only* to encounter Kennicot, an adversary numbered among the "pecora inertia," when, answerable to the ardent wishes of the gallant hun-

ter,

ter, Iulus, he had full in view the "fulvum Leonem," againſt whom he had once, at leaſt, already hurled his ſpear.

With the works of Warburton I am by far too ſlightly acquainted; but, if Fame ſpeak true, he alſo, like Lowth, had the ſtrength, the warm temper, and the vulnerable heel, of an Achilles. We *now* ſurvey their conflicts with as much indifference as thoſe of a Tamerlane and a Bajazet, when ſtript of all ſtage-colouring, and delineated by the pen of impartial hiſtorians. But, with all their defects, they beſtrode the literary world like two Coloſſuſes; they both roſe to the higheſt ſtations in the church by their own ſuperior talents, without ſtooping to any abject or diſhonourable compliances; and may juſtly be conſidered as "ſons of Anak," or giants of antient times, when brought into compariſon with the modern brood of eccleſiaſticks, the "Qualia nunc hominum producit corpora tellus;" which I would conſtrue, "ſuch returns as Deans and Chapters have been *recommended* to make to the various 'congés d'élire' which, ſince their days, have appeared in our Gazettes."

Diſtinguiſhed literary talents are not eaſily appreciated by ſtateſmen; but good family connexions carry with them a due ſtamp of authenticity: ſcholars are not always eaſy to be led, much leſs to be driven; but they who are exalted in the hierarchy merely on account of their birth, feeling themſelves already in ſituations, both as to rank and opulence, to which no other profeſſional line could, in all probability, have raiſed them, and daily hoping for yet farther tranſlations, will not troubleſomely cenſure any war or any public meaſures whatever; but, like primitive Chriſtians, will ſet themſelves down and eat the loaves and fiſhes, of which ſuch abundant portions are before them, with gladneſs, if not with ſingleneſs, of heart.

Yours, &c. L. L.

P.S. A ſhort, detached ſentence appears to have accidentally been omitted towards the latter end of my letter on libels and riots, inſerted in your Auguſt Magazine, where Mr. Freind's baniſhment was alluded to. This muſt have been owing to my having copied from foul notes, ill-arranged. The following are nearly the words:

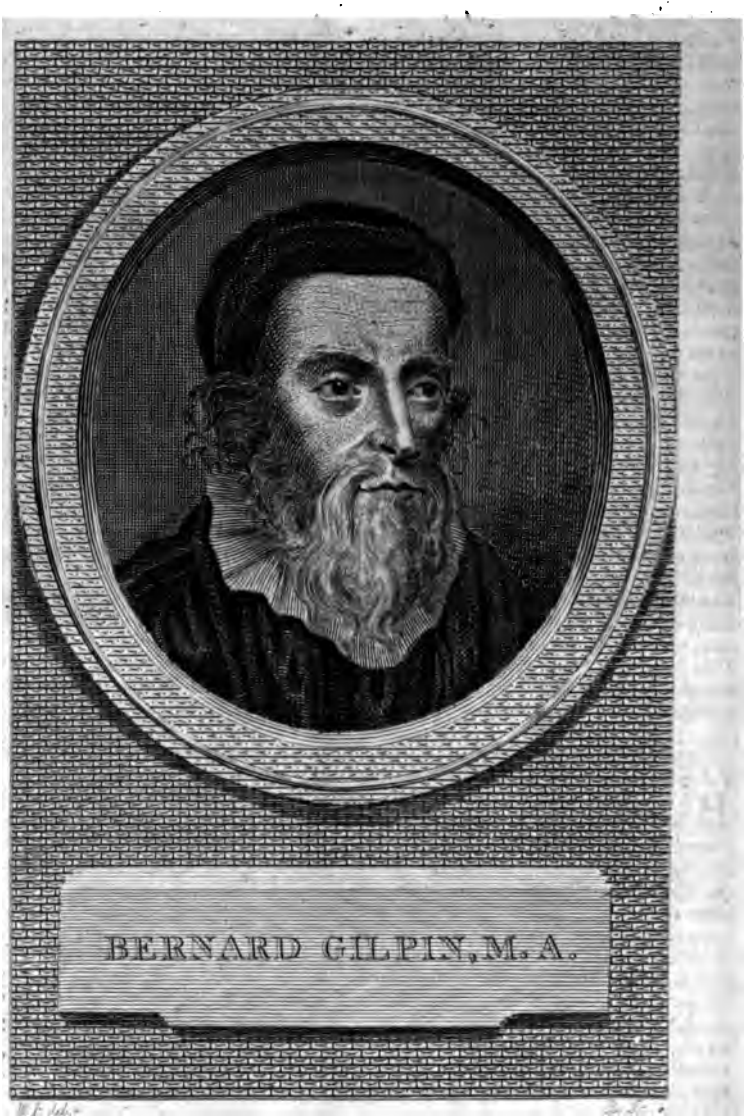
"It was announced of yore, that ſome ſhould fall combating againſt foreign enemies; others, at home, by means of their own ſupreme magiſtrates; and that they who weathered out both theſe dangers were but reſerved for the exterminating fury of a new-created prophet. "Him that eſcapeth the ſword of Ha"zael ſhall Jehu ſlay, and him that "eſcapeth the ſword of Jehu ſhall "Eliſha ſlay." L. L.

Mr. URBAN, *Kingſtand, Nov.* 2.

SOLICITOUS to preſerve the memory of ingenious though indigent merit, however the talents may have been miſapplied, I once more importune you to admit the following memorandum of one of the improvident ſons of the Muſes, lately deceaſed, who, with all his imperfections on his head, deſerved yet well of the publick, for many ſmall pieces of entertainment which he prepared for their amuſement. H. LEMOINE.

JOHN OAKMAN, the ſubject of this memoir, was born at Hendon, where he received a grammatical education, about 1748. He was apprenticed to an engraver, Emanuel Bowen, Kitchen's predeceſſor as geographer royal. It ſeems, he did not ſerve his time out; for the volatility of his diſpoſition led him into ſo many follies, that his maſter was glad to get clear of him: however, he found means to ſeduce his daughter, but married her when he became of age. About, or ſoon after, this time, he kept a ſhop for the ſale of ludicrous prints, in conjunction with Darley and Harry Howard, of facetious memory. It does not appear that this co-partnerſhip laſted long; for, they parted ſome time before the death of the latter, which happened in an accidental ſcuffle after a midnight debauch, in the Hay-market. When the Nobles were in the height of buſineſs, he found them very neceſſary to his extravagances, and wrote for them ſome of the *cheapeſt*, if not the beſt, of their novels; amongſt which was "Sir Benjamin Braſs," "The Hiſtory of Sir Roger and his Son Joe," "The Hiſtory of Sir Edward Haunch," "Adventures of Captain Greenland," "The Fault was all her own," and an innumerable liſt of others; and, I believe, the laſt thing he did this way was "The Adventures of William Williams, an African Prince," with whom he became acquainted in Liverpool gaol. This was confeſſedly a good thing againſt the ſo-much-clamoured impious practice of ſlaving, and he accordingly made ſomething of it among the Quakers.

Gent. Mag. Dec. 1793. Pl. III. p. 1081



kers. During the course of his life he wrote an immense number of songs for various musick-sellers, both in town and country; and, till the last season, was the author of most of those sung at Vauxhall, and Bermondsey Spa, as the collections published testify. In imitation of the celebrated Fables of Mr. Gay, he also published a collection in Mr. Newbery's shop, among which are some of considerable merit. He was well known to Mr. Anstey, the author of "The Bath Guide," who often relieved him when in want. He had travelled a great deal on foot in various parts of England and Wales; and the droll situations into which his misconduct had led him made him an entertaining narrative companion. Of late years he was chiefly supported, for constant supplies, by Mr. Astley, sen. and Mr. Hughes, for whom he wrote the burlettas, a species of entertainment peculiar to those places of amusement. He also engraved on wood for children's books, and cut some plates for low publications; but his talent at song-writing was his most prevalent bias, and at this he was easy and successful. In short, he might have lived comfortably, if not happily, had he not been endued with such light abilities as rendered him too unsettled for any sedentary business. He died last month, at his sister's, a butcher's shop, in King-street, Westminster. H. L.

MEMOIRS OF BERNARD GILPIN.

(Accompanied with an elegant Portrait.)

BERNARD GILPIN was born in the year 1517, about the middle of the reign of Henry the Eighth. His forefathers had been seated at Kentmire hall, in Westmorland, from the time of King John, in whose reign this estate had been given by a baron of Kendal to Richard Gilpin as a reward for services thought very considerable. From this gentleman the estate of Kentmire descended to the father of Bernard, Edwin Gilpin, who had several children, of which Bernard was one of the youngest; an unhappy circumstance in that age, which, giving little encouragement to the liberal arts, and less to commerce, restrained the genius and industry of younger brothers. No way, indeed, was commonly open to their fortunes but the church or the camp. The inconvenience, however, was less to Mr. Gilpin than to others; for, that way was open to which his disposition most led him. From his earliest youth he was inclined to a contemplative life, thoughtful, reserved, and serious. Perhaps no one ever had a greater share of constitutional virtue, or, through every part of life, endeavoured more to improve it. The Bishop of Chichester hath preserved a story of him in his infancy, which will shew how early he could discern not only the immorality, but the indecorum, of an action.

A begging frier came on a Saturday evening to his father's house; where, according to the custom of those times, he was received in a very hospitable manner. The plenty set before him was a temptation too strong for his virtue; of which, it seems, he had not sufficient to save appearances. The next morning, however, he ordered the bell to toll; and, from the pulpit, expressed himself with great vehemence against the debauchery of the times, and particularly against drunkenness. Bernard Gilpin, who was then a child upon his mother's knee, seemed for some time exceedingly affected with the frier's discourse, and at length, with the utmost indignation, cried out, "He wondered how that man could preach against drunkenness, when he himself had been drunk only the night before."

Instances of this kind soon discovered the seriousness of his disposition, and gave his parents an early presage of his future piety.

His first years were spent at a public school, where, we are told, he soon distinguished himself. From school he was removed to Oxford; and, at the age of sixteen, was entered upon the foundation at Queen's college. He now determined to apply himself to divinity, made the Scriptures his chief study, and set himself with great industry upon gaining a thorough knowledge of the Greek and Hebrew languages. He was very soon taken notice of, and looked upon as a young man of good parts and considerable learning; he was also admired and beloved for a remarkable sweetness in his disposition, and unaffected sincerity of manners. He took the degree of Master of Arts at the usual time, and, about the same time, was elected F[illegible]; [illegible] after which, he removed to Christch[illegible]* upon a proposal

* Cardinal Wolsey laid the foundation of Christ-church college on the site of the priory of St. Frideswide; but his disgrace and death hindered him from completing it.

propoſal made him by Cardinal Wolſey's agents, who deſigned that his college ſhould be the means of the reſtoration of learning in England. Into whatever part of Popery Gilpin examined, he found great abuſes; the true ſimplicity and ſpirit of Chriſtianity were gone, totally loſt in mere human inventions. But, what he firſt began to object to in the Popiſh creed, and was moſt diſguſted at, were indulgences, prayers before images, and diſallowing the public uſe of the Scriptures. However, Mr. Gilpin took cautious ſteps before he declared himſelf a Proteſtant. He continued at Oxford till the 35th year of his age, ſtudiouſly reading divinity; he hitherto rejected the ſolicitations of his friends to leave the univerſity, ſaying, he was not yet enough inſtructed in religion himſelf to be a teacher of it to others. About this time he ſucceeded (at the earneſt requeſt of his friends) to the vicarage of Norton, in the dioceſe of Durham. His preſentation bears date, November, 1552.

Before he reſided on his vicarage he was appointed to preach before the king at Greenwich. The reigning vice of that age, it ſeems, was avarice; or, more properly, rapine. At Court every thing was venal. In the room of law and juſtice, groſs bribery and wrong were common; in trade, grievous extortions and frauds. Accordingly, the avarice of the times was the ſubject of Mr. Gilpin's diſcourſe, reſolving, with an honeſt freedom, to cenſure corruption in whatever rank of men he obſerved it. He firſt addreſſed the clergy on their being either pluraliſts or non-reſidents. He then turned to the Court. The king being abſent—"It grieved him," he ſaid, "to ſee thoſe abſent, who, for example's ſake, ought particularly to have been preſent." He then recommends every paſtor to hold but one benefice, and, as far as poſſible, every one to do his duty. He then elegantly addreſſes himſelf to the magiſtrates and gentry. They all, he ſaid, received their honours, their powers, and their authority, from God, who expected they would make a proper uſe of ſuch gifts, and would certainly call them to an account for the abuſe of them.

Having thus freely addreſſed his audience, he concluded his ſermon with an hearty exhortation, "that all would conſider thoſe things; and ſuch as found themſelves faulty would amend their lives."

Some time after this, Mr. Gilpin went abroad; and, while he was purſuing his ſtudies at Louvain, he and all the Proteſtants in thoſe parts were ſuddenly alarmed with melancholy news from England—King Edward's death, the Lady Jane's fall, and Queen Mary's acceſſion.

Innumerable were the difficulties this good man encountered in thoſe troubleſome times; but, his firm reſolution was doing what good he could, and ſetting himſelf in earneſt to reprove vice publicly and privately, to encourage virtue, and to explain the nature of true religion. Wherever he came, he uſed to viſit all the jails and places of confinement; few in the kingdom having at that time any appointed miniſter. And, by his labours, and affectionate manner of behaving, he is ſaid to have reformed many very abandoned perſons in thoſe places. He would employ his intereſt likewiſe for ſuch criminals whoſe caſes he thought attended with any hard circumſtances; and often procured pardon for them. "To ſhew the eſteem in which he was held by every one:"—By the careleſſneſs of his ſervant, his horſes were one day ſtolen. The news was quickly propagated, and every one expreſſed the higheſt indignation at the fact. The thief was rejoicing over his prize, when, by the report of the country, he found whoſe horſes he had taken. Terrified at what he had done, he inſtantly came trembling back, confeſſed the fact, returned the horſes, and declared he believed the devil would have ſeized him directly had he carried them off knowing them to have been Mr. Gilpin's. The charity of Mr. Gilpin was unbounded. The value of his living was about four hundred pounds a year; which, however conſiderable an income at that time, was yet in appearance very unproportionate to the generous things he did. He never let ſlip an opportunity of doing good. Strangers and travellers found a cheerful reception at his houſe. All were welcome that came, and even their beaſts had ſo much care taken of them, that it was humorouſly ſaid, "if a horſe was turned looſe in any part of the country, it would immediately make its way to the rectory of Houghton's."

The load of calumny, ingratitude, and ill-uſage, with which he undeſervedly met, may juſtly be ſuppoſed lately upon him, already [illegible]

weight of years; yet, he bore it with uncommon fortitude, ſtrengthening himſelf with ſuch conſolations as a good Chriſtian hath in reſerve for ſuch extremities.

About the beginning of February, 1583, he found himſelf ſo very weak, that he was ſenſible his end muſt be drawing near. He told his friends his apprehenſions, and ſpoke of his death with that happy compoſure which always attends the concluſion of a good life. He was ſoon after confined to his chamber. His ſenſes continued perfect to the laſt. A few days before his death he ordered himſelf to be raiſed in his bed, and his friends, acquaintance, and dependents, to be called in. He firſt ſent for the poor; and, beckoning them to his bedſide, told them, he found he was going out of the world; he hoped they would be his witneſſes at the great day that he had endeavoured to do his duty among them; and he prayed God to remember them after he was gone. He would not have them weep for him: if ever he had told them any thing good, he would have them remember that in his ſtead. Above all things, he exhorted them to fear God, and keep his commandments; telling them, if they would do this they never could be left comfortleſs.

He next ordered his ſcholars to be called in. To them likewiſe he made a ſhort ſpeech, reminding them that this was their time, if they had any deſire to qualify themſelves for being of uſe to the world; that learning was well-worth their attention, but virtue was much more ſo.

He next exhorted his ſervants; and then ſent for ſeveral perſons who had not heretofore profited by his advice according to his wiſhes, and upon whom he imagined his dying words might have a better effect. His ſpeech began to falter before he finiſhed his exhortations. The remaining hours of his life he ſpent in prayer and broken converſations with ſome ſelect friends, mentioning often the conſolations of Chriſtianity; declaring they were the only true ones; that nothing elſe could bring a man peace at the laſt.

He died March 4, 1583, in the 66th year of his age. W. P.

Mr. URBAN, *Nov.* 30.

A Knowledge of local expreſſions may frequently be of ſervice in *critical inquiries, and is at leaſt* a matter of curioſity, the following liſt is at your ſervice. You may depend on its authenticity; a circumſtance which ought always to be examined in information of this kind; ſince, either for want of frequent inquiries about the ſame word, or through the diſhonourable fiction of little wits, there is reaſon to ſuppoſe that many errors have been admitted into vocabularies of this kind.

AUNT. It is common in Cornwall to call all elderly perſons *Aunt* or *Uncle*, prefixed to their names. The ſame cuſtom is ſaid to prevail in the iſland of Nantucket, in North America.—In ſome parts of England *Gammer* and *Gaffer* are ſaid to be uſed in the ſame manner.

ANUNT. *Oppoſite to.* Glouceſterſhire.—Gr. *avanti.*

A CUSTIS. *A ſchoolmaſter's ferula.* North of Cornwall.

CLOME. *Earthen ware*; and *a clome ſhop*; and *a clomen oven*, and the like. General through Devonſhire.

CAWCH. *A muſty place. Naſtineſs.* Devonſhire. In other places called *a meſs.*

A DOSEY, or A DICKY. *An aſs.* Eſſex and Suffolk.—The colliers of Kingſwood call the ſame animal *a Neddy-aſs*, but more uſually *a Neddy.*

DRY. *Thirſty.* Somerſet.—So in Latin: *Siccus, inanis, ſperne cibum vilem.* Hor.

CALLED HOME. *Aſked in church* by banns; and this, either firſt, ſecond, or third time. King's Sedgemoor.

To DON, and To DOFF. *To put on*, and *put off*, the cloaths.

DULL. *Hard of hearing.* Somerſet.

An ERRISH. *A ſtubble-field.* Devon.

A FESCUE, pronounced alſo Veſter. *A pin, or point, with which to teach children to read.* Cornwall.—Probably a corruption of *Verſe-cue*; *Verſe* being vulgarly pronounced all through the Weſt, *Veſs.*

A GOUT. *An under ground drain* of a houſe or ſtreet. Camden mentions this word as peculiar to Briſtol in his (Queen Elizabeth's) time. *Gowtes* and *gutteres* occur in two deeds (dated 1472 and 1478) in the collection of deeds belonging to the library of Briſtol. It is ſtill the only word uſed in that city.

To GORGEY. *To ſhake. Lookee, how our chimney do gorgey with the wind.* King's Sedgemoor.—The original is, probably, *to gorge*; it being common in Somerſet to add a *y* to numberleſs words, ſuch as *to droppy*, &c.

A GOOD-DAY. *A holiday.* Staffordſhire.

A Pair of JEMMIES. *Hinges.* Minehead.

LARY. *Empty.* Devon.

A LYNCHER. *A border of graſs*, left to divide property in a ploughed common-field. Sedgemoor.

The LEACH-ROAD. The path by which a funeral is carried to church. Somerſet and Devon.

Devon. It often deviates from the high road, and even from any path now in use; in which case the country people will break down the hedges, rather than pass by an unhallowed way.

To lumper. *To stumble*, as a horse. Sedgemoor.

To Mooch. *To play truant, to stay from school.* Bristol.

Mazed. *Deranged in mind.* Cornwall.—*Mazed Bet Parkin*, a woman well known in Padstow some 30 years since.—Perhaps some of your correspondents may have made the same observation as myself, that there were a surprizing number of persons of that description along the North coast of Devon and Cornwall.

Moiled. *Troubled, fatigued.* Sedgemoor.

Nan? A vulgar expression in the West of England, particularly in Gloucestershire, which means *what do you say? Ha*, or *Hai*, is commonly used for the same. In the neighbourhood of Sedgemoor, *say, ma'am—say, sir*, is very common.

Nesh. *Soft, tender.* It is applied to the health, and means *delicate.* Somerset.

A Peel. *A pillow.* Somerset and Devon.

Pillum. *Dirt.* Devon.

A Picksey. *A fairy.* Somerset, Devon, and Cornwall.—Picksey-led, *bewildered, led astray*, particularly in the night, by a Jack-a-lantern, which is believed to be the work of the Picksies.

A Plough. A waggon, or cart, or plough, together with the team which draws it, is called by no other name in several parts of Somersetshire.

To drive the Pray. *To drive the cattle from the moor.* Sedgemoor.—French, *près*, a meadow.

Retchup, so pronounced, though the original is probably Rightship. *Truth.* Somersetshire. As, *There is no retchup in that child.*

A Rail. *A revel*, a country wake. Devon.

A Slice. *A fire-shovel.* Bristol.

Stive. *Dust.* Pembrokeshire.—*Dust* is there only used to signify *sawdust.*

To Sar. *To carn.* Sedgemoor. As, *To sar seven shillings a-week.*—The same word is also used as a corruption of *serve*; as, *To sar the pigs.*

A Scute. *A reward.* North of Devon.

To slotter. *To slop, to mess, to dirt.* Devon.

Sture. *Dust.* Devon.

To slock. *To pilfer*, or *give privately*; and a Slockster, *a pilferer.* Devon and Somerset.

To for at. All over Devon.

Th for S in the third person singular of verbs. Devon.—As, *It rainth—He liveth to Parracomb—When he jumpth, all shaketh.*

Tidy. *Neat, decent.* West of England.

To tine. *To light*, &c. As, *Tine the candle.* Somerset. Pronounced, in Devon, Tin.

To tine is likewise used in the neighbourhood of Sedgemoor for *to shut.* As, *Tine the door—He has not tined his eyes to sleep these three nights.*

A Tutty. Pronounced also, in other places, a Titty. *A nosegay.* Somerset.

Twily. *Restless.* Somerset.—Perhaps a corruption of *Toily.*

Tutt-work. *Jobb-work*, as distinguished from work by the day. Somerset and Devon; and in the Cornish and Derbyshire mines.—Probably derived from the French *tout.*

Unkid, or Uncut. *Dull, melancholy.* Somerset.

Vitty. *Neat, decent, suitable* Cornwall.—Perhaps a corruption of *Fit*, or *Fetive.*

To vang. *To give, reach, hand.* Devon.—As, *Vang me the bread.*

Vorthy. *Forward, assuming* Somerset and Dorset.—The original is, perhaps, *forthy*, derived from the adverb *forth.*

Wisht. *Dull, gloomy.* Cornwall.

Some of your correspondents will perhaps be able to inform you, that the use of most of these words is more extensive than is here set down. What is now sent is from the actual observation of one who is no great traveller. S.

Buxton Attic Entertainments.

In an enlightened age, when the polite arts are cultivated, and learning and the *belles lettres* shine conspicuous in the higher ranks of life, every essay to promote their study and culture should be looked upon with admiration, and esteemed a national benefit. Some of the first characters in the British Senate are also the first in the Republick of Letters. The nobility have patronized, and deigned themselves to grace a rising and improving stage. But, though writing and public speaking are thus encouraged, little has been done towards the practice and improvement in *reading.* The names of Sheridan and Henderson, now, alas! no longer to be heard of, some few years back drew crowds to attend their readings; an entertainment which would have honoured the elegant and refined age of Athenian learning. From that time to this La Texier's French readings have been the only entertainment of the kind given for the gratification of the more refined understandings. The novelty and merit of the idea, therefore, induces us to notice those which have taken place this season at Buxton.

Mr. Newcome, formerly master of Hackney school, a gentleman well known for his refined judgement in reading and speaking, frequently favoured

voured the company with his readings in the great room. Faſhion and learning crowded to the Attic entertainment. The moſt admired parts of Shakſpeare were ſelected, and new beauties were pointed out even to his warmeſt admirers. *The Firſt Part of King Henry the Fourth* was the moſt admired. So often has Mr. Newcome conſidered the character of Sir John Falſtaff for the inſtruction of his own pupils, that it may be ſaid neither Lowin, Quin, nor Henderſon, were more maſters of their ſubject. The fat and roguiſh knight again laughed as he was wont; and every foible, every vice, which marks the character of Sir John, were loſt in his exquiſite wit and humour. There is ſomething in this character which is peculiarly faſcinating; we deſpiſe him for his roguery, cowardice, lying, ſwearing, drinking, and blaſphemy; but, if his action ſhould offend us one moment, in the next he touches the grand chord of humour in the heart, and ſtraight compaſſion vibrates with harmony, and we laugh even at the vices we condemn. So much has this character been miſrepreſented by performers of modern times, that many preſent declared that they never underſtood it before.

We conclude this article with ſaying, that, as Mr. Newcome has ſet ſo good an example, ſo we hope others will catch the enthuſiaſm, and that reading will riſe to that pitch of excellence which ſpeaking now maintains in the faſhionable and literary world.

Mr. URBAN, *Nov.* 11.

IN your valuable Miſcellany of laſt year, p. 17, Amicus applies to you as the *dernier reſort* in many difficulties, and wiſhes for the ſentiments of any of your friends reſpecting the uſe of Government ſtamping ſhares of lottery-tickets. I find, in p. 886 of your preſent volume, an anſwer to Amicus; but E. ſays he has never ſeen the act of parliament about ſtamping ſhares. Therefore, being in poſſeſſion of the ſtatutes, I hope you will inſert the following clauſes, for the information of Amicus. W. K.

ACT 22 Geo. III. Chap. xlvii. Sect. XIV.

And, to prevent ſelling ſhares of tickets by any perſon, except the real proprietors thereof, and ſelling ſhares of tickets beyond the number of ſhares equal to the whole thereof; be it further enacted, That it ſhall not be lawful for any perſon or perſons to ſell any ſhare or ſhares of any ticket or tickets, in any ſuch lottery as aforeſaid, without being the owner or owners of ſuch ticket or tickets at the time of ſelling ſuch ſhare or ſhares thereof, or to ſell any ſhare of any ticket beyond ſuch number of ſhares as, being added together, ſhall be equal to the whole of ſuch ticket; and all and every perſon and perſons who ſhall offend againſt this act, in either of thoſe reſpects, ſhall forfeit the ſum of fifty pounds.

XV. *And, the more effectually to prevent abuſes in the ſelling of ſhares of lottery-tickets*, be it farther enacted, That the ſaid commiſſioners, or any three or more of them, ſhall, before the time hereinafter appointed for the commencement of this act, eſtabliſh an office, in the city of London or Weſtminſter, for the depoſit of tickets intended to be ſold in ſhares; and every ticket in every ſuch lottery as aforeſaid, before it ſhall be divided into or ſold in ſhares, ſhall be brought to the ſaid office, and ſhall be there depoſited and left with the receiver-general of his Majeſty's ſtamp-duties, or ſome perſon or perſons to be appointed by him to receive the ſame; and who is and are hereby authorized and required to receive the ſame.

XVI. And be it farther enacted, That every agreement for the ſale of a ſhare of any ſuch ticket or tickets, ſo to be depoſited as aforeſaid, ſhall be expreſſed on a piece of written or printed paper, vellum, or parchment, and ſhall be impreſſed with ſome mark, device, or ſtamp, to be from time to time preſcribed by the ſaid commiſſioners, or any three or more of them, for that purpoſe; but the ſaid receiver-general, or the perſon or perſons ſo to be appointed by him, ſhall not deliver out, impreſſed with any mark, device, or ſtamp, more ſhares for any one ſuch ticket than, being added together, ſhall amount to the value of a whole ticket; nor ſhall ſo impreſs with any mark, device, or ſtamp, any ſmaller ſhare than a ſixteenth, or any ſhare of a ticket other than ſuch as is permitted by this act: and if ſuch receiver-general, or the perſon or perſons ſo to be appointed by him, ſhall deliver out any ſhare, other than ſuch as he or they are hereby authorized to have, impreſſed with any ſuch mark, device, or ſtamp, he or they ſhall, for every ſuch offence, forfeit fifty pounds.

XVII. And be it farther enacted, That the ſaid receiver-general of his Majeſty's ſtamp-duties, or ſuch perſon or perſons ſo to be appointed by him to receive tickets to be divided in ſhares, ſhall, upon the receipt of any ſuch ticket, or any number of ſuch tickets as aforeſaid, give a receipt in writing for the ſame; which receipt ſhall expreſs the day of receiving the ticket or tickets, the lottery to which the ticket or tickets ſhall belong, the number or numbers of the ticket or tickets ſo received, and the name or names of the proprietor or proprietors thereof; and alſo that ſuch ticket or tickets

Devon. It often deviates from the high road, and even from any path now in use; in which case the country people will break down the hedges, rather than pass by an unhallowed way.

To lumper. *To stumble*, as a horse. Sedgemoor.

To Mooch. *To play truant, to stay from school.* Bristol.

Mazed. *Deranged in mind.* Cornwall.—*Mazed Bet Parkin*, a woman well known in Padstow some 30 years since.—Perhaps some of your correspondents may have made the same observation as myself, that there were a surprizing number of persons of that description along the North coast of Devon and Cornwall.

Moiled. *Troubled, fatigued.* Sedgemoor.

Nan? A vulgar expression in the West of England, particularly in Gloucestershire, which means *what do you say? Ha*, or *Hai*, is commonly used for the same. In the neighbourhood of Sedgemoor, *say, ma'am—say, sir*, is very common.

Nesh. *Soft, tender.* It is applied to the health, and means *delicate.* Somerset.

A Peel. *A pillow.* Somerset and Devon.

Pillum. *Dirt.* Devon.

A Picksey. *A fairy.* Somerset, Devon, and Cornwall.—Picksey-led, *bewildered, led astray*, particularly in the night, by a Jack-a-lantern, which is believed to be the work of the Picksies.

A Plough. A waggon, or cart, or plough, together with the team which draws it, is called by no other name in several parts of Somersetshire.

To drive the Pray. *To drive the cattle from the moor.* Sedgemoor.—French, *près*, a meadow.

Retchup, so pronounced, though the original is probably Rightship. *Truth.* Somersetshire. As, *There is no retchup in that child.*

A Rail. *A revel*, a country wake. Devon.

A Slice. *A fire-shovel.* Bristol.

Stive. *Dust.* Pembrokeshire.—*Dust* is there only used to signify *sawdust.*

To Sar. *To earn.* Sedgemoor.—As, *To sar seven shillings a-week.*—The same word is also used as a corruption of *serve*; as, *To sar the pigs.*

A Scute. *A reward.* North of Devon.

To slotter. *To slop, to mess, to dirt.* Devon.

Sturf. *Dust.* Devon.

To slock. *To pilfer*, or *give privately*; and a Slockster, *a pilferer.* Devon and Somerset.

To for at. All over Devon.

Th for S in the third person singular of verbs. Devon.—As, *It rainth—He liveth to Parracomb—When he jumpth, all shaketh.*

Tidy. *Neat, decent.* West of England.

To tine. *To light*, &c. As, *Tine the candle.* Somerset. Pronounced, in Devon, Tin.

To tine is likewise used in the neighbourhood of Sedgemoor for *to shut.* As, *Tine the door—He has not tined his eyes to sleep these three nights.*

A Tutty. Pronounced also, in other places, a Titty. *A nosegay.* Somerset.

Twily. *Refilch.* Somerset.—Perhaps a corruption of *Tolly.*

Tutt-work. *Jobb-work*, as distinguished from work by the day. Somerset and Devon; and in the Cornish and Derbyshire mines.—Probably derived from the French *tout.*

Unkid, or Uncut. *Dull, melancholy.* Somerset.

Vitty. *Neat, decent, suitable.* Cornwall.—Perhaps a corruption of *Fit*, or *Fetive.*

To vang. *To give, reach, hand.* Devon.—As, *Vang me the bread.*

Vorthy. *Forward, assuming.* Somerset and Dorset.—The original is, perhaps, *forthy*, derived from the adverb *forth.*

Wisht. *Dull, gloomy.* Cornwall.

Some of your correspondents will perhaps be able to inform you, that the use of most of these words is more extensive than is here set down. What is now sent is from the actual observation of one who is no great traveller. S.

Buxton Attic Entertainments.

In an enlightened age, when the polite arts are cultivated, and learning and the *belles lettres* shine conspicuous in the higher ranks of life, every essay to promote their study and culture should be looked upon with admiration, and esteemed a national benefit. Some of the first characters in the British Senate are also the first in the Republick of Letters. The nobility have patronized, and deigned themselves to grace a rising and improving stage. But, though writing and public speaking are thus encouraged, little has been done towards the practice and improvement in *reading.* The names of Sheridan and Henderson, now, alas! no longer to be heard of, some few years back drew crowds to attend their readings; an entertainment which would have honoured the elegant and refined age of Athenian learning. From that time to this La Texier's French readings have been the only entertainment of the kind given for the gratification of the more refined understandings. The novelty and merit of the idea, therefore, induces us to notice those which have taken place this season at Buxton.

Mr. Newcome, formerly master of Hackney school, a gentleman well known for his refined judgement in reading and speaking, frequently [illegible]

voured the company with his readings in the great room. Faſhion and learning crowded to the Attic entertainment. The moſt admired parts of Shakſpeare were ſelected, and new beauties were pointed out even to his warmeſt admirers. *The Firſt Part of King Henry the Fourth* was the moſt admired. So often has Mr. Newcome conſidered the character of Sir John Falſtaff for the inſtruction of his own pupils, that it may be ſaid neither Lowin, Quin, nor Henderſon, were more maſters of their ſubject. The fat and roguiſh knight again laughed as he was wont; and every foible, every vice, which marks the character of Sir John, were loſt in his exquiſite wit and humour. There is ſomething in this character which is peculiarly faſcinating; we deſpiſe him for his roguery, cowardice, lying, ſwearing, drinking, and blaſphemy; but, if his action ſhould offend us one moment, in the next he touches the grand chord of humour in the heart, and ſtraight compaſſion vibrates with harmony, and we laugh even at the vices we condemn. So much has this character been miſrepreſented by performers of modern times, that many preſent declared that they never underſtood it before.

We conclude this article with ſaying, that, as Mr. Newcome has ſet ſo good an example, ſo we hope others will catch the enthuſiaſm, and that reading will riſe to that pitch of excellence which ſpeaking now maintains in the faſhionable and literary world.

Mr. URBAN, *Nov.* 11.

IN your valuable Miſcellany of laſt year, p. 17, Amicus applies to you as the *dernier reſort* in many difficulties, and wiſhes for the ſentiments of any of your friends reſpecting the uſe of Government ſtamping ſhares of lottery-tickets. I find, in p. 886 of your preſent volume, an anſwer to Amicus; but E. ſays he has never ſeen the act of parliament about ſtamping ſhares. Therefore, being in poſſeſſion of the ſtatutes, I hope you will inſert the following clauſes, for the information of Amicus. W. K.

ACT 22 Geo. III. Chap. xlvii. Sect. XIV.

And, to prevent ſelling ſhares of tickets by any perſon, except the real proprietors thereof, and ſelling ſhares of tickets beyond the number of ſhares equal to the whole thereof; be it farther enacted, That it ſhall not be lawful for any perſon or perſons to ſell any ſhare or ſhares of any ticket or tickets, in any ſuch lottery as aforeſaid, without being the owner or owners of ſuch ticket or tickets at the time of ſelling ſuch ſhare or ſhares thereof, or to ſell any ſhare of any ticket beyond ſuch number of ſhares as, being added together, ſhall be equal to the whole of ſuch ticket; and all and every perſon and perſons who ſhall offend againſt this act, in either of thoſe reſpects, ſhall forfeit the ſum of fifty pounds.

XV. *And, the more effectually to prevent abuſes in the ſelling of ſhares of lottery-tickets*, be it farther enacted, That the ſaid commiſſioners, or any three or more of them, ſhall, before the time hereinafter appointed for the commencement of this act, eſtabliſh an office, in the city of London or Weſtminſter, for the depoſit of tickets intended to be ſold in ſhares; and every ticket in every ſuch lottery as aforeſaid, before it ſhall be divided into or ſold in ſhares, ſhall be brought to the ſaid office, and ſhall be there depoſited and left with the receiver-general of his Majeſty's ſtamp-duties, or ſome perſon or perſons to be appointed by him to receive the ſame; and who is and are hereby authorized and required to receive the ſame.

XVI. And be it farther enacted, That every agreement for the ſale of a ſhare of any ſuch ticket or tickets, ſo to be depoſited as aforeſaid, ſhall be expreſſed on a piece of written or printed paper, vellum, or parchment, and ſhall be impreſſed with ſome mark, device, or ſtamp, to be from time to time preſcribed by the ſaid commiſſioners, or any three or more of them, for that purpoſe; but the ſaid receiver-general, or the perſon or perſons ſo to be appointed by him, ſhall not deliver out, impreſſed with any mark, device, or ſtamp, more ſhares for any one ſuch ticket than, being added together, ſhall amount to the value of a whole ticket; nor ſhall ſo impreſs with any mark, device, or ſtamp, any ſmaller ſhare than a ſixteenth, or any ſhare of a ticket other than ſuch as is permitted by this act: and if ſuch receiver-general, or the perſon or perſons ſo to be appointed by him, ſhall deliver out any ſhare, other than ſuch as he or they are hereby authorized to have, impreſſed with any ſuch mark, device, or ſtamp, he or they ſhall, for every ſuch offence, forfeit fifty pounds.

XVII. And be it farther enacted, That the ſaid receiver-general of his Majeſty's ſtamp-duties, or ſuch perſon or perſons ſo to be appointed by him to receive tickets to be divided in ſhares, ſhall, upon the receipt of any ſuch ticket, or any number of ſuch tickets as aforeſaid, give a receipt in writing for the ſame; which receipt ſhall expreſs the day of receiving the ticket or tickets, the lottery to which the ticket or tickets ſhall belong, the number or numbers of the ticket or tickets ſo received, and the name or names of the proprietor or proprietors thereof; and alſo that ſuch ticket or tickets

is or are received in purſuance of this act, and doth or do accordingly remain in the hands of the ſaid receiver-general, or ſuch perſon or perſons to be appointed by him to receive the ſame, to be diſpoſed of as is hereby directed.

XVIII. And be it farther enacted, That each and every ſuch ticket in the ſaid lottery, ſo to be depoſited with the ſaid receiver-general, for the purpoſe of being afterwards ſold into ſhares, ſhall remain and continue in the cuſtody and poſſeſſion of the ſaid receiver-general, or of the perſon or perſons ſo to be appointed by him as aforeſaid, until the expiration of three days after the drawing of ſuch ticket in the ſaid lottery; and that, on the expiration of three days next after the drawing of ſuch ticket in the ſaid lottery, ſuch ticket ſhall be returned to the owner or owners thereof, his, her, or their agent or agents, aſſignee or aſſigns, upon producing the receipt of the ſaid receiver-general, or of ſuch other perſon or perſons ſo to be appointed by him as aforeſaid, for the ſame: and, in caſe any ſuch ticket, ſo to be depoſited as aforeſaid, ſhall remain unclaimed at the end of two years from the day of the drawing thereof, the money (if any) to ariſe by the ſale of ſuch ticket ſhall be retained in the hands of the ſaid receiver-general for the time being, and be applied in defraying the expences of the ſtamp-office in executing this act, and otherwiſe in ſuch manner as is hereinafter mentioned.

XIX. And be it farther enacted, That a book or books ſhall be kept by the ſaid receiver-general, or the perſon or perſons ſo to be appointed by him as aforeſaid, who ſhall truly and fairly enter and regiſter, in ſuch book or books, the number of every lottery-ticket which ſhall be depoſited in the ſaid office in purſuance of this act, together with the name or names of all and every ſuch perſon and perſons who ſhall ſo depoſit ſuch ticket, and alſo the number of ſhares into which each ſuch ticket ſhall be ſo divided as aforeſaid; and any perſon ſhall and may, from time to time, and at all ſeaſonable times, reſort to, and inſpect ſuch book or books, on payment of the ſum of two pence to the ſaid perſon or perſons ſo to be appointed by the ſaid receiver-general as aforeſaid; and the money ariſing from ſuch payment ſhall be paid and applied in defraying the expences of the ſtamp-office in executing this act, and otherwiſe in manner hereinafter ſpecially provided.

XX. And be it further enacted, That, upon the leaving and depoſiting of any lottery-ticket, at or in the ſaid office, with the ſaid receiver-general, or ſuch perſon or perſons ſo to be appointed as aforeſaid, for the purpoſes aforeſaid, the perſon or perſons, who ſhall ſo leave and depoſit the ſame, ſhall pay to the ſaid receiver-general, or the perſon or perſons ſo to be appointed by him as aforeſaid, for each ſhare into which every ſuch ticket ſhall be divided by the ſaid officer or officers, the ſum of two pence; and the moneys ariſing from ſuch fee, to be paid as aforeſaid, ſhall be accounted for, from time to time, and ſhall be paid and applied towards the expence of keeping ſuch office for the depoſit of lottery-tickets as aforeſaid, or in defraying any other expences of the ſtamp-office in the execution of this act, and otherwiſe in ſuch manner as is hereinafter ſpecially preſcribed.

W. K.

Mr. URBAN, Nov. 15.

PERMIT one more impatient inquirer to ſolicit a little farther information on that excellent Miſcellany on the above worn-out, though ſtill intereſting, ſubject of Fairy-rings, by one who has hitherto been ſilent on that head. I ſhall be brief, and only recite a fact which came under my obſervation in the month of July laſt, and which nearly proves (what I myſelf always believed) that thoſe circles have an *electric* cauſe. On the inclined plane of a paſture-field, making an angle of about 45° with the horizon, were two imperfect Rings near together that did not much exceed a ſemicircle each, their inferior complements being deficient. Both circles were ſtrikingly impreſſed throughout with an irregular interrupted chaſm, or cleft, about a foot in depth, and half that in breadth at the greateſt. I only aſk, what but *lightning* can account for this appearance?

The ingenious author of the *Engliſh Botany*, Mr. Sowerby, would oblige many of his admirers by publiſhing a figure of the *Purple Bird's-neſt*, Orchis aborſiva, Lin. and of the Ophrys Corallorhiza. Linnæus, to prove the *animal* nature of the genus Corallina, ſays, in his *Syſtema Naturæ*, p. 1304, "Corallinis ad regnum animale pertinere ex ſubſtantia earum calcarea conſtat, cum omnem calcem animalium eſſe productum veriſſimum ſit." But this can carry no proof, ſince there are ſome productions undoubtedly of the *vegetable kingdom* that are ſtrongly calcareous, fermenting violently with *aqua fortis* both in their dried and recent ſtate, an example of which may be ſeen in the Chara vulgaris, Lin.

Yours, &c. J. N.

*** The former letter was received.

Mr. URBAN, *Marlborough*, Nov. 14.

IN your Magazine, I believe for June 1791, I ſolicited information relative to Robert Parſons de Soc. Jeſu, who made no inconſiderable part in the political drama in the reigns of Elizabeth

beth and her succeſſor. Having been for ſome time conſtructing ſome regular memoirs of that zealous miſſionary, I felt conſcious of many pauſes which a contracted inveſtigation could not eaſily ſupply. One part, I was apprehenſive, would naturally remain involved in the duſt of oblivion; the other not eaſy to be extracted from the graſp of zealous and tenacious prejudice. I could derive little that was ſatisfactory to me from the dull labours of Ribadeinira; the ſedulous accuracy of Pitts; the biographic details of Butler; or the deſultory memorials of Chaloner. The low relations of Speed, rancorous in his temper, and virulent in his Proteſtantiſm, records nothing that reflects either credit on himſelf, or that were worth the trouble of extraction. I wonder he has ever been quoted. I think his candour and authority equally impeachable, and his relations almoſt always diſguſting from the bigotry of his principles. He often condeſcends to a *nickname*.

Of the writings of Parſons, I ſtated a liſt as ſupplied by the Oxford Antiquary, and expected, as many are ſtill depoſited in that ſeminary, a ſupplementary communication. However unintereſting his controverſial writings might be, I ſtill hope that the author of "Leiceſter's Commonwealth" might claim reſpect. It is doubtleſs the ſevereſt ſatire in our language, however little it is known, and illuſtrates a material part of the Engliſh hiſtory. It delineates the character of that favourite and able ſtateſman with the cloſe-directed eye of Tacitus himſelf, and the penetrating genius of that great maſter of human-nature. Little, perhaps, might be expected from the affected liberality of the editor of the Letters of Abelard and Eloiſe, or the verſatility of the tranſlator of Ververt.

In ſome memoirs relative to a contemporary leſs might perhaps be hoped for. Of Dr. Gregory Martin, however, I requeſt the favour of the ſmalleſt details.

According to Wood, he wrote "The Errours of the Proteſtant Bible;" "Delectionem Scripturarum," 1582, Rhenis. "De Chriſtianæ Peregrinatione cui adjiciuntur Epiſt." &c. Ang. Edit. 1583."

Tractatum de Schiſmate. Duaci. 1587. Ang. B.

A Naturalist's Stray.

(Concluded from p. 992.)

My engagement with my fellow-*travellers* made it neceſſary for me to quit the Wells ſooner than I ſhould otherwiſe have done. In purſuing my way, I paſſed by a large manſion that is not ſo worthily inhabited now as it has been formerly, the preſent occupiers being ſome of the Gallic incumbrances that every where infeſt our land. I found ſoon after, that the ſalubrious air of Sunning-hill had excited ſenſations that would not allow me to proceed farther till they were ſatisfied; and, beſides, I was unwilling to leave the place without having ate of the buns I had heard of its being noted for. On making the application courteous, a couple of theſe cates were procured me by a tidy crone whom I found whirling her ſpinning-wheel in a hut wattled with hazel-rods, walled with mud, and roofed with turfs. Beneath the eaves I eſpied near a dozen beehives; and, upon aſking for honey, had ſome given me that was deliciouſly impregnated with the taſte and fragrance of wild thyme. Thus I was provided with a repaſt fit for a monarch, and, like a monarch, I ſat to eat it; for, there chanced to be an antient beech near the crone's wicket, the wreathing roots of which ſerved me for a ſeat and footſtool, whilſt the head anſwered as a canopy; its gloſſy leaves broke the ſunbeams into twinklings, and its penſile ſpray forwarded the breezes. Some particles of the yellow, red, white, black, and reſplendent ſands I had come through were troubleſome in my throat, and I beſought a little water to waſh them down; a nimble imp who attended on the crone ſupplied me from a rill that ran thrilling between ſome reeds, but it participated ſo ſtrongly of the mineral, that it was little leſs unpalatable than the phyſic I had taſted at the fountain, the ſteely quality pervading all the water in the diſtrict; however I took as much of it as anſwered for a gargle, and enabled me to hold converſe with my hoſteſs. I enquired about bees, and was glad to underſtand that many are here kept, and that this ſeaſon had been propitious to them. I aſked concerning the management of them, but received on that head more amuſement than information; the communicative bee-miſtreſs reciting to me how many times ſhe had awakened her bees when deaths had happened in the family; a ceremony deemed by her indiſpenſably neceſſary to their proſperity. I was going to be let into other myſteries of the ſame nature, when there aroſe a dire alarm, that

finished

finiſhed our inoffenſive goſſop. My terrier, in ſniffing after vermin, had diſcovered upon a waſhing-block the crone's cat; puſs ran for ſecurity under one of the bee-hive ſtools: Venom followed, and dog and cat together overſet ſtool and hive. The danger was imminent to all parties: the crone bid her imp run for gaffer, but gaffer was ſo decrepid, that he was long in coming. The third commandment I never break, ſo I had no exclamation readily vociferable on the occaſion but Venom! Venom! Venom! The canine champion heeded not; and the crone, obſerving my vociferations to be vain, ſeized her broom-ſtick, and therewith laid on upon Venom till he had releaſed her feline friend. The next affair was to appeaſe the angered bees, and this was one leſs eaſy to be effected. I inconſiderately flung my hat at them; inſult added to injury naturally enraged them more. The ſuperior wiſdom of the crone was again demonſtrated: into a brazen tea-pot of antique mould ſhe put a few of thoſe ſmooth black pebbles which houſewives roll in old gloves to poliſh ſteel grates with; theſe in the cavity of the tea-pot produced a harmony that ſoothed the wrath of our enemies, and induced them to retire into the re-inſtated hive. The crone had now leiſure to be angry, and very much ſo ſhe was, both with me and with Venom; but a verbal expreſſion of concern, and a ſilver apology, made peace, and that ſo effectually, that ſhe was kind enough to attempt charming away the anguiſh of ſtings I had received; but my want of faith in her incantations prevented them from being efficacious. After the buſtle was thus ſubſided, the old man arrived, who, in reply to ſome excuſes I made him, innocently replied, "It was only a miſhap *to pleaſe* your honour;" but, in fact, although the crone had been ſo enchafed, it was my dog and I that had the worſt of the affair; for, Venom had received a ſevere beating, and I a dozen ſtings; for, the crone was ſtrong though antient, and the bees had moſt diſcourteouſly made their main attack on me a ſtranger. It is true that Venom in his ſpeed had knocked down the ſpinning-wheel, and ſmaſhed ſome red pipkins; but the ſpot offered enough alder, aſh, and withy, to repair the machine, and the crockery could be eaſily replaced *from* the manufactory of coarſe ware *that* is carried on at Cove, a village in the vicinity; inſomuch, that the damage was ſo far from being irreparable, that my ſilver apology weighed down the matter in favour of old Darby and Joan.

I now had to encounter the cold looks I expected to meet from my waiting friends; but I had the comfort of hearing, on my arrival at the Wheatſheaf, that they alſo had been viſiting the Belvidere; an excurſion that had cauſed my abſence to ſeem ſhorter than it really had been. The ſlight degree of ſpleen that they had imbibed from not finding me returned before them to the inn was ſoon diſſipated in laughter on hearing the *biſſarette* of the crone, dog, cat, and hive; ſo I came off with only being told *once* of the dinner being ſpoiled. The landlady, being a good motherly kind of woman, applied to my hurts ſome moiſtened ſtone-blue, which aſſuaged the pain immediately. We dined in a bow-window that looked upon a caſcade. This caſcade ripples down an aggregate of ſtones that forms the head of the Virginia Water; which artificial rock is a work ſo out of uniſon with the face of the country, that it only excites one to wonder whence the ſtones that compoſe it have been brought. A Chineſe yacht upon the water, and a Chineſe temple upon the iſland, are yet more out of character; for, whilſt ſtanding upon Engliſh ground, no European can fancy himſelf, any more than he can wiſh himſelf, in China. I am not ſorry that theſe Eaſtern gew-gaws are become ſubſiſtence for the worms; for, where the beauties of nature are ſo conſpicuous, the trivialities of art appear deſpicable, and only cauſe one to regret the money that has been laviſhed on them. The proper embelliſhment for the iſland would be a fiſherman's hovel, and for the water a Thames barge, attended by ſome ſcullers and wherries: craft of that kind would remind the ſpectator that the parent ſtream flows into the Thames; a fact that ſhould be preſerved in recollection, becauſe, from contributing to the repleniſhment of that important river, the Virginia water derives the only real conſequence it poſſeſſes. The ſort of barge I allude to would be uſeful in conveying things from one part of the water to another, and might be kept ſufficiently neat to accommodate water parties, and be occaſionally made comfortable by awnings, carpets, mats, &c. &c. The rock I have mentioned was erected after the great inundation that happened ſome

years

years back, when the water became too proud for its limits; at which time it did considerable damage by breaking its head, and destroying much property. Before that period, wild fowl used to breed in this neighbourhood, and thence, in hard weather, wing their flight up the Thames.

We thanked God for as good a dinner as an over-dress'd one could be; and we drank the king's health in view of the storm-defying towers of Windsor, which we beheld raising their hoary battlements above the verdant tuftings of the three-mile avenue, and uprearing in proud dignity the Royal Standard of Great Britain; a token of Windsor being at that time honoured with the presence of Majesty. We afterwards pursued our course near to the historic and poetic ground of Runnimede and Cowper's hill, and put up for the night at the Bush inn by Staines bridge. This inn is beautifully situated; a translucent arm of the Thames runs close under the windows of the eating-rooms, laving the drooping streamers of the Babylonian willows that decorate the garden, and which half conceal the small bridge leading into it. In these windows we spent the evening in angling gudgeons for our supper, and in admiring a company of swans that were preening themselves near an aite in the river. The number of these birds on the Thames is very considerable, all swimming between Marlow and London, being protected by the Dyers and Vintners Companies, whose property they are. These Companies annually send to Marlow six wherries, manned by persons authorised to count and to mark the swans, who are hence denominated Swan-hoppers. The task assigned them is rather difficult to perform; for, the swans being exceeding strong, scuffling with them amongst the tangles of the river is rather dangerous, and recourse is obliged to be had to certain strong crooks, shaped like those we suppose the Arcadian shepherds to have used. A troop of these swans would be a lively embellishment to the Virginia water. The scene was crowned with a grand view of Cowper's hill; and it was on that evening that I beheld the first application I had seen that season of the sickle to the wheat. A cassoon erected at the end of the garden varied the home scene; there being a stone bridge about being erected at Staines over the Thames.

In short, I spent a pleasant day, and enjoyed a good night's rest after it. Well it is, when pleasure can be derived from observations on Nature!

A Southern Faunist.

Letter from Dr. Terrick, *Bishop of* Peterborough (*afterwards Bishop of* London), 1757.

Dear Sir, *Aucu Corner, March 30.*

You may possibly have seen my name in the papers as Bishop of Peterborough. Had I been assured by a proper authority that the fact was really so, you should not have had the first intelligence from the public news. But indeed I could not give my friends that pleasure with any certainty before this day.

Had not my domestic affairs suffered so much, I should have found it an easier task to have accepted his Majesty's favour to me; for, I should then have been better able to have borne the necessary expence attending it. I must, however, go through it as well as I can, being unwilling to refuse a dignity in my profession which I must esteem as an honour to myself and family.

I am so much engaged in paying and receiving the compliments of my friends, that I am afraid it will not be in my power to call upon you until my hurry is over.

Mrs. Terrick joins with me in compliments. I am, dear Sir, your very affectionate and obliged servant,

Ric. Terrick.

Mr. Urban, *Nov.* 13.

The "Legend of Sir Nicholas Throckmorton" (see p. 911) begins with a noble and striking prosopopœia, by which Sir Thomas, in a very poetical manner, raises the venerable ghost of his uncle, and thus supposes him the narrator of his own story.

In the thirteenth stanza occurs an example of false wit, by which a *spirit* is made to joke upon the execution of Hugh Farringdon, lord abbot of Reading, who was hanged, drawn, and quartered, at Reading, Nov. 14, 1539, for opposing the surrender of his abbey, and refusing to attest the king's supremacy. Speaking of king Henry, he says,

"Straight by his laws he banish'd out the pope,
And *prelate were for tippet Tyburn rope.*"

In the fifteenth stanza we find another instance of the same fault, viz.

to Thom-

pſed in Zech. xiv. 20; and, in the verſe following, "Holineſs unto the Lord of Hoſts" likewiſe appears. Let us take a view of the original: here then we find, Exodus xxviii. 36, the expreſſion is קדש ליהוה, i. e. "Holineſs to the Lord." The ſame Hebrew words are uſed in Exod. xxxix. 30, Iſaiah xxiii. 18, and in Zech. xiv. 20: but, in verſe 21 of the laſt-mentioned chapter the words are קדש ליהוה צבאות, "Holineſs to the Lord of Hoſts." We will now ſee how the mode of tranſlation, uſed by thoſe learned divines who compoſed the Engliſh verſion of the Bible in common uſe, is ſupported by other places in Scripture. Exod. xiii. 5, "The place whereon thou ſtandeſt is אדמת קדש (*the ground of holineſs*, or) holy ground." Ib. xv. 11: "Who is like thee, glorious בקדש in holineſs." Ib. xix. 6: "And ye ſhall be unto me a kingdom of prieſts, and גוי קדוש (*a nation of holineſs*, or); a holy nation." 1 Chron. xvi. 29; and Pſalm xxix. 2, xcvi. 9: "Worſhip the Lord בהדרת קדש in the beauty of holineſs." Pſa. cx. 3: "Thy people ſhall be willing in the day of thy power, ב דרי קדש in the beauties of holineſs." 2 Chron. xx. 21: "That ſhould praiſe הדרת קדש the beauty of holineſs." Ibid. xxx. 27: "To the habitation of קדשו לשמים his holineſs into (*the heavens*) Heaven." Ibid. xxxi. 18: "For, they ſanctified themſelves (or made themſelves holy) in holineſs, בי באמונתם יתקדשו קדש." Pſa. xxx 4: "At the remembrance of קדשו his holineſs." Pſa. xlvii. 8: God ſiteth upon the throne of קדשו his holineſs." Pſa. lxxxix. 35: "I have ſworn בקדשי by my holineſs, that I will not lie unto David." Iſa. liii. 15: "From the habitation of קדשך thy holineſs." Jerem. ii. 3: קדש ישראל ליהוה, Iſrael *was* holineſs to the Lord." Mal. ii. 11: "For Judah hath profaned קדש יהוה the holineſs of the Lord." Other paſſages might have been cited, from different parts of the Scripture, to ſhew that the mode of tranſlation uſed in the two places whence the notes are taken is in nowiſe contrary to reaſon; and that other Calviniſtic writers, who were foreigners, and who have given verſions of the Bible, underſtood the Hebrew words in the ſame manner as the tranſlators of the Engliſh Bible did, will fully appear upon an impartial examination of the paſſages in their ſeveral operations. Firſt, then, Junius and Tremellius, in the two places which Mr. Romaine has thought proper to correct, tranſlate the words קדש ליהוה by "SANCTITAS JEHOVÆ;" as they likewiſe do in Zech. xiv. 20, Jer. ii. 3, and other places: and every ſchoolboy knows that "Sanctitas Jehovæ" ſignifies "holineſs to the Lord." Turn we now to "La Sainte Bible," "Revue & conferée ſur les Textes Hebreux & Grecs par les Paſteurs & les Profeſſeurs de l'Egliſe de Geneve." Here we find the words קדש ליהוה generally rendered by "*la Sainteté à l'Eternel*;" which expreſſion alſo ſignifies "HOLINESS TO THE LORD."

From the above citations it appears, that "Holineſs to the Lord" is by no means an unfaithful tranſlation. It cannot be ſuppoſed, nor, ſurely, will any one contend, that Aaron was "the Holy One of Jehovah," when it is conſidered, that Jeſus Chriſt alone was the Redeemer of the world, and the Beloved, in whom God was well pleaſed, and, conſequently, the Holy One of Jehovah. Again, we are told, that the words קדש ליהוה were to be engraven upon a plate of pure gold, which was to be put upon the forefront of the mitre which was to be upon Aaron's forehead: theſe words then ſignified Holineſs to the Lord; intimating, very properly, that all who attended in the Houſe of God ſhould have Holineſs to the Lord engraven upon their foreheads; i. e. that they ſhould be holy, entirely devoted to God, and that the glory of God ſhould be the chief end of all their actions. This being the caſe, Aaron could not be excluſively, as the expreſſion ſeems to intimate, *the* Holy One of Jehovah. If we turn to Zech. xiv 20, where the ſame words are uſed, we ſhall obſerve that we are expreſſly told, that "in that day ſhall be upon the bells of the horſes *holineſs unto the Lord*; and the pots in the Lord's Houſe ſhall be like the bowls before the altar. Yea, every pot in Jeruſalem and in Judah ſhall be *holineſs unto the Lord of Hoſts*: and all they that ſacrifice ſhall come and take of them, and ſeethe

therein:

ndon.
tion of
to ac-
prove-
e very
by the
uld be
taking
of the
aterial
at leaſt
ication
to the
M. G.

c. 9.
no no-
e been
en, ei-
e Obi-
vincial
Church
Thomas
e place
of that
n? Dr.
years,
liſt of
t Ma-
e deans
he two

g ſome
nts to
ng me
d *died*,
to the
he *ſuc-*
at an
oblige,
readers
W. E.

LAND.

ing its
diſpo-
n ſtyle,
de of a
innhe-
above
, with
green
ſquare
deur of
d view
at and

think

therein: and in that day there ſhall be no more the Canaanite in the Houſe of the Lord of Hoſts." Now, can it be imagined, from the tenour of theſe latter ſentences, that the horſes who wore the bells with this inſcription were the holy ones of Jehovah? or that the pots which had the ſame words inſcribed on them were ſo? or is it not more natural and reaſonable to conclude, that the plain and obvious meaning of the two verſes, juſt cited, is, as the Rev. J. Brown, in his excellent Self-Interpreting Bible, intimates, that "wars ſhall be exchanged for ſerious devotions? or, even in their warfare moſt common employments, men ſhall act from gracious and holy motives, in an holy manner, and to holy ends? And the Church ſhall be purged from all apparently unclean and mercenary miniſters and profeſſors." We ſhall now advert to what our celebrated commentator, the Rev. Matthew Henry, in his Expoſition of the Bible, ſays, on the paſſage in Exodus, xxviii. 36. Speaking of the directions given in this part of the chapter relative to the high-prieſt's garments, he ſays, that "Aaron muſt hereby be minded that God is holy, and that his prieſts muſt be holy; holineſs becomes his houſe and houſehold:" but he does not tell us that Aaron was the Holy One of Jehovah. Now, Mr. Urban, as ſo great a cloud of witneſſes has been produced in ſupport of the mode of expreſſion uſed by the tranſlators of the Old Teſtament; I ſhould be glad if, through the channel of your valuable Repoſitory, Mr. Romaine would inform me upon what ground he ſupports his new tranſlation X. Y.

Mr. URBAN, *Nov.* 9.

THE public-ſpirited efforts of Mr. Alderman Pickett (rather haſtily criticized in your vol. LIX. p. 341) demand at leaſt the attention of every well-wiſher to the proſperity of this immenſe metropolis. As an individual, I beg leave thus publicly to return him my beſt thanks; and many of your readers will perhaps be of my opinion, if you will have the goodneſs to lay before them the annexed Perſpective Engravings relative to the paſſage at Temple bar (*ſee plate I.*), which have met with the approbation of many of the moſt eminent perſons in the kingdom, and the accompliſhment of which is now actually under the conſideration of an eſpecial Committee delegated for that purpoſe by the Corporation of London.

It is alſo under the contemplation of the ſame reſpectable Committee to accommodate the publick by an improvement of Snow-hill; either by the very excellent plan lately propoſed by the Rev. Mr. Pridden; or, if that ſhould be thought too extenſive an undertaking during the preſent reduced ſtate of the City's finances (for no other material objection can poſſibly impede it), at leaſt to make an additional communication from the top of Turnagain-lane to the bottom of Holbourn-hill. M. G.

Mr. URBAN, *Lichfield, Dec.* 9.

IS it not a little ſingular that no notice (at leaſt as far as I have been able to trace) has ever been taken, either in your very comprehenſive Obituary, or in the London or provincial papers, of the death of a late church dignitary; I mean that of Dr. Thomas Lloyd, dean of Bangor; in whoſe place a nephew of the preſent biſhop of that ſee has lately been appointed dean? Dr. Lloyd poſſeſſed that dignity many years, and was one of thoſe upon the liſt of deans appointed before his preſent Majeſty's acceſſion to the throne; the deans of York and Glouceſter being the two others.

May I take the liberty of aſking ſome of your numerous correſpondents to gratify my curioſity, by informing me in what *month* the late Dr. Lloyd *died*, in what *year* he was *appointed* to the deanery of Bangor, and *whom* he *ſucceeded*. Your inſertion of this at an early opportunity will much oblige, amongſt others of your conſtant readers and firm friends, Yours, &c. W. E.

TWO MONTHS TOUR IN SCOTLAND.

(Continued from p. 1005.*)*

THE houſe of Appin, having its apartments commodiouſly diſpoſed, and furniſhed in the modern ſtyle, is ſituate amidſt a grove on the ſide of a mountain declining towards the Linnheloch, but at a conſiderable height above the level of the water; of which, with its various grotteſque rocks and green iſles, together with an antient ſquare tower adding greatly to the grandeur of the ſcene, it commands a proud view over an intervening tract of neat and well-tilled low-land.

Amongſt theſe iſles, that (as I think) called Shulan, being neareſt, cultivated and adorned with trees, makes a very agreeable

agreeable appearance. To this we rowed over in the evening, and found on it a ſnug farm-houſe, which, in a more genial climate, might have afforded a ſatisfactory retreat even to Rouſſeau himſelf, or any other romantic or melancholy recluſe.

Hence the houſe of Appin became, in its turn, a picturesque and pleaſing object; its white front preſenting itſelf acroſs a portion of the loch, through ſcattered trees, upon an elevated bank, fringed next the water's edge with thicket, and relieved by a back-ground of rich wood ſtretching far up the ſides of hills, whoſe ſummits partly revealed themſelves, gilt by the ſetting ſun, and were partly loſt in clouds.

For the laird of this domain, whoſe worth was the theme of every tongue, the lodgings which he had provided in his offices, and the comfortable meal which, according to daily cuſtom, we ſaw ſent from his own kitchen to the wives and children of a conſiderable party of ſoldiers, employed at that time on the public ways (to ſay nothing of the hoſpitality we were ourſelves experiencing), ſpoke ſtrongly to our feelings the nobleneſs and bounty of his heart.

Leaving reluctantly this charming place, and paſſing the antient tower abovementioned on our right, purſuing the valley Weſtward, we began, in about half an hour, to aſcend rude hills, and to bid adieu to cultivation. The road ſoon after becomes rough and narrow, extremely ſerpentine, and even difficult to trace; exhibiting, however, many ſtriking views of the loch beneath, the iſles which adorn its bright expanſe, and the mountains which, forming its fartheſt boundary, make a part of the diſtrict of Morvern, the wild and romantic region of Fingal.

At the end of about ſeven miles, an arm of the Weſtern ocean, little leſs than a mile in breadth, bars the road. It was with no great delight that, in deſcending towards the ferry, we meaſured with our eyes the diſtance of the farther ſhore, and the ſcanty dimenſions of the boat which ſtood in preparation to tranſport us thither; it was narrow, ſharp-bottomed, and entirely without a deck, being only levelled ſomewhat at each end, for the reception of horſes, by faggots of birch-wood thrown in carelеſſly upon each other. There was no alternative, in the mean time, but to venture or to turn back, and we embarked accordingly; not, however, without ſome difficulty in ſhippi horſes, the ſhore being by no formed to facilitate their entry. rowers were a raw lad and a hai tured robuſt young woman; wit ther of whom we could conver their only ſpeech was the Erſe, b either ſaw no danger, or were ina it by habit; for, the youth amuſe ſelf in (what we ſuppoſed he- ſinging in his native language, ears intolerably guttural, inartic and grating; whilſt the attention female, as ſhe plied her oar with cient vigour and dexterity, was fixed upon a galloon of ſilver, which, as the faſhion then was, ding frock of one of my friend pened to be bound. We at leng rived ſafe, leaped out upon the with joy, and ſet forward in goo mour for Bunaw. Our way, a was dull and unamuſing, riſing ov tops, or winding round the fid hills of an inferior order, till, dec towards the South weſt, the vi Loch-Etive, another inlet of th diverſifies the ſcene, having bo ſhores agreeably variegated with groves, cornfields, and meadows, exhibiting a ſofter and more po proſpect than we had lately ſeen.

Having croſſed this loch, and m ed afterwards over other hills c ſame family and features with the had previouſly traverſed, deſce through a ſmall village, and fi fields of hay and here, divided larly with hedge-rows, clothed pl with aſhes, oaks, and poplars, we a pretty-looking manſion, the reſi of a Mr. Campbell; juſt beyond a torrent from the left-hand h foams acroſs the road. Having re its farther ſhore by the aſſiſtance bridge, which at firſt we had not ceived, and were beginning to la the want of, the road ſlopes up beautifully cloathed with oak and trees, evidently of no great age, a growth ſo vigorous and thrifty have done honour to more Sou ſkies.

Turning this hill, the village of naw appears on the oppoſite ſhore wide ſtream, backed by the tow ſummits of Cronarchin, the ſove of Britiſh mountains, being ſuperi ſeems, even to Ben-neviſh, whoſe tude, taken from the level of th exceeds that of Snowden. We f over here without either diffic

alarm, and on our arrival at Bunaw, were received with civility at a tolerable inn. *(To be continued.)*

Mr. URBAN, *Dec.* 4.

THE following humourous poem being, as I apprehend, not ſo much known as it deſerves to be, I truſt that many of your readers will thank me for recommending it to their notice.

The ſubject of it is the viſitation of the univerſity of Oxford by the commiſſioners of the parliament in 1648: when they "expelled all thoſe who refuſed to ſubmit to their juriſdiction, or to take the Covenant; which was, upon the matter, the whole univerſity: .... whereupon they placed in their room the moſt notorious factious Preſbyterians ..... without any regard to the ſtatutes of the ſeveral founders, and the incapacities of the perſons that were put in." Lord Clarendon's Hiſtory of the Rebellion, III. 74.

The author, Allibond, was born in Buckinghamſhire, and educated at Magdalen college; of the free-ſchool belonging to which he was for ſome time maſter; and afterwards became rector of Bradwell, in Glouceſterſhire, where he died in 1658. Wood, Faſti Oxon. II. 723. NUGATOR.

Ruſtica Academiæ Oxonienſis *nuper reformatæ Deſcriptio, in Viſitatione Fanaticâ, Oct. 6to, A. D.* 1648: *Cum Comitiis ibidem Anno ſequente: Et aliis Notatu non indignis.*
Auctore Joh. Allibond, *S.T.P.*

Rumore nuper eſt delatum
Dum agebamus ruri,
Oxoniam iri reformatum,
Ab iis qui dicti *Puri*.

Decrevi itaque confeſtim,
Obſtaculis ſublatis,
Me oculatum dare teſtem
Hujuſce novitatis.

Ingreſſus urbem juxta morem
Scrutandi deſiderio;
Nil præter maciem & ſqualorem
Fœdiſſimum comperio.

A Decio in ſpecum jacti[1],
Qui tantùm dormierunt,
Poſt ſeculum expergefacti,
Tot mira non viderunt.

Erectas illi crebras cruces
Et templa conſpexere,
Quæ prifci pietatis duces,
Tunc primum conſtruxere.

Nos autem ſanctiora nuper
Incidimus in ſæcula,
Qui tollunt iſta tanquam ſuperſtitionis ſymbola.

Ad ſcholas primum me trahebat
Comitiorum norma,
Quæis olim quiſque peragebat
Solenniter *pro formâ*.

Expecto *regios* profeſſores:
Comparuere nulli:
Nec illis adſunt *inceptores*
Nec togæ, nec cucculli.

Calcavi *atrium quadratum*,
Quo juvenum examen
Confluxit olim—Video pratum
Quod denſum tegit gramen.

Adibam ſcholam muſices,
Quam fœminæ & joci
Ornaſſent pridem: ſed tibicines
Jam nuſquam erant loci.

Conſcendo orbis illud decus,
Bodleio fundatore:
Sed intus erat nullum pecus
Excepto janitore.

Neglectos vidi libros multos
Quod minime mirandum,
Nam inter bardos tot & ſtultos;
There 's few could underſtand 'em.

Dominico ſequente die
Ad ſacra celebranda,
Ad ædes propero Mariæ
Nam *divæ* vox nefanda[2].

Tenebar mox intrandi metu,
Sollicitus ut ante;
Sed fruſtra prorſus, nullo cœtu
Introitum negante.

Ingreſſus, ſedes ſenioribus
Togatis deſtinatus,
Videbam coquis, & ſartoribus
Et lixis uſurpatas.

Procancellarius[3] recens prodit,
Cui ſatis literarum;
Quod vero quiſque probus odit,
Eſt conſcientiæ parum.

Procuratores ſine clavibus,
Quærentibus oſtendas;
Bedellos novos ſine ſtavibus[4]
Res protinus ridendas.

[1] This alludes to the Arabian ſtory of the ſeven ſleeping Muſſulmen in the cave. EDIT.

[2] The fanaticks aboliſhed the uſe of *Saint* as attributed to the Apoſtles, &c. and applied it only to themſelves. Mr. Addiſon (Spectator, N°. 125) tells a humourous ſtory of Sir Roger de Coverley's danger in enquiring for *Saint* Anne's-lane during theſe times. A curious inſtance is to be ſeen in an inſcription on the porch of Elleſmere church, in Shropſhire; where *Saint* John was originally carved; afterwards, the *Saint* was cut out; and, at the Reſtoration, the *Saint* was reſtored to its original ſituation on the defaced ſpot.

[3] Edw. Reynolds, D.D. appointed vicechancellor by an ordinance of both Houſes, ob. 1676.

[4] *Macaronicè; without* ſtaves or maces. EDIT.

Suggeſtum

Suggeſtum conſcendebat Fungus[1]
Inſulſa quæque fundens;
So shall a fool wax more among us,
Pulvinar ſic contundens.

Quicquid in buccam evénivit [evehit]
Minaci utens dextrâ,
Boato magno effrivit,
Et nunquam fuit *extra*[2].

Deſeſſus hac *Dulcedine*
Decrevi venerandos
Non adhuc pulſos civitate
Amicos viſitandos,

Collegium petii Animarum,
Nunc propriè ſic dictum,
Nam rerum hic corporearum,
Vix quicquam eſt relictum.

Hic quæro virum ſuavitate
Omnimoda politum[3];
Reſponſum alibi ingratè,
"*Cuſtodem cuſtoditum.*"

Ad Corpus Chriſti flecto greſſum,
Qua brevitate poſſum,
Jurares novis probris feſſum,
Et furibus confoſſum.

Eccleſiam Chriſti ſuſque deque,
Jactatam mox & verſam,
Et ſoboleem heu! longe lateque
Percipimus diſperſam.

Rogavi ubi ſit *orator*[4]
Divinæ plane meſſis?
Proh facinus! incarceratur
Facundiæ decus gentis.

Hinc domum pete præcurſoris[5],
Quem, triſte paſſum fatum,
Recenti narrant vi tortoris
Secundo decollatum.

Tam ſancto præſide[6] cadente,
Diſcipuli recedunt,
Et Cacodæmone[7] regente,
Nec bibunt jam nec edunt.

Heu! pulchra domus, nuper læta
Dulciſſimis fluentis,
Nunc cœno penitus oppleta,
Canalis putreſcentis.

Adire nolui Trinitatem,
Quam nôſtis prope ſtare,
Hæreticam ſocietatem
Ne videar damnare.

Nam tanta deſolatione,
Quam quis nefandam dicet,
Occurrunt nuſquam *tres Perſonæ*,
Scruteris uſque licet.

Reverſo triſtis fertur caſus,
Et miſerandum omen
Collegii, cui *Rubens Naſus*
Præ ſoribus, dat nomen.

Dederunt illi principalem[8]
Rectores hi ſeveri,
Diſtortis oculis, & qualem
Natura vult caveri.

Mox ædes ingredi conatus
Non unquam ſeneſcentes[9],
Stupeſcens audio ejulatus
Horrenda ſuſtinentis[10].

Quod dulce ſuper domicilium
Ingenuis alendis,
Nunc merum eſt ergaſtulum
Innocuis torquendis.

Ad flentem me recipio tandem
Flens ipſe Magdalenam,
Et gemens video eandem
Vacuitate plenam.

Quæ felix dudum ornabatur
Frequentibus alumnis,
Quæ ſuaviter invitebatur
Doctiſſimis columnis,

Nunc lapſis fulcris, queis vigebat
Videres humi ſtratam,
Et prole denſâ, quâ gaudebat,
En! miſere orbatam.

Hæ ſedes, comptiores Muſæ
Quas habuere ſibi,
Nunc denſis tenebris orfuſæ,
Et Zim[11] & Ozim ibi.

Pro præſide[12], cui quenquam parem
Vix ætas noſtra dedit,
En vobis! ſtultum *capularem*[13],
Ad clavum jam qui ſedet.

---

[1] Edm. Stanton, D.D. appointed preſident of Corpus Chriſti by the Parliament, ob. 1671.
[2] This paſſage I do not underſtand; and hope ſome of your readers will explain it.
[3] Sheldon, afterwards archbiſhop.
[4] The learned Dr. Henry Hammond. He was public orator. [5] St. John's College.
[6] Richard Baylis, D.D. He married Laud's niece, and ſucceeded him in the preſidentſhip.
[7] Mr. Channel. Wood makes no mention of him.
[8] Daniel Greenwood, D.D. ob. 1673. Even Wood admits that he was a good governor.
[9] *New* College; ſtill abſurdly called ſo, though founded by William of Wickham.
[10] Mr. Collier, afterwards beadle, was put to torture by Colonel Kelſey.
[11] Iſaiah xiii. 21. [12] John Oliver, D.D.
[13] Thomas Goodwin, D.D. ob. 1679. He was a famous Independant; and, at the Reſtoration, was ejected from the preſidentſhip, and Dr. Oliver was reſtored. The epithet *capularis* alludes to his practice of wearing ſeveral caps; whence he was called Dr. *Nine caps*. He is the perſon meant by the Tatler, where he ſpeaks of a young fellow of his acquaintance, who, upon his admiſſion at Oxford, during the fanatical times, was terrified at being ſhewn into a dark room, and interrogated by the head of his college on his progreſs in grace inſtead of his proficiency in literature.

Quæ

Quam vereor ne diro omine
Septem regrediantur
Dæmonia, divino numine
Quæ quondam pellebantur.

Quocunque, breviter, flectebam,
Aut dirigebam viſum,
Id totum indait, quod videbam
Aut lachrymas, aut riſum.

Ingemui dum viros video
Doctiſſimos ejectos;
Et contra, alternatim rideo
Stolidulos ſuffectos.

O probam reformandi artem!
Quæ medicina datur?
Quæ curat, ut curemus partem,
Cum totum exſcindatur.

Quadratos[1] homines quæ jubet
Et doctos, extirpandos,
Et nebulones, prout lubet,
Rotundos ſurrogandos.

Collegia petis? Leges duras
Habes; nil fas videre—
Nil præter ædes & ſtructuras—
Scholares abiere.

Culinas illic frigeſcentes,
Capellas ſine precibus,
In cellis cernas ſitientes,
Et aulas ſine *Miſſibus*.

In templis quæris conciones,
Aut quicquid eſt decorum?
Habebis hæſitationes
Extemporaneorum.

Interea quid Oppidani,
With all their quaint devices?
Qui novas haſce, maleſum,
Exoptavere vices.

Erecta cornua gerebant,
Dum montes hi parturiunt;
Et nunc faſtidiunt quæ volebant,
Et fortiter eſuriunt.

Heu! ingens rerum ornamentum
Et ævi decus pridem,
Quo tandem pacto huc perventum,
Ut idem non ſit idem?

Nam vix a quoquam, quod narratur
Obventum olim ſomnio!
Compertum erit, ſi quæratur
Oxonium in Oxonio.

Mr. URBAN, *Dec.* 9.

BLANCASSET, a military troubadour, though of Arragoneſe extraction, ſpent his days in Provence. He ſerved under Charles of Anjou in the conqueſt of Naples; and was rewarded with the gifts of ſome fiefs in Provence by Charles, and Robert, the Duke of Calabria, his ſon; to the latter of whom he dedicated a treatiſe, entitled, La maniera de ben guerriar. He died in 1300. In one of the extracts, which is of ſome length, preſerved by Creſcembeni, we find a lively deſcription of the tournaments; and the verſes in general have an unuſual degree of elegance:

Ben plaz le gai temps de paſchor,
Qe fai foillas e flors venir;
E plaz me cant auz la bauzor
Dels auſels, qe fan i retintir
Lor cant per le boſchaie.
E plazm can vie ſobrels praz
Tendas e pavillons fermatz;
E plazm en mon coraje,
Can vei per lo camps arengaz
Cavaliers, en cavals armas.
E plazme can li coridor
Fan las iens e laver fugir;
E plazme can mi vei apres lor
Grans iens armatz enſems venir, &c. &c*.

The word *bauzor* is tranſlated *baldoria*, gaiety. The beginning of the 22d canto of the Inferno is ſo ſimilar, that we might ſuppoſe it an imitation of this paſſage; and our troubadour will not ſuffer by the compariſon.

I' vidi gia cavalier muouer campo,
E cominciare ſtormo, e far lor moſtra,
E tal volta partir per loro ſcampo.
Corridor vidi per la terra voſtra,
O Aretini, e vidi ger gualdane,
Ferir torneamenti, e corrir gioſtra,
Quando con trombe e quando con campane,
Con tamburi, e con cenni di caſtella,
E con coſe noſtrali e con iſtrane.

"Partir per lor ſcampo" is an explanation of "laver fugir."

He does not ſpeak with leſs enthuſiaſm on the ſubject of love than on that of arms.

Tan tem ſon prez e ſa fina valor,
E tan ai cor di far tot ſon talen,
E tan me fai lauſingier eſpaven,
Per ge non aus de lei faire clamor,
Ni mon fin cor deſcobrir ni moſtrar.
Mas mil ſoſpir li ren lo iam per ces.
E veus lo tort di gen il ſui meſpres,
Qar anc laufei tan finamen amar.
E ſil plaguez chem fezes tan donor,
Qa ienſillons ſopleian humilmen
Son bel cors gay, gen, format avinen,
El duoz eſgar, e la freſca color,
Mi laiſſas ſoſpiran rimirar,
Ben vei iamais non fallira nul bes, &c. &c

The accounts of Gerard de Borneil, of Limoges, are very contradictory. It is ſaid that he roſe from a mean condition to the favour of courts and princes, and yet that he always preſerved his in-

---

[1] The academical altered cap.

* A tranſlation of theſe is requeſted. EDIT.

dependence. We are told at one time that he was inſenſible to the power of love; at another, that he was the ſlave of two miſtreſſes ſucceſſively. The Monk of Montaudon, a ſatyrical troubadour of thoſe times, who found great ſatisfaction in abuſing every writer of merit, and did not even ſpare himſelf, has left us the character of our Limoſin.

El ſegons Girau de Borneill,
Que ſembla oire ſec a ſoleill
Ab ſon chantar, magre dolen,
Ques chans de veilla porta ſeill.
Qui ſmirava en eſpeill,
No⁹ preſeria un aguillen.

He is introduced in the Triumphs of Love*, by Petrarch; twice quoted in the treatiſe De Vulgi Eloq. † by Dante; and again mentioned by him, in the Purgatorio ‡, as a popular writer; though Dante conſiders him as inferior to Arnaud Daniel. His verſes are indeed very harſh and meagre.

Tan be m ſembla gens
E fiz lo meſtices, e ab ſos
Veill far ſermos
E prees contr als non calenz,
Cui cons faill enans, car genz
Per queſt An
Cal ſervir Dieu non van,
De Pagans e d'avol gen
Dellivran lo monimen.

The zeal of the cruſaders could not have been much warmed by ſuch ſtrains as theſe. Blancas, the father of Blancaſſet, was the friend of Giraud.

Canzhas vai dire en Blancas,
Q'l fai valor valer e prez prezar.
Com lui lauzan non pot fobr'lauzar,
Tan es valenz e fina ſa valenzha.

He died in 1278.

Yours, &c. M——s.

Mr. URBAN, *Lichfield, Dec.* 14.

THE letter from Mr. Boſwell, in your laſt Number, p. 1009, is too invidious not to require ſome comments; which you will do me the juſtice to inſert.

In thoſe Johnſonian narratives, which he requeſted and obtained from me, I neither invented nor embelliſhed any thing; or felt or expreſſed reſentment that he ſuppreſſed ſome of them, though conſcious that they all convey as ſtrong internal evidence of their verity, from characteriſtic turn of expreſſion, as any that can be found in his intereſting Memoirs of that wonderful man. If Mr. Boſwell has preſerved my letters to him on that ſubject, I deſire he will ſend them to *you*, and that you will allow them a place in this Repoſitory; ſo ſhall the public judge whether they *deſerve* the contempt with which he mentions them in your laſt Number. Very different indeed were his acknowledgements to me at the time they were received.

Before I had ſeen Mr. Boſwell's SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES, ſeveral of my friends expreſſed indignation at what they termed the ungrateful rudeneſs with which I am introduced on the firſt page. It appeared neceſſary to ſtate my reaſons for believing that the myrtle-verſes were originally addreſſed to Lucy Porter. *That* ſtatement breathes no reflection upon Mr. Boſwell, further than merely pronouncing the ſentence in queſtion *impolite*. If *unjuſtly*, being before the publick, it juſtifies itſelf againſt my charge. Inſtead of kindly alleging that he meant me no diſreſpect, he publiſhes that infinitely more unfriendly letter in your *laſt* Magazine.

I ſtill, and always ſhall, retain my conviction concerning the origin of thoſe LINES ON RECEIVING MYRTLE FROM A LADY. I have too great reſpect for Mrs. Lucy Porter's, and for my mother's, long and unvarying teſtimony, to *reſign* it. Since, as Mr Boſwell allows, Dr. Johnſon found *wit*, and the deſire of victory in argument, irreſiſtible temptations to aſſert ſuch falſehoods as that "Buchanan was the *only* man of genius Scotland has produced;" as that "Garrick did not make Shakſpeare better known;" there is little reaſon to think he would ſcruple the immaterial miſrepreſentation which aſſigned to thoſe pretty ſtanzas an origin more agreeable to his feelings. Had he never uttered a more *injurious* untruth, it had been well for many great and good characters, whoſe fame his injuſtice has darkened.

With what *reaſon* I am accuſed of depreciating thoſe gallant STANZAS ON THE MYRTLE-SPRIG, my letter in the October Magazine, p. 875, evinces. Conſidered as the compoſition of *youth*, even the youth of JOHNSON, it deems them *curiouſly elegant*—but, ſince he has written poetry very ſuperior to them, it is demonſtrable that, as the produce of *maturer* life, they add nothing to his fame.

I *yet* believe the neither idle nor improbable tale of the infant Johnſon having lulled four doggerel rhimes on the

* Canto 4. † Lib. ii. c. 5 and 6. ‡ Canto 26.

death of a duck; becauſe Mrs. Lucy Porter ſaid Dr. Johnſon's mother told her the circumſtance; becauſe it is more likely he ſhould have forgotten what he ſaid at three years old, than that either of thoſe good women ſhould invent a falſehood.

The converſation which young Johnſon is reported to have held with his mother, when he aſked her conſent to marry the widow Porter, and which formed one of the anecdotes, I ſent to Mr. Boſwell, and which he ſuppreſſed, I have heard frequently and generally mentioned, and credited here. I forget whether or not I quoted to *him* any particular authority for that memoir—yet, to the beſt of my remembrance, I heard it firſt from the late Mrs. Cobb, of this place. If I were aſked who told me that Johnſon ſaid of Cheſterfield, "he is a wit among lords, and a lord among wits," I ſhould find it difficult to ſpecify an individual from the numbers whom I have heard repeat the ſarcaſm. Neither can I *now* with *certainty* in this inſtance—but I never doubted the reality of either ſtory, becauſe there is the Johnſonian ſpirit in both.

Dr. Johnſon's frequently-expreſſed contempt for Mrs. Thrale on account of that want of veracity which he imputes to her, at leaſt as Mr. Boſwell has recorded, either convicts him of narrating what Johnſon never ſaid, or Johnſon himſelf of that inſincerity of which there are too many inſtances, amidſt all the recorded proofs of his unprovoked perſonal rudeneſs, to thoſe with whom he converſed; for, this repeated contempt was *coeval* with his *publiſhed* letters, which expreſs ſuch high and perfect eſteem for that lady; which declare, that "to hear *her* was to hear *Wiſdom*, that to ſee *her* was to ſee *Virtue*."

It has been my lot to contend equally with Dr. Johnſon's enemies and with his worſhipers. Againſt the prejudice or envy of thoſe who call his admirable ſtyle florid, turgid, ſtiff, and pedantic, I have ever maintained that he is the fineſt proſe-writer in our language; and, againſt the indiſcriminate blazon of thoſe who pronounce him equally *good* as *great*. I have proteſted, from ingenuous indignation at his injuſtice to *others*. After the inſtances of that injuſtice ſo *laviſhly* recorded by his biographers, it is ridiculous to hear Mr. Boſwell aſſert, that his glorious talents, and they *were* glorious, ſet him above the mean jealouſy which ſuffers "no brother to approach the *throne*."

I ſmile at Mr. Boſwell's word *preſume*, as if it was more preſumptuous to ſpeak of Dr. Johnſon as he *was*, than of the illuſtrious Lord Bacon, whom Pope pronounces

"The wiſeſt, greateſt, *meaneſt*, of mankind."

If meanneſs was found amidſt the ſplendour of Bacon's talents, ſo were arrogance, inconſiſtence, and detraction, amidſt the magnitude of Johnſon's.

Mr. Boſwell would have us believe, that falſe aſſertions are not to be conſidered as *untruths* when they are gilded by *wit*—but a good heart ſcorns unjuſt depreciation from the lip, or the pen, of a Johnſon, as from thoſe of the moſt ordinary capacity; nay *more*; becauſe it is more *injurious* to its object.

I have a better right to proteſt againſt the malignity of *my* intellectual ſuperior, JOHNSON, upon recorded *facts*, than he had to degrade, upon vague *conjecture*, the morality and piety of *his* ſuperior, MILTON. With malevolence alſo he charges that luminary, that boaſt of our nation, ſaying, in his LIFE OF MILTON, p. 143, "Such was his malignance, that *bell grew darker at his frown*."

Thoſe with whom I have converſed were too polite, or too good-natured, to inform me of *one* of thoſe *many* things, which, I doubt not, he has ſaid to my diſadvantage. It cannot be pleaſant to any perſon to know that they muſt go down to poſterity with the arrows of his detraction ſticking about them. It is, however, the lot of many of my ſuperiors, both in merit and talents, through Mr. Boſwell's rage of communication; which the politeneſs and benevolence I once, and long, believed inherent in his mind, ought, in ſeveral inſtances, to have reſtrained. When they operated in *my* favour, I was obliged to him—but what he ungeneroufly ſays on that ſubject in his late letter to you entirely cancels that obligation, and proclaims him the foe of her whom he has ſo often called friend.

In the preſence of Dr. Johnſon I have too often preſumed to vindicate the claims of others, whom he was unjuſtly degrading, to worth and genius, to eſcape his hatred—but I diſdained to purchaſe a chance of exemption, as I ſaw *others* do, by mean ſilence, or ſycophant acquieſcence. He once ſaid rude

things

things to me on the ſole provocation of praiſing the lyric poetry of Gray and Maſon; but I maintained its claim to pre-eminence, unawed by his deſpotiſm.

The quarrel of people of genius and taſte with Dr. Johnſon's *critical* deciſions is not, as Mr. Boſwell ſays it is, becauſe they aſſign their proper ſtation to the *minor* poets, but becauſe they depreciate excellence and exalt mediocrity; becauſe, while they beſtow praiſe upon the moderate poems of *Savage*, *Watts*, and *Yalden*, and even upon the vapid ſuſtian of *Blackmore*, they ſhed contempt upon the exquiſite compoſitions of PRIOR, COLLINS, GRAY, and AKENSIDE; becauſe they pronounce the PARADISE LOST "one of thoſe books which the reader admires, and lays down, and forgets to take up again." See MILTON's Life, p. 149.

I am *ſure* I have read, either in Dr. Johnſon's Works, or in the records of his biographers, the aſſertion, that "Watts was one of the few poets who could look forward with rational hope to the mercy of their God." A more preſumptuous, a *baſer*, ſtigma, never fell from human lip or pen.

It is to be lamented that diſtinguiſhed poetic talents, which Johnſon's Raſſelas ſtyles the higheſt effort of human intellect, ſhould *ever* exiſt, and they have very *rarely* exiſted, in *vicious* minds; but thoſe minds would have been *more* vicious without them, ſince the time ſpent in their culture would, it is more than probable, have been paſſed in ſenſual purſuits; and who does not know that depravity grows darker by every *added* vice? Mark how Johnſon's own pen contraſts his ſplendid *a paſſage*, the elegant beauty of which, if ever equalled, has never been exceeded. It is in his "Journey to the Weſtern Iſles," and in the deſcription of Icolmkill, to which he gives the more harmonious Latin name Iona: "Whatever withdraws us from the power of the ſenſes, whatever makes the *paſt*, the *diſtant*, or the *future*, predominate over the *preſent*, exalts us in the ſcale of rational beings."

That the culture of the poetic faculty, as of every other, *does* withdraw us from the power of the ſenſes, *does* make the paſt, the diſtant, and the future, predominate over the preſent, is a truth. It is therefore impoſſible that its profeſſors can, in general, deſerve thoſe epithets, thoſe contumelies, which the *Boſwells* and *Johnſons* have laviſhed upon them. They are the moſt idolatrous who perceive not in its bitterneſs the diſappointed ambition, and, conſequently, envious ſpleen, of Johnſon, who firſt appeared before the world in the character of a poet; and who, in that line of writing, though ſome of his poetic compoſitions are very fine, has been excelled by ſeveral of his contemporaries.

Of envy and ſelfiſh prejudice, inſinuated againſt me by Mr. Boſwell in your laſt, I ſhall be acquitted by all who know my diſpoſition and the habits of my life. All that was great and genuinely good in Dr. Johnſon have had no warmer encomiaſt. I have uniformly ſaid, that, while the flowers of poetic imagination luxuriantly adorn his ſtyle, it is never enfeebled by their plenitude; that no periods are ſo harmonious, none ſo nervous; that there is no ſatiety in the delight they inſpire on moral and religious themes; that his pecuniary generoſity did him infinite honour; and that his faith in Chriſtianity diſgraced the ſcepticiſm of weaker minds.

The reſpectable Editor of this work is miſtaken; the three letters ſigned BENVOLIO, in the numbers for February and April, 1786, p. 129 and p. 302, and for Auguſt, 1787, p. 684, are *mine*; I avowed them at the time they appeared to almoſt all my friends, and, I *think*, to Mr. Boſwell. The only occaſion on which I declined acknowledging them was in a literary circle in London, May, 1786, where I heard the two firſt, for the laſt was not then written, pronounced the moſt equitable balance of Dr. Johnſon's good and ill qualities which had appeared. They were too highly ſpoken of to permit my owning them, as the company were chiefly ſtrangers to me. I wiſh the candid reader of Mr. Boſwell's uncandid letter would recur to thoſe ſtrictures ſigned Benvolio, and conſider them *well*.

I diſclaim all *knowledge* of any other anonymous publications concerning Dr. Johnſon; ſome ſtanzas in verſe to Mr. Maſon, on the injuſtice to Mr. Gray, excepted. Who it was that took the unwarrantable liberty of ſending to your Repoſitory thoſe extracts from Mr. Hayley's letters and mine, without the conſent of their authors, I have to this hour no gueſs; but a moſt imperfect copy it was, that by interpolation and omiſſion annihilated the ſenſe of many paſſages. They were never intended for the public, but made, and tranſmitted to ſome diſtant friends, for their amuſement.

The

The sentence quoted by my anonymous correspondent from Johnson's *kindred* spirit, Warburton, is impious, pronouncing the decisions of *any man* sacred, and unerring as the balance of the sanctuary. A balance of the sanctuary is ready, in which to weigh the character of Johnson. It is in the 13th chapter of the Epistle to the Corinthians. If in *that* balance he be *not* found *essentially* wanting, I am content to have the injustice here alleged against *him* retorted upon *myself*.

Hear what his townsman, Bishop NEWTON, says on this subject, in his posthumous work:

"Dr. Johnson's Lives of the Poets afford much amusement; but candour was hurt and offended at the *malevolence* that preponderates in *every part*. Never was any biographer more sparing of his praises, or more abundant in his censures. He delights more in exposing blemishes than in recommending beauties; slightly passes over excellences, enlarges upon imperfections, and, not content with his own severe reflexions, revives old scandal, and produces large quotations from the long-forgotten works of former criticks. The panegyrist of Savage in his youth may, in his old age, become the satyrist of the most favoured authors; his encomium as unjust and undeserved as his censures."

Into paper-war with a man, who, after professing himself my friend, becomes causelessly my foe, I will no farther enter. New instances of Mr. Boswell's heroic attempts to injure a defenceless female, who has ever warmly vindicated *him*, must ultimately redound more to his dishonour than hers, and will, I trust, produce *no future* intrusion upon Mr. Urban's publication from the pen of his friend and correspondent,

ANNA SEWARD.

Mr. URBAN, *Dec.* 5.

SINCE I transmitted to you the remarks on *Pontifex*, inserted in your last Magazine, p. 984, I have met with the word used in its strict etymological sense in some Latin verses, which I am inclined to believe may not have been printed. The lines are subjoined to the title of "A true Discourse of the antient Wooden and present Stoned Bridge at Rochester, &c. Collected and written by Sir Roger Manwood, &c." [see Harris's History of Kent, p. 255]; and are thus introduced: "De Roberto Knolso, et Rogero Manwoodo, quorum alter [*armatæ militiæ*] eques miris sumptibus condidit, alter [togatæ] singulari suâ prudentiâ conservavit Pontem Roffen, vagi fluminis accolæ cujusdam carmen"—

Pontificis Roffen merito Knols nomine dignus
Pontificis Manwood et tibi nomen erit.
Knols fabricam propriis impensis, et sociorum
Munificis opibus condidit egregiam.
Funditus at periisset opus, ni cura ruinis
Manwoodi latâ lege tulisset opem.
Quique creavit opus, lapsurum qui recreavit,
Encomio dignus laus sit utrique sua.

As a metrical English version may not be unacceptable to several of the readers of your Miscellany, the following is offered, with a hope that they will be hereafter favoured with a happier translation by some poet on the banks of Medway:

Rochester * Pontifex we Knolles may name;
As fair pretence hath Manwood to the same.
By gifts from Knolles and fellows, cross the flood
Of Medway deep, this bridge renowned stood:
But tides and time its ruin must have wrought,
Without the aid the law of Manwood brought.
To its brave builder, and the judge its stay,
Each his due praise from gratitude we pay.

Yours, &c. W. & D.

P. 984, note, should be pp. 820, 907, 910, 1010, 1107.

Mr. URBAN, *Dec.* 6.

PEED having, at pp. 997 and 8, revived the question, why in many, I believe in most, persons advanced in years, there is a greater defect in the right eye than the left, I cannot forbear repeating my wish, that a satisfactory solution may be obtained from some of your readers who are adepts in this branch of natural philosophy. To the references to your Miscellany, cited by your correspondent, may be added, vol. LV. p. 280, and vol. LVI. pp. 388 and 9. These pages are particularly submitted to the consideration of your correspondent, because in them are re-

---

* Var. r. *Pontifex of Roff.* or *Pontifex Roffen*: An intermixture of Latin and English being warranted by the autographs *Free Sam. Roffen.* and *Free Jos Roffen.* on the envelopes of letters. In the pronunciation of Rochester there has been, nobody knows how long, a glaring transgression of a rule of Prosody in making *e* short before *st*; whereas the emphasis ought to be laid as in the first line of an epigram by John Johnson, as cited by Weever (Funeral Monuments, p. 308):

Urbs antiqua, ferox, bella est Rocestria fita.

Therefore, meo periculo, for Rochester r. Rochester.

SCRIBBELOLUS.

marks

marks upon this ſubject from vol. XXXVIII. pp. 443, 449, which were communicated by the late Dr. Leigh, of Eſſex; and by J. R. the ſignature of Mr. Robinſon, of Hinckley. In this letter I alſo noticed my having obſerved, that, in thoſe who were ſubject to a tremor in the hands, the right-hand was generally the moſt agitated; and this I attributed to the more frequent and vigorous exertion of that member, probably in conſequence of their being, whilſt children, injudiciouſly cautioned and admoniſhed not to make the ſame free uſe of the left-hand. As to the ears, it muſt be firſt enquired, whether there is a ſimilar peculiarity of defect in this organ? That it is not in our power to acquire a habit of working the drum of one ear more than the other, will, I imagine, be readily admitted. W. & D.

Mr. URBAN, *Dec.* 14.

THOSE of your readers whoſe curioſity may be awakened about the falls of the Rhine, which proved ſo fatal to the late Lord Montague, will find it gratified in Breval's Travels, vol. II. part II. p. 68, and L'Etat & les Délices de la Suiſſe, II. 33; III. 89; in both which books is a good repreſentation of the fall and the adjacent country.

Mr. Breval ſays of it:

"This fall of the Rhine has an effect very different in its nature from the cataract of Terni; for, if we conſider the breadth of the rivers, the Velinus will ſtand in no competition with the Rhine; but this fall, on the other hand, comes vaſtly ſhort of the height of the former. They are each of them in their reſpective kinds very extraordinary; and, if I may be allowed to form any parallel, the caſcade of Terni cauſes more aſtoniſhment, but that of Schauffhauſen gives more delight. This cataract obliges the veſſels that come with the Rhine from the lake of Conſtance to unload their cargoes at Schauffhauſen, whence they are ſent by land ſome miles till that river becomes navigable again, and they can be forwarded to Alſace, in Germany, as occaſion requires. In coaſting the Rhine from Schaffhauſen to Baſil, we obſerved here and there whirlpools that are ſaid to be very dangerous: another natural cataract or two (but where the fall is pretty inſenſible), and an artificial one, at Altbrouk (where the Emperor has great iron works), which is extremely beautiful."

In the French work, this wonderful fall near Lauffen, a village with a caſtle on the left bank of the Rhine, a ſhort diſtance below Schauffhauſen, is deſcribed as 40 cubits high, the water precipitating itſelf among rocks with ſo terrible a noiſe, that it is heard at four leagues diſtance in a calm night. Schauffhauſen is the capital of a canton of its own name, a large and handſome city on the North bank of the Rhine, on an uneven ſite, not older than the year 1060, when a monaſtery was founded there by Eberhard, Earl of Nellebourg.

Mr. Buſching (Geogr. XIV. 93, ed. Straſburg, 1779) makes the fall forty fathoms (*braſſes*) over craggy rocks, where the river forms a circular rainbow, near the caſtle of Lauffen, on a rock, a ſhort league below Schauffhauſen.

Mr. Salmon (Preſent State of all Nations, II. 281, 4to) ſays, the city of Schauffhauſen is eſteemed the fineſt town in Switzerland next to Baſil, is ſituate on the Rhine about 15 miles North of Zurich, and as many Weſt of Conſtance. All veſſels being obliged to unload here, on occaſion of the neighbouring cataracts of the Rhine, it is become a place of good trade.

But the fulleſt account of it may be found in our countryman Mr. Coxe, in his "Travels in Switzerland," vol. I. p. 10, 1791:

"1776.—We rode about a league to the fall of the Rhine at Lauffhen. Our route lay over the hills which form the banks of the river; the environs are picturesque and agreeable, the river beautifully winding through the vale. Upon our arrival at Lauffen, a ſmall village in the canton of Zurich, we diſmounted, and, advancing to the edge of the precipice which overhangs the Rhine, we looked down perpendicularly upon the cataract, and ſaw the river tumbling over the ſide of the rock with amazing violence and precipitation. Hence we deſcended till we were ſomewhat below the upper bed of the river, and ſtood cloſe to the fall, ſo that I could almoſt have touched it with my hand. A ſcaffolding is erected in the very ſpray of this tremendous cataract, and upon the moſt ſublime point of view. The ſea of foam ruſhing down, the continual cloud of ſpray ſcattered to a great diſtance and to a conſiderable height; in ſhort, the magnificence of the whole ſcenery far ſurpaſſed my moſt ſanguine expectations, and exceeds all deſcription. Within about 100 feet of the ſcaffolding two crags riſe in the middle of the fall; the neareſt is perforated by the continual action of the river, and the water forces itſelf through many oblique directions with inexpreſſible fury and a hollow ſound. After having contemplated the awful ſublimity of this wonderful landſcape, we deſcended and croſſed the river, which was extremely agitated. Hitherto I had only

viewed

viewed the cataract obliquely; but here it opened by degrees, and displayed another picture, which I enjoyed at my leisure as I sat down on the opposite bank. The most striking objects were, the castle of Lauffen, erected upon the very edge of the precipice, and projecting over the river; near it, a church and some cottages; a clump of cottages close to the fall: in the back ground, rocks planted with trees or tufted with hanging woods; a beautiful little hamlet upon the summit skirted with trees; the great body of water that seemed to rush out from the bottom of the rocks; the two crags abovementioned boldly advancing their heads in the midst of the fall, and in the very point of its steepest descent, their tops sprinkled with shrubs, and dividing the cataract into three principal branches The colour of the Rhine is extremely beautiful, being of a clear sea-green; and I could not but remark the fine effect of the tints when blended with the white foam in its descent. There is a pleasing view from an iron-foundery close to the river, which is dammed up in order to prevent its carrying away the works and neighbouring cottages. By means of this dam a small portion of the river is diverted, turns a mill, and forms a little silver current gliding down the bare rock, and detached from the main cataract. Below the fall the river widens conficerably into a more ample basin: at the fall the breadth seemed to be about 300 feet. As to its perpendicular height travellers differ; those who are given to exaggeration reckon it 150 feet; but I should imagine about 50 or 60 feet will be nearer the truth. I stood for some time upon the brink of the cataract, beheld with admiration, and listened in silence; then crossed the river, re-mounted my horse, and returned to Schauffhausen. Some writers have asserted, that the Rhine precipitates itself in one sheet of water, and, as I before observed, from a perpendicular height of 100 feet. In former ages this account might be agreeable to fact, as it is probable that the space between the two banks was once a level rock, and considerably higher; that the river has insensibly undermined those parts on which it broke with the utmost violence: for, within the memory of several inhabitants of this town, a large rock has given way, that has greatly altered the view. Indeed, I am convinced that the perpendicular height of the fall is diminished even now by the continual friction of so large and rapid a body of water; and have no doubt but that the two crags, which now rise in the middle of the river, will in time be undermined and carried away. The Rhine for some way before the fall, even near the bridge, is thick upon a rocky bottom, and renders the navigation impossible for any kind of vessel."

In the "Dictionnaire Géographique, &c. de la Suisse, Geneve, 1777," under the art. *Schauffhausen*, we read,

"The most interesting object of all this district is the famous cataract of the Rhine, a short league above the city. This river, in its full width, throws itself down a rock 80 feet high; and, immediately below its fall, the Rhine becomes navigable again."

Yours, &c. D. H.

Mr. URBAN, *Nov.* 30.

IN your Magazine for September last, p. 843, &c. I read with pleasure the topographical remarks of your correspondent R. G. upon St. Mary's hall, Coventry. Having since examined this venerable remain "of our antient gilds," I beg leave to correct a few errors, arising doubtless from the short stay of R. G.; and also to make some additional remarks. Well may he say of the beautiful North window, that "so much as the masons and glaziers did not break to pieces in taking down is patching up." It is now full 14 months since the reparation (I had almost said destruction) of this window commenced. I have not been unmindful of its progress, and am sorry to say, as the result of my observations, that it has received injuries which I fear are irreparable. Will it be believed that a scaffold-pole was thrust through the head of one of the kings? Yet that was the case; and it would be no difficult task to enumerate other instances equally *Gothic*. The upper compartments are now re glazed (with the loss of about half-a-dozen arms), and three of the kings were put up about a month ago, very little injured by the present removal (for, the windows bear evident marks of an unskilful glazier's hand at some former period). Since that time the work is at a stand; and at what time, and in what condition, the remaining six kings will make their appearance, time will determine; but I fear one or two are very much injured. The figure of Justice in the tapestry is most certainly inverted, as first remarked by your ingenious correspondent *Observator*; and, if R. G. had examined it when he last visited the hall, he would have been so convinced (but it was then removed on account of repairing the window): indeed, the word *Justitia* is worked in the inverted piece of tapestry, a proof it could never be intended to represent the Deity. Upon the whole, this is a very curious piece of work, well

well worth the Antiquary's attention, and deserves a better fate than to have a number of large screws driven through it in order to fasten a rail for the purpose of hanging hats upon. If this hint should be the means of convincing the present owners of the tapestry of the impropriety of such an act, and teach them sufficiently to prize this great curiosity, I shall not have written, nor you, Mr. Urban, have printed, in vain.

I proceed now to the windows in the order they are treated of by your correspondent. *Three* of the West windows were repaired about seven years since, and re-glazed with plain glass: the removal of the stained glass, though much mutilated, is to be regretted. In the two upper compartments of the first East window are, as he says, two bishops, of whom, it is true, Dugdale gives no account; but the inscriptions beneath are quite perfect, and, indeed, the figures are nearly so; the faces, mitres, crosiers, and Gothic canopy, are delicate, and worth attention. On the whole, they are the most perfect figures remaining. The inscriptions are:

Thomas. Arundell. Archieps. Cantuar. (1396.)

and

Rogerus. Walden. Eps. London. (1404).

The two lower figures nearly as described by your correspondent; the inscriptions somewhat more mutilated.

In the upper compartments of the second window I must correct the description of the figure representing Richard Beauchamp. The belt is *yellow*, and the scroll still reads,

Ricardus comes Warwyc.

but the word *comes* is inverted. The opposite compartment contains the remains of a figure originally representing Isabella, his second wife; fortunately engraved in Dugdale; for, the upper half of the body is entirely gone, a bearded face substituted, and the rest filled up with patch-work. The scroll is almost destroyed, the letters bella only remaining; the other letters of her name quite in another part.

Of the two figures below these I shall give you a much fuller account. The first represents a man with a forked beard in a red cap and gown, the usual habiliments of the Mayors. On a shield below him is a merchant's mark encircled with a scroll completely inverted, which reads

Will'mo Whychirch de co.

He was mayor of Coventry in 1400.

Opposite is a figure in a similar habit over a blue dress fastened with a girdle, in which one hand is placed; the face is good, and the venerable long beard exquisitely done. Below is a shield with "a something like a bend dexter," and a roundlet in the dexter chief; but it has no appearance of having been coloured, consequently may be supposed, like its companion, to be only a merchant's mark. The scroll remains, but the letters have vanished. The dress, however, clearly points out his having been a *mayor*, and most probably of this city. In the third window, lower compartment, is a figure with a red cap and gown; under it, a merchant's mark in a shield between the letters R. G.; and round it, on a scroll,

Robertus Schypley,

who was mayor of Coventry 1402, and again 1415. The inscription is quite perfect, and excites my surprize how R. G. could so mistake. It seems he surveyed this window in great haste, as will appear from my farther account of it. In the opposite compartment was a figure in a similar dress, but is now very much mutilated, and the shield with the surrounding inscription totally gone. They were evidently the effigies of four mayors of Coventry, probably (as appears from an antient MS. I have seen) contributors and assistants in the erecting St. Mary's hall, and certainly members of the gild. In the first upper compartment of this window is a bishop with a shield under him, as R. G. describes; but the scroll being again inverted has caused him to mistake a part of the inscription, and omit more. Having particularly examined it, I can assure him it reads thus:

D'n's Johannes Burghill epi ..... ,..... & lich.

He was bishop of Coventry and Lichfield *anno* 1399.

The description of his companion as to his figure is correct, but I must point out an error in the arms; they are, *Sable*, an eagle displayed Or, with a border Gules; nor as R. G. writes, *Gules*, an eagle displayed Or; neither is that the arms of Leofric, but *Sable* the field. The inscription on the scroll he also has much mistaken; the true reading is,

Ricardus .... cro ..... cath Cove'tr.

He was bishop of Coventry and Lichfield

field *anno* 1396; afterwards tranſlated to York. The inſcriptions in ſemicircles are not over theſe biſhops heads, but over the lower figures; they are not eaſily read, owing to the numerous contractions, but appear unintereſting.

The birds in the "Oriel window" are not *entirely* gone. I ſhall here correct two errors in the inſcriptions copied from the pannels. The laſt line of the ſecond inſcription he reads "*fata* Robertum;" on the wainſcot it is "*facta* Robertum:" the third line of the fourth inſcription, "*nimirum* urbiſque ſalutum;" in the original it is "*reiturum* urbiſque," &c. Of the wooden chair at the bottom of the hall I can learn no authentic account: on one ſide, at the top, are carved the arms of Coventry; oppoſite, are two lions rampant ſupporting a crown or coronet, but ſo much injured it is hard to determine which. It has evidently been a double chair originally, the parts where the other half fitted in being very viſible. Perhaps it was made for the reception of Henry VI. and his queen, when they viſited the gild, or it may be more modern. It would be highly gratifying to the writer of this to have any light thrown upon its hiſtory. Σ.

(To be continued.)

Mr. URBAN, *Nov.* 15.

AS I had an opportunity of viewing the great eclipſe of the ſun in September laſt, from a ſituation admirably calculated to obſerve its effects, I cannot refrain from deſcribing them. Charnwood foreſt is at no time chearful, thoſe parts at leaſt which are uncultivated; and it happened to be my lot this day to croſs it alone. The ſun roſe unclouded, and the reviving ſhowers that had fallen the preceding days made the whole face of Nature bright and refreſhing. I rode lingering from Loughborough to the foreſt, admiring each varying view, enlivened by paſſengers loaded with proviſions of every kind along the inclining path before me. The fierce ſcarlet cloaks of the hardy maids, ſcattered at different diſtances, made more vivid contraſted with the green, enriched the view. Behind, the fine old tower of Loughborough church roſe from amongſt the deep ſhadows of intervening trees, its pinnacles and ſides brightened by the laſt ſalutations of the ſun, while a dazzling cloud peeped on the ſhaded ſide. He muſt be leſs than man that can behold the vaſt chain of Nature extended before him unmoved; who can view without emotion rocks piled on rocks ſeeming to totter at every rude blaſt that aſſails them; who can look with calmneſs on the foaming ſurge that beats, tide after tide, with unceaſing violence againſt the ſtubborn beach; or who does not enjoy the ſweet ſcent of the morning, when each bud and flower, expanding to the foſtering warmth of the riſing ſun, ſends forth to the breeze a thouſand varying perfumes; who would not have exulted with me, that from this elevated foreſt miles beyond miles diſplayed themſelves before me, affording all the variety of country that the moſt luxuriant imagination could fancy. I ſtood, and felt the moſt perfect happineſs; were anything wanting, it was a friend to whom I might have imparted my feelings. Strange, that the mind of man ſhould be ſo variable, ſo continually expoſed to receive and reflect different ſenſations produced by the ſame objects! This enchanting ſcene was ſoon to loſe its faſcinating power; thoſe trees, thoſe rocks, ſpires, mountains, deprived of their gilded light; a cold, damp, dark, vapour, was ſoon to ſpread a veil over their beauties, and to chill my fervid contemplation. I had not recollected the eclipſe was viſible that day; I obſerved, as is common in the neighbourhood of Charnwood foreſt, towards noon the clouds began to gather; I thought too they ſeemed uncommonly denſe and black; but this I attributed to my elevated ſituation: they generally hang low there, with heavy torrents of rain. Still I thought there was ſomething more than uſual; the ſun was obſcured; and, as I was then in a deep valley, the rough-ſided hills riſing on all ſides from me, the darkneſs became tremendous. I haſtened to the ſummit before me; by the time I had reached it, the obſcuration was at the height, and an exceſſive heavy cloud was between me and the ſun. Now was the face of Nature changed! maſſes of rocky clouds hung in every direction; the ſpots of clear ſky had aſſumed a blackiſh grey tinged with blue; the light edges of the clouds were no longer dazzling, they were the colour of poliſhed iron; the ſummits hills in Derbyſhire were half buried in darkneſs and vapour; the brilliant green was now black and white; and the tower at Loughborough a pende-

ous body, black and gloomy. Bredon hill and church, on one ſide, formed a middle diſtance; and the ſingular ſhape of both ſeemed at this period to increaſe the ſolemnity of the ſcene. I fancied to myſelf that ſuch a darkneſs would precede the final diſſolution of our globe; and I felt a melancholy pleaſure in having ſeen, as it were by anticipation, that dreadful (to our conceptions) event. Some little time after, I ſaw the eclipſe in perfection by a thin cloud intervening. J. P. MALCOLM.

P. 897, l. 54, read "cunctis." L. 56, "deſcribing."

Mr. URBAN, *Oct.* 17.

IF the portrait deſcribed by W. Wavell, p. 796, be *really* that of Sir Bevil Grenville, may not the initials, on cloſer inſpection, prove to be B. G.? or, if the D be eſtabliſhed, may they not intimate, that the miniature was once the property of Dr. Denis Grenville, the non-juring dean of Durham, youngeſt ſon of Sir Bevil? From their ſituation, indeed, it is more probable that they are the artiſt's monogram; but that artiſt certainly was not Cooper, even ſuppoſing the G to be a flouriſhed C; for Cooper's Chriſtian name was Samuel.

Ibid. col. 2. When I ſent you my Biographical Sketches of Heraldic Writers, I was not aware that the tranſpoſition of the royal quarterings and ſupporters was the common practice of Scotland; otherwiſe, I ſhould not have noticed it as a peculiarity in Sir George M'Kenzie.

P. 891. That Guillim and Edmondſon ſhould blazon the Pewterers and Founders arms differently is not much to be wondered at. The bearings, whatever they are, have evidently a reference to thoſe crafts; and a herald is not obliged to be either a good pewterer or founder. The meaning of the obſolete terms (for ſuch they are) quoted from Leigh is for the moſt part as unknown to me as to the Young Student in Heraldry; and perhaps it is ſcarcely worth any one's while to beſtow much pains in exploring or gueſſing what their ſignification may have been. Moſt likely, however, they are of French origin; and poſſibly Monſ. Colombiere, or ſome other author of that nation (once "a nation of cavaliers") may afford explanations of them. I am ſure they never obtained generally in England; and I do not remember that any other old writer mentions them, except honeſt Gerard.

P. 816. There were always *two* baſons in a church; one fixed in the porch, for the uſe of the people, who were accuſtomed to ſprinkle themſelves with holy water before their entrance into the nave; the other in the chancel, near the altar, for the uſe of the prieſt, who repeatedly waſhed his hands before and during the celebration of maſs. See *Durantus de Ritib. Eccleſ. Catholi.* lib. I. cap. 21, and lib. II. capp. 8, and 28.

Ibid. The animadverſions of No METHODIST are undoubtedly juſt; but I am afraid they will not have the ſame effect as had the exertions of Jeremy Collier in the ſame cauſe.

P. 865, col. 2, lin. 9, for "Bath" read "Briſtol." Yours, &c. R. H.

Mr. URBAN,

IT was ſtated by your correſpondent, T. Row, (vol. xxxvii. p. 408.) that Richard Plantagenet, natural ſon of King Richard III. was interred at Eaſtwell, in Kent, anno 1550, ſo that in all probability he had wrought, in his obſcurity, for *Moyle* of Eaſtwell (that family, temp. H. VII. being poſſeſſed of Eaſtwell,) in erecting that vaſt and ancient pile of building, Mr. Field's houſe at Eaſtwell. All this is a miſtake.

But now, Mr. Urban, the anonymous author of *the Tell Tale**, anno 1787, vol. II. p. 72, has confounded every thing: he ſays, "In the wall of the ancient houſe of Sir Edward Dering, in the county of Kent, lately pulled down and rebuilt, a Latin manuſcript was found, written by a baſtard ſon of Richard III. not mentioned by any of our hiſtorians†. At the cloſe of his narrative he calls upon the preſent Sir Edward Dering to publiſh this manuſcript (incloſed, it is ſuppoſed, by his friend within the wall), which was not known or diſcovered till ſo lately as 1768. It is now in the poſſeſſion of the family of the Derings, to whom the lovers of hiſtory, and the public in general, would be greatly obliged for the publication." So that this author has tranſferred the ſcene of Richard's reſidence from Eaſtwell to Surrenden, without any authority but this imaginary manuſcript, for ſuch one muſt call it, till it really either appears, or gives us

* Haſted, Hiſt. of Kent, vol. I. p. 264.

† This however is not true, for ſee Mr. Drake's Ebor. p. 334.

ſome other correſponding evidence of its exiſtence; and moreover has repreſented Surrenden-houſe, as lately pulled down, and rebuilt in 1768. He then aſſerts, it is now in the poſſeſſion of the family: but I queſtion, in the firſt place, whether Surrenden was pulled down and rebuilt in or about 1768; and then, whether ſuch MS. be in being, or, indeed, was ever written; inſomuch that, as he invites the family to publiſh the manuſcript, we, on our part, requeſt the favour of him to apply to the preſent Sir Edward Dering to confirm his aſſertion, if not to make it public. Yours, L. E.

Mr. URBAN, *Cheſhunt, Nov.* 9.

IN p. 805, the corporation for the relief of the widows and orphans of the poorer clergy in Suffolk is duly commended. One, on the ſame plan, has been very long inſtituted in Eſſex, including too the deanery of Branghing, and archdeaconry of St. Alban's, Herts: the contributions laſt year amounted to £635 5*s* 4*d*. This, with the intereſt of ſome money in the funds, and the application, unfortunately, from increaſing claimants, of *the principle* of ſome late legacies amounting in the whole, to 759*l*. was diſtributed in 54 penſions, the largeſt, and that one only, being 24*l*. In this corporation are 458 rectories, vicarages, and perpetual curacies. Yet allowing for thoſe clergymen, who (though contrary to the rules) pay their contributions for two pariſhes, that they hold under the one where they reſide; and for thoſe that, occaſionally, pay for two years under one; yet not more than 250 rectors, vicars, or perpetual curates, *communibus annis*, ever appear on a contribution, which, though an act of charity in the laity, is, in the clergy, little more than one of inſurance. Yours, &c.

Mr. URBAN, *Nov.* 10.

THE plan recommended by your correſpondent, W. M. (p. 894) for a more general diſtribution of the "Directions of the Humane Society for "the Recovery of perſons apparently "drowned," has been, in part, executed, in the diocese of Bath and Wells, by the good offices of a moſt worthy and venerable divine.

Some time ago, a number of copies of theſe directions were put into the hands of the collector of briefs, and diſtributed by him to the parochial clergy at the ſeveral viſitations. The inſtructions are printed on a large ſheet, in a very clear and intelligible manner; every diſtinct direction being pointed out by Italicks in the margin. I have had the copy, which was preſented to me, paſted on a ſtrong frame, and hung up in the church; where it may eaſily be read, and whence it may quickly be taken, ſhould there unfortunately be occaſion to conſult it.

Without doubt, it would be a worthy deed, if the Humane Society were to ſupply every pariſh in the kingdom in the way your correſpondent mentions; but might not the ſame object be attained by the voluntary ſubſcriptions of the dignified and beneficed clergy in every dioceſe, and the funds of the Humane Society ſpared?

Yours, &c. T. A. S.

Mr. URBAN, *Aug.* 13. 1792.

I Should be very much obliged to any of your friends, who will treat you with a drawing and deſcription of the *Iron Church* near Colebrook Dale.

I ſend a ſhort account of the iron bridge, of one arch only, over the Severn, by way of companion to the accurate drawing, vol. LXII. p. 594. It is built where an antient Horſe-ferry lately was, and is now the moſt public road from Bridgenorth to Shrewſbury; the views only two miles round are often very grand; and the road, through Much Wenlock, infamouſly bad, and the inns intolerable. It was caſt at Colebrook Dale in the year 1778, erected in 1779 and 1780 (about 14 years leſs time than was occupied in building Worceſter bridge). Expanſion 90 feet within the arch; height from the water 40 feet; which, with the height of the walls it is ſupported on, makes it near 50. The road over it is covered with ſtrong iron plates, and is ſuppoſed to contain between 500 and 600 tons of iron. It was built by way of tontine; and every perſon pays each time he goes over, if it be 20 times a day.

The country abounds with coal, lime, and iron. Here are alſo tar ſprings, mineral ſprings; and gold and ſilver are ſometimes ſaid to be found. The moſt curious manufacture is the making pitch from coal. CHARLES CARLTON.

Mr. URBAN, *Leeviſham, Dec.* 12.

I Look upon your Miſcellany as a uſeful medium, through which knowledge may be communicated to the unlearned,

learned, and information to all. I believe I am not mistaken, when I assert this, that nothing will be there admitted which militates against the eſtabliſhed religion of this country, or any thing refuſed admittance which can in any way promote that cauſe, or the happineſs of individuals attached to it.

I profeſs myſelf a ſincere believer in the religion of Jeſus, as practiſed by the eſtabliſhed church; and a true conformer to it, even to that greatly eſſential yet much-neglected part, the ſacrament of his body and blood. And, although I am convinced that nothing but a life of repentance, a firm truſt in him, a ſincere adherence to his commands, and a faithful diſcharge of all the duties of morality, can enſure to a Chriſtian the well-grounded hope of immortality, yet do I not omit to attend that divine inſtitution, firmly perſuaded, that all involuntary errors will be forgiven, divine aſſiſtance afforded, and by perſeverance final happineſs attained. Yet, Sir, I cannot but obſerve that we are not all of us equally prepared to partake of that "ineſtimable benefit." Daily employed in the buſineſs, or occupied with the pleaſures, of the world, the greater part of us requires ſomething to awaken us—to recall our ſcattered ideas to the "one thing needful," to convince us of the importance, the ſanctity, of the ſervice we are going to perform. In ſhort, ſir, I think, to thoſe, whoſe occupations will allow them leiſure, a ſerious preparation, and ſelf-examination indiſpenſably neceſſary.

The purport of this addreſs is to beg the favour of any of your clerical correſpondents to recommend ſome rational manual, or collection of meditations propriated to the ſubject. The "New "Weeks Preparation," the moſt generally uſed I believe, is I think liable to objection; in many places the author's expreſſions are too ardent, his humiliation unnatural, his piety overſtrained. It is ſaid that "truth needs not the foreign aid of ornament;" and it will be admitted, that religion needs no ſupport but truth. By inſerting this you will greatly oblige ſome ſincere communicants, and confer a great favour on your real admirer and

CONSTANT READER.

Mr. URBAN, *Engl field, Berks, Dec.* 10.

IN anſwer to your Correſpondent, *p.* 984. I ſend you the following *extract*, which I took many years ſince from the folio edit. of Peck's *Deſiderata Curioſa*. Book VI. p. 38. T. K.

Month's Mind.] The ſervice uſed on the founder's anniverſary was called his *year's mind*, beſides which he had other laſt commemorations performed for him, called his *month's mind*, and his *week's mind*; names which ſpeak themſelves.

So Fiſher, Biſhop of Rocheſter, preached a ſermon in commemoration of the Lady Margaret, Counteſs of Richmond and Derby, and accordingly entitles it "A "Mornynge Remembrance, had at her "Moneth Minde."

Theſe ſervices were formerly thought to benefit the ſouls of the dead much. And though the opinion is now otherwiſe, to be ſure every man then thought himſelf happy, whocould afford moneyenough to leave a maintenance for a particular prieſt to pray for him.

This helps to explain an old expreſſion we have (often uſed but I think now very little underſtood), and that is, when people earneſtly deſire a thing, they ſay, "they have a month's mind to it."

By ſaying they have a month's mind to it, they anciently muſt undoubtedly mean, that, if they had what they ſo much longed for, it would (hyperbolically ſpeaking) do them as much good (they thought) as they believed a month's mind, or ſervice ſaid once a month (could they afford to have it), would benefit their ſouls after their deceaſe.

Mr. URBAN, *Dec.* 11.

I WONDER that the Naturaliſt, p. 905, ſhould go in purſuit of a woodcock in the ſultry weather of July 25, without ſaying more of ſo uncommon a phænomenon.

Topo, p. 893, is an Italian word for a dormouſe. It is Spaniſh for a mole; *talpis, taupe, topo.* G. A.

Mr. URBAN, *Dec.* 12.

THE readers of the following little piece are informed, that it is copied from the common-place book of a friend lately dead; who, there is reaſon to think, never intended it for the public eye. Yours, &c. A. Z.

A FRAGMENT ON BENEVOLENCE.

——He gives his mite to the relief of poverty. Joy enlivers his countenance, and pleaſure ſparkles in his eye. He can lay his hand upon his heart, and ſay, "I have done a good thing." But who can do juſtice to his feelings? None but thoſe whoſe lips the God of Iſrael hath touched with ſacred fire! None but thoſe whoſe pens are guided by the inſpiration of the Almighty! And though at this moment my heart expands with the delightful ſenſation, I am totally unable to expreſs it. Moſt devoutly do I thank thee, O Lord, that thou haſt given me feeling.

The

The ſenſation, indeed, is ſometimes painful; but the intellectual pain far excels the moſt delightful ſenſual pleaſure.—Ye kings and princes of the earth, poſſeſs in peace your envied grandeur! Let the epicure gratify his palate; let the miſer hoard his gold in peace. Dear Senſibility! do thou but ſpread thy benign influence over my ſoul, and I am ſure I ſhall be happy.

He held out his hat. "Pity me," ſaid he, but turned away his face, to hide his bluſhing countenance, and the tear which ſtole down his cheek. I ſaw it though; and that little tear, with a force as powerful as the inundations of the Nile, broke through all the bounds of cautious prudence. Had the wealth of the Indies been in my pocket, I could not but have given it. I gave all I had. He caſt his gliſtening eyes upon me. "You have ſaved a family: may God bleſs you!" With my then ſenſations I could have been happy through eternity. At that inſtant I could have wiſhed all the wheels of Nature to have ſtopped. ***

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT, 1793. *(Continued from p. 1016.)*

H. OF LORDS.

May 1.

THE royal aſſent was given, by commiſſion, to 32 public and 18 private bills.

In the Commons, the ſame day, Mr. *Hobart* brought up the report of the Committee on the commercial credit of the nation.

Mr. *Jekyll* ſaid, he had converſed with ſeveral men of mercantile information; from whom he learned, that, independent of the immenſe quantity of paper in circulation, in conſequence of the private banks, there was another ſpecies, called accommodation-notes, which was eſtimated at ſeven millions. He therefore conceived that, inſtead of five millions, ſeven millions of Exchequer bills ought to be iſſued to meet the exigency.

Mr. *Fox* ſaid, that, in looking into the Gazette, he ſaw that Exchequer bills bore an intereſt of three-pence *per* day *per cent.* Under the preſent report, he ſaw that it was intended the bills ſhould be iſſued at two-pence halfpenny *per* day *per cent.* He thought it would be beſt to add another halfpenny, to make it equal to the Exchequer bills already in the market. He wiſhed to know if it was intended to iſſue the bills on par or at a diſcount.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* anſwered, at par.

Mr. *Adam* lamented, that it was not in his power to attend his duty in that Houſe on the preceding day, when what he was about to ſay would have come with more regularity. He then entered into ſeveral obſervations on the propoſed mode of relief, and the doubts which he entertained of its ſucceſs. As it was allowed, that the principal cauſe of the calamity was in conſequence of the Bank ſtopping diſcount, he thought that Parliament ought, by way of ſecurity, to advance to the Bank the ſum of one million and a half, to enable that body to diſcount, as far as their diſcretion would dictate, as uſual.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* conceived the method propoſed by the Committee would be found to be preferable.

Mr. *Henry Thornton* thought the intereſt ought to be kept as near five *per cent.* as poſſible.

Mr. *Huſſey* was of the ſame opinion. Difficulties would ariſe in every ſtep; but that ſhould not diſhearten the Houſe, the wiſdom of which, he hoped, was equal to the attainment of the object, which muſt be the wiſh of every man in that Houſe.

The report was then read the firſt and ſecond time, and agreed to.

H. OF LORDS.

May 2.

A meſſage was ſent to the Commons, that the Lords would proceed farther on the trial of Warren Haſtings, eſq. on Monday.

In the Commons, the ſame day, Mr. *Duncombe* preſented a petition from ſeveral inhabitants of the town of Sheffield, praying a parliamentary reform. The hon. member ſtated, that he was a friend to parliamentary reform; but, as the preſent petition went to an *univerſal repreſentation*, he could not ſupport it. There were expreſſions in it, which, in his opinion, reflected on the dignity of the Houſe; if, however, the Houſe would conſider that it was ſigned by artificers and labourers, that would cooperate as an extenuation of the fault.

Mr. *Wilberforce* conceived the Houſe could not, conſiſtent with its dignity, receive the petition, in conſequence of ſome diſreſpectful expreſſions in it.

Mr.

Mr. *D. Ryder* was of the ſame opinion.

Meſſrs. *Francis*, *Grey*, *Lambton*, *Fox*, and *Sheridan*, were for the reception of the petition; Meſſrs. *Dundas* and *Pitt* againſt it. On which the Houſe divided;

For receiving the petition 29
Againſt it 108

Mr. *Whitbread*, jun. ſtated, that he held in his hand a petition from certain inhabitants of the town of Birmingham. The Houſe divided on the motion, that the petition be brought up;

Ayes 102, Noes 24.

The petition was then brought up, and ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. *Lambton* preſented a petition of a ſimilar nature on behalf of certain inhabitants of the city and neighbourhood of Durham; which was received without a diviſion.

H. OF LORDS.

May 3.

Heard Mr. Cocks on the ſubject of the ſlave-trade.

In the Commons, the ſame day, ſeveral petitions were preſented, from Scotland, for a reform in the repreſentation in Parliament; which were ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. *Courtenay* obſerved, that ſome women were committed to the gaol of Nottingham, where they had remained many years, and where they were likely to remain. They were committed for contumacy. They were ſuppoſed to have contracted matrimony contrary to the rites of their religion, and were ſent to gaol by the Eccleſiaſtical Court. If they could have proved that they were Jews or Quakers, they would have been inſtantly diſcharged. They were impriſoned by the Eccleſiaſtical Court to ſuffer penance, which was both ſhameful and ineffectual, and principally with a view to extort money from them. This was done in the genuine *jure divino* ſpirit, which they had derived from the Church of Rome. He ſaid, he ſhould not make any motion then on the ſubject, as there was other buſineſs of importance preſſing upon them; but he ſhould take up the buſineſs early in the next ſeſſion.

The Houſe then went into a Committee on the commercial credit bill, Mr. *Hobart* in the chair. Some converſation took place on the different clauſes of this bill, in which the *Chancellor of the Exchequer*, Meſſrs. *Sheridan*, Lambton, *Baker*, *Curwen*, and Jekyll, ſpoke. The circumſtance moſt worthy of attention is the names of the commiſſioners who are to be intruſted with the management of the five millions of Exchequer bills.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* ſaid, he had ſpared no pains to make a ſelection to deſerve public confidence, and to diſcharge the truſt repoſed in him not only with integrity, but alſo with abilities and knowledge. Seven of theſe gentlemen were members of that Houſe, four of them were in the Bank direction, and the reſt were eminent merchants of the city of London, and all of them extremely converſant in buſineſs of this nature. He conceived it would be enough for him to mention their names; which were,

Lord Sheffield,	Mr. Whitmore,
Sir Grey Cooper, bart.	Mr. T. Baring,
Mr. Pulteney,	Mr. Foſter,
Mr. Chiſwell,	Mr. R. Darell,
Sir J. Sinclair, bart.	Mr. Raikes,
Mr. Ald. Anderſon,	Mr. C. Grant,
Mr. R. Smith,	Mr. G. Innes,
Mr. Hoſmquet,	Mr. Barclay,
Mr. T. Boddington,	Mr. J. Harman, and
Mr. Manning,	Mr. Brogden.

H. OF LORDS.

May 6.

Their Lordſhips proceeded with the trial of Warren Haſtings, eſq.; which was adjourned to Thurſday.

The Houſe reſolved itſelf into a Committee on the debtor and creditor bill, and went through ſeveral of the clauſes.

In the Commons, the ſame day, the commercial credit bill was read the third time; when ſeveral amendments were agreed to by way of ryders, and the bill ordered to the Lords.

Several petitions were preſented, praying for a reform in the Commons-houſe of Parliament; all which were ordered to lie on the table except one, which, being printed, it was againſt a ſtanding order to receive.

Mr. *Grey* then roſe to make a motion for a parliamentary reform, which he prefaced with a ſpeech of conſiderable length, and concluded, that one of the petitions (which himſelf had preſented) be referred to the conſideration of a Committee. This brought on a debate, which laſted till two in the morning, when Mr. *Harley* moved, that the debate be adjourned; which Mr. Pitt coinciding with, the Houſe divided,

Ayes 181, Noes 169.

H. OF

H. OF LORDS.

May 7.

The royal aſſent was given to ſuch bills as were ready.

The Roman Catholic bill was read the firſt time.

On the commercial-credit bill being ordered to be read a ſecond time, Lord *Grenville* gave notice, that he meant to negative its commitment, in order to accelerate its paſſing. Several Lords oppoſed this; when the motion for the ſecond reading was carried; but on that, "that this bill be committed," their Lordſhips divided, for the commitment 14, againſt it 58.

In the Commons, the ſame day, on the motion of Mr. *Sumner*, a Committee was appointed to conſider of a mode to make the entry to both Houſes of Parliament more commodious, by removing part of the buildings contiguous to the Court of Exchequer.

The Houſe then reſumed the debate of the preceding day on the reform of the repreſentation, brought forward by Mr. Grey; when a debate took place that continued till four in the morning; and the queſtion being put, that the petition be referred to the conſideration of a Committee, the Houſe divided,

Ayes 41, Noes 282.

H. OF LORDS.

May 8.

The commercial-credit bill was read the third time; and, after a few obſervations made on it by Lord *Stanhope*, the Duke of *Norfolk*, and Lord *King*, who ſpoke againſt it, and Lord *Grenville*, who ſupported it, a commiſſion, conſiſting of the *Lord Chancellor*, the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, and Lord *Grenville*, gave the royal aſſent to the above bill, and to three private bills.

In the Commons, the ſame day, no public buſineſs was tranſacted.

H. OF LORDS.

May 9.

Their Lordſhips proceeded to the trial of Warren Haſtings, eſq.

The Houſe in a Committee, Lord *Grantley* in the chair, on Lord Rawdon's bill, went through ſeveral clauſes, ſome of which were referred for farther conſideration, and others agreed to with amendments.

In the Commons, the ſame day, Mr. *Dundas* preſented a bill for the better regulation of the affairs of India; and alſo another bill, for placing Eaſt India ſtock and annuities under the management of the Bank of England. They were read the firſt time.

H. OF LORDS.

May 10.

Lord Boringdon took the oaths, and hit ſeat.

The Houſe proceeded in the ſlave-trade.

In the Commons, the ſame day, the Houſe, in a Committee, went through the Friendly Societies bill, and ordered it to be reported.

H. OF LORDS.

May 13.

In a Committee of privileges (Lord *Cathcart* in the chair), a debate of conſiderable length took place on the queſtion, Whether the votes of the Duke of Queenſberry and the Earl of Abercorn, at the laſt general election of the Peers of Scotland, ought to be ſuſtained, they being Peers of Great Britain, created ſince the Union?

The Earl of *Kinnoul* objected to their votes, on the ground of their having been given contrary to two ſolemn reſolutions of the Houſe; the firſt, in the year 1708, and the ſecond, in the year 1787. After making ſome obſervations on theſe ſeveral reſolutions, the Noble Earl moved, "that the votes of the Duke of Queenſberry and the Earl of Abercorn ought not to have been received at the laſt general election of the Peers for Scotland."

Lord *Grenville*, in a long ſpeech, contended, that the reſolutions alluded to contradicted each other in many points; and that, together, they did not form a precedent of ſuch weight as ought to induce the Committee to deprive ſuch of the Peers of Scotland as were Peers of Great Britain of their franchiſe in the election of their repreſentatives. The reſolution of 1708 related ſolely to the right of the Duke of Hamilton to ſit in the Houſe as Duke of Brandon. He doubted the legality of the reſolution of 1787; and, therefore, he would move, that it be referred to the conſideration of the Judges.

The Earl of *Mansfield*, the *Lord Chancellor*, and Lord *Cathcart*, argued in ſupport of the former reſolutions of the Houſe, and conſequently againſt the

votes

votes of the Duke of Queensberry and the Earl of Abercorn.

The Earl of *Morton* spoke in support of the votes challenged.

Lord *Grenville* moved the previous question on Lord Kinnoul's motion; on which the House divided; Contents 27. Not-contents 26.

Some debate then ensued on Lord *Grenville's* motion for a reference to the Judges; and, on the question being put, the House divided,

Contents 26, Not-contents 25.

A third division then took place on the motion for bringing up the report; Contents 17, Not-contents 25. The report was then received.

In the Commons, the same day, the House resolved itself into a Committee upon the government and commerce of India, when Mr. *Wilberforce* moved, "That it is the peculiar and bounden duty of the Legislature to promote, by all just and prudent means, the interest and happiness of the British subjects in the East Indies, and to provide for their advancement in useful knowledge, and in religious and moral improvement."

Mr. *D. Scott* seconded the motion; which was put, and carried.

Mr. *Wilberforce* next moved a resolution, that the East India Company should provide places of worship in India, and send out proper ministers to officiate therein; and that they should also provide a chaplain for every vessel of 600 tons. No minister to be sent to India unless first approved of by the Archbishop of Canterbury, or the Bishop of London, for the time being.

Mr. *Francis* said, the proposed measures would be wholly nugatory to good purposes, and operate only to the increase of patronage. This question was also put, and carried.

H. OF LORDS.

May 14.

Lord *Stanhope* brought in a bill for preventing secret acts of bankruptcy.

The Scotch Catholic bill went through the Committee without any amendment.

In the Commons, the same day, Mr. *Wilberforce* moved for leave to bring in a bill to prohibit the farther supply of slaves to foreigners; on which several members spoke; when the House divided, Ayes 41, Noes 34.

Mr. *Wilberforce* then moved for leave to bring in a bill to regulate and limit the importation of slaves into the British islands for a certain time; on which the House again divided;

Ayes 25, Noes 39.

H. OF LORDS.

May 15.

Their Lordships heard counsel on a writ of error, Gibson and Johnston *versus* Masters and others. On this case three questions arose, which were referred to the judges for their opinion, and which they were requested to give by the 6th of June next.

Lord *Ponsonby* took the oaths and his seat.

In the Commons, the same day, Mr. *Dundas* said, he was clearly of opinion, that the duty on coals brought into Scotland coastways ought to be repealed, without a compensation of any kind whatever; because, although it did not exceed 12,000l. *per annum*, it amounted in many places in Scotland to a total prohibition. From the beginning of the month of July to September their whole time was occupied in getting fuel; so that all that time was lost. He thought that the duty on spirits in Scotland was too low; in consequence of the cheapness, the drinking of spirits in Scotland had been carried to a great length; and, therefore, he proposed laying an additional duty on Scotch stills, which would be a compensation for the repeal of the tax upon coals, and would amount to near 100,000l. *per annum* over and above, which would be an improvement of the revenue to that extent. He concluded by moving, "that the duty now payable on coals, brought coastways into any port of that part of Great Britain called Scotland, should entirely cease and determine, and be no longer paid." The question was put on this motion, and agreed to.

H. OF LORDS.

May 16.

After a debate of considerable length, their Lordships agreed to proceed farther in the trial of Warren Hastings, esq. to-morrow.

In the Commons, the same day, Major *Hobart* moved a resolution in a Committee of the whole House, that the Irish be permitted to export articles to this country legally imported into that from our colonies. Agreed to.

(To be continued in our *Supplement*)

267. *A Tour through the Isle of* Man. *To which is subjoined, A Review of the* Manks *History. By* David Robertson, *Esq.*

"THIS delightful island having been hitherto little visited, either by the man of letters, or the lovers of picturesque beauty; an attempt to describe its truly romantic scenery, to delineate the customs and manners of its inhabitants, and, from various sources, to deduce its history, may not prove unacceptable to the publick. I do not, however, flatter myself with obtaining the approbation of every reader. Some of the natives may be offended with the sketch I have given of their general character; the political parties, who have for some years agitated the country, may affect to disregard a work that, instead of flattering the prejudices of either, exposes the ambitious and interested views of both; while the idolaters of despotism may resent my ardent attachment to principles which, I hope, will soon be as universal as they are sacred and immutable. This volume I do not presume to say is exempt from errors. My heart, however, acquits me of any intended misrepresentation; to point out, with candour, what inadvertencies may occur, will merit my gratitude: for, the satisfaction afforded by the correction of the candid critick can only be surpassed by the pleasure resulting from the approbation of the generous; but the animadversions of the *illiberal*, as they cannot possibly injure my tranquillity of mind, I shall allow to pass into oblivion."

We sit down to this description of the isle of Man with different ideas from those suggested on the review of Mr. Townley's Journal (vol. LXI. p. 840), which Mr. R. very properly criticises in p. 34. If we object to any thing at first setting out, it is that the *book* itself, with its extravagant margin and slender column of type, makes one think the author has not given us enough for our money. But this is the inseparable attendant of *elegant* authorship, to which Mr. R. aspires; and sentimental imagery is scattered over his scanty page. We learn that the English have attempted to polish the manners of the inhabitants of Douglas by convivial societies, card-parties, and assemblies; but the theatre has not succeeded, and the harmony of society is sometimes marred by mutual prejudices. The natives shewed an aversion to strangers, and the English despise them as too interested; and "they have a culpable propensity to trifling litigations" (p. 44). "Among the English gentlemen resident here there are more *Bon Vivants* than *Penserosos*" (p. 25). Agriculture, however, is more attended to; Government have repaired the harbour of Douglas; the markets are well supplied, and provisions cheap. The principal buildings and scenes are well described, and as well represented in eight aquatinta engravings; and the whole is well seasoned with reflections and soliloquies, and some quaint phrases; such as, a *town* being *inert* (p. 87); the *ferocious* sword of Roman conquest (p. 101) is not, we think, rightly applied to the conquest of Man, for the Druids were the most ferocious; and, in p. 89, *Mona* is improperly given as the antient name of *Man*. Something is also borrowed from Waldron and Grose. After the author has concluded his Tour, in the 15th chapter he gives a good account of the herring-fishery; and, in the three succeeding ones, of the sale of the island to the British government, its trade before and after, and the general character of the inhabitants, which is indolence, melancholy, and superstition, disregard of letters, poverty of genius and public spirit, but great attention to private charities. The last 70 pages contain a review of the Manks history, from the government of the Druids to the re-vestment of the royalty of the isle in the British crown; concluding with a prediction, that "a *race* of better days shall *descend*." "A new earth, wherein dwelleth Righteousness*," shall appear, and from a brighter sky the sun of Freedom shall enlighten every land. The tyrant shall be hurled from his throne; the traitor of Liberty sacrificed on her altar; on the firm basis of Justice shall be established the rights of mankind; the wreath of Honour shall alone deck the brow of Virtue and Genius; and, "throughout the whole earth," every knee shall bow to the MAJESTY OF THE PEOPLE!

As a Tour, this work has merit; but a more particular history of this island, from its earliest to its latest period, is still wanting.

263. *Thoughts on new and old Principles of Political Obedience.*

THIS essay of a young author, who studiously conceals his name, is not

* If Mr. R. has the New Jerusalem of the Apocalypse in his eye, he will find no traces of the Majesty of the People there; nor yet in the New Earth of St. Peter.

without

without merit, though it wants preciſion. The *Doctrine of Compact* is the ſubject of the Ift chapter, and is ſhewn to have been miſunderſtood. The *Will of the Majority* is exploded in chap. II. Chap. III. contains *Farther Obſervations on the Effects of the new Principles.* The French ſyſtem of republicaniſm is compared with that of the antient republicks, and ſhewn to be totally inferior in every principle; and the execution of Louis XVI. with that of Charles I. and ſhewn alſo to differ materially. We give the concluding paragraph, as the beſt ſpecimen of the author's ſtyle:

"I meant not to declaim againſt theſe enormities, but to examine the theory which has led to them, and to conſider whether it will not neceſſarily produce the ſame effects in every other country into which it may be introduced. I am not addreſſing myſelf to the feelings, but to the judgement. Truth has no need to intereſt the paſſions in her cauſe. And, though ſometimes we meet her in the dreſs of Eloquence, ſhe wears it as the ſon of Neptune wore his armour, for ornament, and not for uſe; not to aſſiſt her in her conqueſt, but to add to the ſplendour of her victory.

Non hæc, quam cernis, equinis
Fulva jubis caſſis, neque vana cava parma ſiniſtræ
Auxilio mihi ſunt, decor eſt quæſitus ab iſtis."

OVID.

269. *A Sermon upon the General Faſt, preached in the Pariſh-church of* Kidderminſter, *on* Friday, April 19, 1793. *By the Rev.* George Butt, *M. A. Chaplain in Ordinary to his Majeſty, Vicar of* Kidderminſter, *and Rector of* Stanford, *in* Worceſterſhire.

THIS ſermon, printed at Kidderminſter, and ſold for 6d. is declamatory, and hardly worth the trouble of a review.

270. *An Addreſs to the People of* Great Britain. *By the Rev.* Edward Wilby, *of* Boſton, *in* Lincolnſhire, *Rector of* Sandthorp *and* Heapham, *in the ſaid County, and formerly of* Lincoln *College,* Oxford. Boſton.

WE cannot make more of this than of the preceding article—both abound in broken ſentences.

271. *An Eſſay, tending to prove in what Senſe* Joſes ſhould "*hath brought Life and Immortality to light through the Goſpel.*" *Publiſhed in purſuance of the Will of the late Mr.* Norris, *as having gained the Annual Prize inſtituted by him in the Univerſity of* Cambridge. *By* John Spencer Cobbold, *M. A. Fellow of* Gonville *and* Caius *College,* Ipſwich.

THIS eſſay is ingenious, but offers no new arguments on the ſubject.

272. *Obſervations on the State of the* Engliſh *Priſon, and the Means of improving them; communicated to the Rev.* Henry Zouch, *a Juſtice of the Peace, by the Right Honourable Lord* Loughborough, *now Lord High Chancellor of* Great Britain. *Publiſhed at the Requeſt of the Quarter Seſſions held at* Pontefract, April 8, 1793.

THESE obſervations do great honour to their noble author, and to the parties who, with great propriety, have given them to the world, with a view of facilitating and expediting reform in our priſons, hitherto only begun.

273. *The Remembrancer; addreſſed to young Men in Buſineſs, ſhewing how they may attain the Way to be rich and reſpectable.*

A LITTLE manual of very good advice, founded on the "ſcene of bankruptcy and ruin, in the commercial part of the kingdom, preſented this year, more dreadful than any known before;" and, with the editor, "we moſt devoutly pray it may prove ſo ſerious an example as to be a beacon for not only the children of this generation, but alſo to future times."

274. *The Cauſes of the preſent Complaints fairly ſtated, and fully refuted.*

THE author of this little tract, John Almon, ſtates the cauſes of complaint to be the want of a reform of parliament, by enlarging the right of election, and ſhortening the term of duration; to which may be added, the complaints of the activity and vigilance of Miniſtry in checking the progreſs of French principles in their earlieſt appearance. Thank Heaven, the people of this country rallied with vigour and unanimity round their King and Conſtitution on the firſt alarm; and we think every man's eyes muſt be ſufficiently opened, by what has been acting in France ever ſince, to prize the happineſs of our preſent government, civil and religious.

275. *Thoughts on the Cauſes of the preſent Failures.*

THIS writer, in our opinion, very juſtly aſcribes the failures to a too extenſive ſpirit of commerce, which, aiming to avail itſelf of the involved and perplexed ſtate of Europe, had puſhed credit beyond its due point. The remedy he propoſes is, to have no longer concern in the war. Happily, the buſineſs is done without it; and, in this inſtance alſo, much praiſe is due to the ability of our government.

276. *A Letter, commercial and political, addreſſed to the Right Honourable* William Pitt, *in which the real Intereſts of* Britain, *in the preſent Criſis, are conſidered, and ſome Obſervations are offered on the general State of* Europe. *By* Jaſper Wilſon, *Eſq.*

COMMERCE is the baſis of all the reaſoning employed by this concealed friend to peace, whoſe real name, we underſtand, is Dr. Chriſtie, and his reſidence Liverpool. He certainly writes likes a perſon maſter of his ſubject, and extremely well acquainted with the commercial policy of this country. He very properly expoſes the folly of France, in interfering openly in our conteſt with America, when it was her intereſt to have waited the iſſue, and ariſen on our ruins, by accelerating which ſhe accelerated her own, as the event has fully ſhewn: for, if the true intereſt of a nation conſiſts only in liberty, and every thing elſe is to be ſacrificed to that phantom, France is returning rapidly to a ſtate of primitive ſavageneſs, to enjoy freedom in a depopulated, impoveriſhed, ruined country. How far Mr. W. is warranted in comparing the preſent conteſt between France and the allied powers with that between France and Great Britain, beforementioned is a conſideration ariſing from the conduct and views of France. If we take for granted France was provoked, by the treaty of Pilnitz, to fraternize the ſubjects of the contracting powers, it may be preſumed, that ſhe only meant to return them a Rowland for their Oliver. But, if they only put themſelves on the defenſive againſt her unwarranted inroads, the queſtion aſſumes a new form. All the ambitious deſigns of all the powers of Europe cannot warrant the exciſion and extirpation of towns, cities, and diſtricts, once the moſt flouriſhing in Europe. Inveterate and ferocious oppoſition to order, government, rank, religion, and every good principle, are the ſources of this fury, which actuates a cabal, and keeps the bulk of the nation in awe of the guillotine.

Mr. W. traces the late failures to the convulſed ſtate of Europe, to the cutting off our manufacturers from ſupplying France, to the plunder of the bank at Warſaw by the invaſion and partition of Poland, which involved many houſes in Peterſburg, Hamburgh, and Amſterdam, and elſewhere. The entrance into a war, he obſerves, has always injured our commercial proſperity; but our commerce, being formerly ſuſpended on a leſs delicate balance, was not ſo eaſily depreſſed. Not being ourſelves mercantile men, we are not competent judges of the merits of the queſtion before us. The humiliation of France, her repentance of declaring war againſt us, and her ſolicitations to be at peace with us, are matters about the ſincerity of which we entertain ſerious doubts—while they talk of ſtraining every nerve to ſend 100,000 men to invade us. England is not to be treated with for peace at the ſword's point. Who fears the threats of invaſion from France? The *Legio Sylvano-Urbana* wiſh for an opportunity of meeting them in the fields of Britain or Belgium; their *ça ira* is,

Who liſteth follow.—To THE FIELD AGAIN;
Juſtice with *Courage* is a thouſand men.

Nor do we at all ſee how our independence, or that of Holland, will be loſt in the ſucceſs of the confederates. It would not have been maintained had France been triumphant, either before or ſince her Revolution; and, if we are not fighting, and making the Dutch fight, for the deareſt intereſts of a people, on what other motive have we engaged in the war? Had our commerce, by obſerving a neutrality, ſupplied France with proviſions, and, it may be, with arms, it might have enabled her to cruſh the combined power of the continent; and do we, as Engliſhmen, want to be told what would be the conſequence? Do the events of the preſent campaign, the firſt year of the war, furniſh no probability that the reſources of France are exhauſting faſt? and ſhall we contribute to revive the dying Hydra? Mr. W. concurring, as he does, with all reaſoning and feeling minds, in the ſtrongeſt reprobation of the mad republicaniſm of France, cannot wiſh for this; and rather he muſt wiſh for the prevalence of any other ſyſtem than ſuch an one, or the want of one, which now actuates the party that call themſelves the National Convention, which they are reducing into as narrow a compaſs as poſſible. We admit the purity and patriotiſm of Mr. W's arguments; but is he exact in his facts? and ſhould he not more fully prove, that our commerce is declining, or, rather, that it does not, or will not, avail itſelf of the confuſions of Europe, in which the commerce of other nations may be loſt?—The following anſwers have been publiſhed to this pamphlet.

277. Ob-

277. *Objections to the War examined and refuted. By a Friend to Peace.*

THIS anonymous writer is of the ſame opinion with ourſelves, that "Every friend to humanity muſt admit that it is high time to put an end to the anarchy of France, which has proved ſo grievous a ſcourge, not only to that unfortunate country, but alſo to the reſt of Europe. It is evidently impoſſible to attain this deſirable and neceſſary object, unleſs by means of that war which has been ſo raſhly and unjuſtly provoked, and of which the ſucceſſes already afford the greateſt encouragement to purſue it with vigour and alacrity." He argues for a reſtoration of the French government as it was before 1789; and there is much animation and force in his arguments, in which he follows the writer of *The real Grounds of the preſent War with France*, reviewed in p. 447 of this volume.

278. *Reflections on the Propriety of the immediate Concluſion of Peace.*

THIS ſecond anſwer to Mr. Wilſon is aſcribed to Mr. Vanſittart, M. P. for Berkſhire. In the firſt 52 pages he examines and refutes the ſtatements reſpecting England engaging in the war againſt France. In the following 50 he diſcuſſes the queſtion concerning the effect of this interference on our commerce, which he ſhews to have increaſed in the following ratio. The Britiſh manufactures exported in 1789 amounted to 13,777,000l.; in 1792 to 18,310,000l. In 1789 the general balance in favour of Great Britain was 1,519,000l.; in 1791, 3,062,000; in 1792, 5,499,000l. The carger to our ſhipping is far leſs than in 1756; and the number of veſſels captured beyond compariſon leſs in this war than in any which has happened in modern times, notwithſtanding the increaſe of navigation. The depreſſion of the public funds, the ſcarcity of caſh, and the diſcredit of paper-circulation, began long before the war, and even before the armament. It is not true, that the national debt ruins our manufacturers by increaſing the price of labour and of raw materials, in conſequence of the taxes impoſed to pay the intereſt of it; for, the exportation of our manufactures has increaſed in an extraordinary manner ſince the American war, in which the national debt reached its preſent enormous extent. Mr. V. is ſo far from thinking the national debt was a cauſe of our late commercial calamities, that he has no doubt it had a very conſiderable effect in alleviating them. Our trade with France, however the ſudden ſtoppage of it might create a temporary derangement in the whole ſyſtem, was, in the laſt ſix years, from 1787 to 1792, more advantageous to France than to England. Three circumſtances diſtinguiſhed the trade between the two countries, after France had declared war againſt the Emperor, from any other that ever exiſted; its rapid and unlimited extenſion, its having the ſtrongeſt tendency to introduce among us the paper money of a foreign country, and the certainty of its being ſtopped in a ſudden and violent manner. But for the arguments againſt a trade with France we muſt refer to the pamphlet itſelf, p. 62—77. Among other cauſes of a general ſtagnation of trade are aſſigned the ſpirit of eager ſpeculation and commercial ſpeculation, which ſhewed itſelf in two general branches, which pervaded every part of the kingdom—country banks and navigable canals; beſides leſs important bubbles. The alarms from France, and abettors of revolution principles among ourſelves, threatened to effect an inevitable deſtruction of *private* credit. In this exigency the whole ſyſtem of country banks was only ſaved from total ruin by the interpoſition of the country gentlemen, who aſſociated to ſupport the credit of ſuch as appeared to poſſeſs valuable property, capable of ſatisfying their creditors, when an opportunity ſhould offer of turning it into money. The notes of the Bank of England, which had been ſtudiouſly forced out of circulation*, were now the only ſpecies of paper currency which retained its credit. It is probable, that, had the directors employed the ſolid credit of that vaſt eſtabliſhment early and vigouroufly in ſupport of that of individuals, moſt of the embarraſſment ſuffered by houſes of real reſponſibility might have been prevented. We know it was afterwards, in great meaſure, removed by the employment of about 2,500,000l. This ſtate of ſtagnation was evidently temporary; for, the cauſes which had produced it were of a temporary nature; and, of all the ſources of our proſperity, that of the French trade only was dried up. The total loſs of this trade would ſtill leave our foreign commerce far more flouriſh-

* "It has been ſaid, that the circulation of bank-notes had been diminiſhed no leſs than 7,000,000l. ſterling."

ing than at any period previous to the American war. Our agriculture, the great ſource of national wealth, remained entirely unhurt, with all its vaſt improvements; and internal trade, in compariſon of which our foreign trade is but a trifle, had ſuffered no other check than the diminiſhed conſumption which may be ſuppoſed to have taken place among the traders who were diſtreſſed. It was clear, therefore, that credit and circulation would have revived ſpontaneouſly after a criſis of more or leſs duration; but it was in the power of Government to ſhorten this interval of diſtruſt and inactivity, and this power it wiſely has exerted; by inſtituting a commiſſion, with power to iſſue negociating bills, on the credit of the ſtate, to individuals, on proper ſecurity, it has, without the riſk of loſs, enabled traders, poſſeſſed of valuable property, to convert a conſiderable part of their capitals into caſh. The efficacy of ſuch aſſiſtance is not to be eſtimated merely by the ſum advanced; its real effect was in unlocking private coffers, and bringing to the aid of trade the millions that were hoarded in hopes of ſome opportunity of enormous gain. The merchant, having a ſecure reſource in the offers of Government, was no longer at the mercy of his lender, nor obliged to ſolicit any aſſiſtance which was not propoſed to him on moderate terms. By this means the effects of the interruption of private credit were conſiderably relieved; and, by the ſafe arrival of our commercial fleets, and the revival of induſtry, they may now be conſidered as nearly at an end. We may now look, with confident hope, to the proſperity of our commerce, which cannot eſſentially ſuffer from a war in which we are maſters of every ſea, and every harbour of our enemies is blockaded by our irreſiſtible force. But the moſt deciſive proof how little our commercial greatneſs really ſuffered from the embarraſſment ſo much complained of, and repreſented as ſo deſtructive, may be found in the ſtate of the exchange. That of Amſterdam, in particular, may be relied on as a ſure criterion, from the extenſive buſineſs tranſacted in that capital with every part of the world. During the American war it fell to ſuch a degree as to occaſion a loſs of 10 per cent. upon every remittance hence; but, in this ſuppoſed ſeaſon of unparalleled diſtreſs, it always produced from 5 to 8 or 9 per cent. in our favour, notwithſtanding *the ſums* neceſſarily ſent abroad by Government for the payment and maintenance of an army on the Continent" (p. 89—91).

In the general calamity of the preſent war, the deſtruction of foreign trade is not a part. The firſt commercial advantage which this war affords is, in common with all others, the expences of the war itſelf. Another ſource of gain, almoſt equally certain, and much more profitable to the publick, will ariſe from the total interruption of the French foreign trade. Our manufactures may be expected to get poſſeſſion of every foreign market during the war and after the peace. "It is apprehended by ſome, that, when the paper-money of the French ſhall be diſcredited, and the national debt extinguiſhed by a bankruptcy of the ſtate, the extreme ſcarcity of money will render labour and all kinds of raw materials ſo cheap in France as to reſtore their manufactures to a moſt flouriſhing condition. This reaſoning is not without plauſibility, but is contradicted by experience. Superiority of ſkill and activity have always been found much more than a counterbalance for the cheapneſs, the chief effect of which is, to drive the beſt workmen into ſome other country, where their induſtry is better rewarded. Labour, and moſt kinds of materials, are much dearer in England than in any other country of Europe; yet our manufacturers are able, wherever the importation of their goods is not checked by heavy duties, to underſell thoſe of other countries in their own markets. But, in addition to this conſideration, it muſt be recollected, that the *capital* of the French manufacturers will be nearly annihilated, their *eſtabliſhments and machinery* deſtroyed *, their *workmen* diſperſed and ſlaughtered by myriads on the frontiers, and the whole nation corrupted by idleneſs or enthuſiaſm. For theſe reaſons I am decidedly of opinion, that, for many years after good order ſhall be reſtored among the French, their manufactures will be in a very languiſhing ſtate, and chiefly confined to the fabrication of ſuch coarſe goods as the general poverty will require for their home conſumption.—Excluſive of our manufactures, many of the productions of our ſoil, particularly metals, may be expected to ſupply the place of thoſe which were before furniſhed by the French; but this advantage, though very conſi-

* This muſt have happened completely at *Lyons*.

derable

derable before the war, will not, perhaps, be equally permanent with the exportation of our manufactures; becauſe the French, after the return of peace, will long have ſcarcely any commodities to ſend to any foreign market, except the rude produce of their country. The exportation of metals, and ſome other articles, will, however, be a durable continuance" (p. 94—96). The Weſt India trade, whether the iſlands become ours, or remain to France, muſt occaſion a very great increaſe in the demand for the produce of our own iſlands, which, being inſufficient to ſupply ſo large a conſumption, will be ſold at an extraordinary price. The Newfoundland fiſhery of the French will be totally poſſeſſed by our merchants during the war; and, in all likelihood, their ſhare of the whale fiſhery, and all others not carried on immediately on the coaſts of France. During the war, the Eaſt India trade of France will be transferred into our hands; and it is not probable that, as the commercial capital of the French will be almoſt deſtroyed, they will, after the reſtoration of peace, find it their intereſt to attempt ſuch enterprizes. The French eſtabliſhments on the continent of India muſt fall before our troops without a ſtruggle; and, if our Government think the conqueſt of the iſles of Bourbon and Mauritius worth undertaking, the forces in India will probably require no aſſiſtance to accompliſh it. The French ſhare of the ſlave-trade will probably be added to our own large portion of that commerce. "This view of the probable increaſe of our commerce, notwithſtanding the war, ought not to appear chimerical and viſionary, as it is juſtified by the experience of the only former war (1756), in which, like the preſent, we were completely maſters of the ſea; and it is the more ſatisfactory, as there is nothing in it incompatible with our recovering, after the reſtoration of peace, as large a ſhare of the French trade as can be ſafe or profitable, or as the exhauſted ſtate of that country can afford" (pp. 98, 99). Thus our author ſhews, that the war had no conſiderable ſhare in producing the evils which have affected our trade, and that it affords commercial advantages ſuperior to any detriment it can have occaſioned. The arguments for continuing the war are nearly the ſame as former ones; the inſincerity of the French, the inſtability of their government, "their rulers having firſt diſplayed to the aſtoniſhed world the dreadful ſpectacle of an aſſembly of in deliberating on the means of de all religion*, the peculiar anim the Convention againſt the Eng the probability of their exciting ances and diſcontent againſt t vernment, were a peace conclu them." Mr. V. enters upon ſources for continuing the war; theſe calculations, as well as the reſources of the allied powers, France, we muſt refer to the p p. 114—129. He concludes ſerving, "Thus have I ſhewn war, far from being cauſed by t tion and reſentment of the Eng binet, is ſolely to be aſcribed to leſs machinations and violent ag of the French. Forgetful of animoſity, all parties here conc the ſincerity of their wiſhes for berty and happineſs of their riva however they might differ in the ment of particular characters a ſures. Amidſt the weakneſs and tions of the French the name of was never heard but as the n Miſery, the compaſſionate prote Affliction and Diſtreſs. I hav that the evils frequently attri the war have either no real exiſt are derived from other cauſes; none are to be apprehended ca materially affecting the public rity, which, in times of real dan riſen ſuperior to ſo many calam have ſhewn that the preſent c likely to be ſhort, and that th may look forward with confide ſituation ſtill more flouriſhing. muſt never be forgotten, that the all our welfare is a Conſtitutio enſures public tranquillity, and rights of property and perſona inviolable. If this is injured by attempts of innovation, that p may be deſtroyed, which has nei cayed by the laſpe of ages, ſhaken by the ſtorms of war. T rit of our laws, diffuſing equa tion over all, has animated indu elaſtic vigour, and fanned th flames of genius. This vener poſit, guarded by the wiſdom a otiſm of our anceſtors, is now co to our care; and we are to de for ourſelves and our poſterity, it is more glorious to remain the countrymen of Alfred, of New

* See the various debates on inſtruction.

of Locke, or to how, in the French *pantheon*, to the *worſhipers* of Rouſſeau and Voltaire."

279. *The Reaſonableneſs of National Humiliation; a Sermon, addreſſed to a Congregation of Proteſtant Diſſenters at* Hammerſmith, *on the General Faſt*, April 19, 1793. *By* Robert Winter.

MR. W's obſervance of the late faſt is very different from that of ſome of his brethren. He defends the propriety of its *appointment* by Government as a civil act, to which it becomes the Diſſenters to be ſubject; and he quotes a paſſage from Dr. Stennet's diſcourſes on domeſtic duties to the ſame purpoſe. Mr. W. is a reaſonable and reſpectable member of ſociety, and ſees that the Nation has ſins of its own to bewail and lament, and that they are not all to be laid on its Government.

280. *A Letter to Dr.* Prieſtley, *in anſwer to the Appendix (N° XIX. p. 197) of his late Publication, intituled, "An Appeal to the Publick on the Subject of the Riots at* Birmingham, *Part II." To which is added, A Sermon, by* Robert Foley, *M. A. of* Oriel *College*, Oxford, *and Rector of* Old Swinford, *in* Worceſterſhire.

MR. F. has completely refuted the weak charges brought againſt him. The Doctor had accuſed the feoffees of the free ſchool at Stourbridge *, founded by Richard Foley, anceſtor of the preſent Lord F. and a Diſſenter, of not complying with his will, in admitting Diſſenting Children, for whom alone it was ſuppoſed intended. Mr. F. ſhews, that the founder, "a ſober, religious Preſbyterian, who aimed at ſtemming the torrent of impiety and profaneneſs that deluged the court and age of the gay and profligate Charles II.;" appointed the then rector of Old Swinford, and three or four neighbouring clergymen of the Church of England, his original feoffees; and ordained that the children ſhould conſtantly attend divine ſervice in the pariſh-church, where a gallery is provided for them and the maſter and ſervants of the hoſpital. He limited the number of boys to 60, of which 14 are nominated by the head of the Foley family, as repreſentative of the founder, the remaining 46 by particular pariſhes, in certain ſpecified proportions. After ſuch children as are of the proper age are placed out, which, on an aver ge, exceed 10 in each year, the ſchool-maſter acquaints Lord Foley with the vacancies, ſpecifying the pariſhes whence each had been admitted, and the choice boys, or thoſe nominated by his Lordſhip. His Lordſhip then iſſues a precept to the miniſter, churchwardens, and overſeers, or any four of them, of the pariſhes wherein the vacancies ariſe, to nominate two boys, if there be a ſingle vacancy, qualified as therein expreſſed, and to bring them to the hoſpital on a certain day, that the feoffees may elect one of them into the ſchool. Mr. F. has always attended, and affirms, he never witneſſed a ſingle inſtance of improper bias or partiality; and, if Diſſenters have not been admitted, it is becauſe their teachers could not, conſcientiouſly, ſuffer their followers to ſolicit admiſſion for their children into a charity where their principles would run ſo much hazard of their being corrupted, by imbibing the pernicious orthodoxy of the Church (pp. 11, 12). The charge of dealing with a Diſſenting Tradeſman, who turns out to be a cheeſemonger and grocer, only while he would give them credit and no longer, is clearly obviated from the accounts of the hoſpital. The other charges, of a gentleman, long ſince dead, idolizing a ſuppoſed buſt of the Pretender, *not in the family during his life-time*, the management of the Sunday-ſchools, &c. are ſo completely done away, that nothing remains for us but to refer to the pamphlet itſelf, to ſhew their frivolity, and the ſhameful duplicity of thoſe who could bring them forward.—The ſermon ſubjoined was preached "in the pariſh-church of Old Swinford, on behalf of the Sunday-ſchools eſtabliſhed in that pariſh, Auguſt 14. 1791, by the rector," and is a very ſenſible account of the deſign of ſuch ſchools, for the improvement of the poor, in an increaſing ſtate of population.

281. *A Sermon, preached before the Honourable and Right Reverend* Shute, *Lord Biſhop of* Durham, *and the Right Honourable Sir* Archibald M'Donald, *Lord Chief Baron, and the Honourable Mr.* Alexander Thompſon, *one of the Barons, of his Majeſty's Exchequer, at the Aſſizes holden at* Durham, July 23, 1793. *By* Thomas Dampier, *Dean of* Rocheſter.

FROM the text, Deut. iv. 8, the Doctor takes occaſion to expreſs the excellence of the Engliſh Conſtitution and Syſtem of Legiſlation, and contraſt it with the abuſe of philoſophical ſpeculation in the preſent age. "The progreſs from licentiouſneſs of opinion to licentiouſneſs in practice is neither ſlow nor dubious.

* Of which ſee an account in Dr. Naſh's *Worceſterſhire*, II. 210.

dubious. The ſacrifice of the truths, muſt be followed by that of the duties, of religion.—It may, however, be thought that there is not equal cauſe for apprehenſion in adventuring on ſpeculations in regard to civil government. If they are ſuch as tend to undermine the duties of ſubjection to thoſe whom God has ſet over us, or, by a philoſophic reſort to firſt principles, falſe in theory, and impoſſible in practice, to diſſolve the various and neceſſary combinations of ſociety, we know what their end muſt be; we have ſeen, and ſtill continue to ſee, them elſewhere realized and ripened into action. They have been propoſed to us; but the honeſty and good ſenſe of this nation, loudly and unanimouſly declared, has rejected the treacherous offer" (p. 11—13). The Doctor goes on to examine the motives for propoſing reformation in the Conſtitution, and wiſely recommends due conſideration and progreſſion. "Diſdaining the reſtraints which may fetter and reſtrain the honeſt exerciſe of free inquiry, it is our duty to guard, with a moſt ſuſpicious caution, againſt the contrary extreme, that we do not deviate from a liberty which is allowed into a degenerate and unjuſtifiable licentiouſneſs" (p. 16).

282. *The Antiquaries' Muſeum. By the late* Jacob Schnebbelie. *N° IX.*

CONSISTS of a view in Ampthill-park, Lord Offory's, with the croſs erected by the Earl of Offory, 1773, in memory of the reſidence of Queen Catharine, the divorced wife of Henry VIII. in the old manſion here, now pulled down.

A pane of painted glaſs, repreſenting the appearance of St. Bartholomew to his votaries; and four more rondeaux of the hiſtory of Guthlac.

283. *A Diſſertation on Anecdotes. By the Author of "Curioſities of Literature."*

THE author of this diſſertation appears to us to have written in defence of anecdotes till he has bewildered himſelf among them. His attempts, "*inter ſylvas academi* (the Britiſh Muſeum) *quærere verum.*" miſlead him to a ſtrange mode of illuſtrating the charge againſt Burnet and Varillas, of writing *tittle*, or, more properly, *little-tattle* (ſee pp. 43, 44, 11).

Anecdote is the *ſmall-talk* of Hiſtory; and, when it becomes a faſhion to empty the common-places of collections into the public lap, it yields a maſs of goſſip, *ſcandal*, and improbability, which a grave and ſenſible hiſtorian would be aſhamed of, and which is the amuſement of the curious ANA, and other hodgepodges of hiſtorical literature. A Thucydides, a Xenophon, a Livy, a Tacitus, a Clarendon, a Davila, a Mezeray, a Thuanus, would have deſpiſed ſuch materials for hiſtory, which are but like the ſmalleſt pieces of wood or ſtone which every hod-carrier contributes to the magnificent and beautiful ſtructure, and which the modern compilers of the general hiſtory of nations, for 10 or 12 centuries, rummage out of muſty parchments and private archives, and then fancy they are developing the characters of their heroes. This they call the philoſophy of hiſtory, but it is really the wire-drawing of hiſtory, and eking out old eſtabliſhed facts with filly ſtories, the fruit of temporary paſſion, or ſudden circumſtances. Hence we have ſo many original letters, which require an index or analyſis to make them readable or intelligible. Hence the detail of ſo many common-place inſtances of envy in this diſſertation (pp. 40, 41). Hence all the little facts and gleanings of private hiſtory, which amuſed the pedants of the laſt and preceding age on the Continent, and form the Loungert's Common-place Book of the preſent day, the light ſummer reading of ſuperficial readers, the amuſement and edification of country book-ſocieties; a deſultory mode of writing hiſtory, that may ſuit the brilliant ſallies or flippant ſtyle of an hiſtorical petit-maitre, but no more accord with the ſtandard of hiſtoric compoſition than the flaſhes and flowers which gliſten in ſome orators of the bar or pulpit can paſs for true eloquence. If we ſay of Hiſtory, or of Eloquence, what is it? the anſwer is eaſy, that it is not Anecdote, but a judicious detail of facts, which the writer endeavours to authenticate with his beſt ability, with the ſtricteſt adherence to impartiality and candour, both which are too frequently violated by the ſtrict and curious reſearch into the ſecrets of private biography, which may furniſh excellent reſource to party and oppoſition and diſappointed writers, or hireling ſcribblers and book-weavers, but are left far behind by the genuine profeſſor of hiſtoric compoſition; or, if occaſionally uſed, will be thrown into notes, with ſuitable obſervations.—We ſee too, from the inſtances of Mrs. Macaulay and of the Harleian MS. 7379, related p. 70, how carefully the collectors of anecdotes ſhould be *watched*, that they do not

darken

deſtroy their authorities *. Our author contends more warmly for the proper application of Anecdotes to Biography, which, after all, is but a ſecondary or inferior kind of Hiſtory, and finds itſelf obliged to ſupport its minute details by borrowing from every help: And, as ſome biographers of the preſent age overwhelm their hero, if a literary man, with characters of his works from periodical cenſors; if a military or political perſonage, with extracts from gazettes and news-papers, or from every letter or billet of every correſpondent; it is a taſk or drudgery which the induſtry of an author impoſes on his own application, and a ſeverer trial on the taſte or good ſenſe, not to ſay the pockets, of his readers, to ſpin out his compilations like a ſpider's web. Here Anecdote gives a fancied importance to many an inſignificant fellow, who has no other merit than what he derives from the panegyrick of a paraſitical ſcribbler. Such biographical performances are not indeed *meagre* compoſitions; but they are blown up like ſome meat, to give it an appearance of ſolidity and ſubſtance, but, in reality, tend to ſink it ſooner into diſguſting decay. If we apply theſe reflections to the ſecond volume of the "*Curioſities of Literature*," juſt publiſhed, let us not be thought cenſorious if we cannot applaud the compoſition of them. Of what importance, in ſuch a collection, are *literary* controverſies and *literary* blunders, *literary* wives (among whom Madame Dacier is omitted), critical ſagacity and happy conjecture, manuſcripts and books, and the remarks of *Fuller*, in his *Worthies*, on Spenſer, Jonſon, and Shakſpeare, the ſtory of Magliabeche and his immenſe library, or the reception of the Queen of Sweden at the French Academy? When the collector tranſlates French paſſages, he ſhould not talk of *finding* a compoſition beautiful, or another diſagreeable, or a portfolio laying, or a *cahier*, a *paper book*, but rather a *ſheet* of a book; *cum multis aliis*. We recommend to him to read a great deal more before he compiles, to ſelect with more judgement, and to make himſelf maſter of the languages of thoſe works which he means to render into Engliſh.

* Thoſe who frequent that valuable national repoſitory will perhaps agree, with us, that it cannot be too well watched.

284. *Strictures on Religious Opinions, and the beſt human Means of aſcertaining the genuine Doctrine of Chriſtianity; deſigned as an Antidote againſt the Theological Writings of Dr.* Prieſtley, *and other Heterodox Teachers. By the Rev.* David Simpſon, *M. A.* Macclesfield.

WE will give Mr. S. full credit for the rectitude of his deſign; but we are free to confeſs that we cannot read his ſtrictures through. We do not mean hereby to diſſuade others who have more leiſure; and we heartily wiſh him ſucceſs in his good intention, which is founded on numerous quotations from Scripture and modern Divines, ſet againſt others from Dr. Prieſtley. A ſtory about one of the French prophets lulling another to a three days ſleep by opium, which, inſtead of being ſucceeded by a reſurrection, as expected by the gaping multitude, ended in a coroner's inqueſt, is taken from *Hurd's* View of all Religions. Though the work, however, is but a compilation from Dr. Prieſtley and his anſwerers, it may be conſidered as a fair ſtatement of the opinions on both ſides. A good index is ſubjoined, which, to ſuch a compilation, is very neceſſary; and a liſt of the author's various publications, which are numerous and chiefly compilations, among them, *A Diſcourſe on Dreams and Night-viſions, with numerous Examples antient and modern*; and he announces as ready for the preſs a work intituled *The Primitive Faith vindicated; or, a full and chronological Account of the Doctrine concerning the Perſon of Chriſt, the Holy Spirit, and the Bleſſed Trinity, deduced from the Beginning of the World to the End of the Fourth Century.*

285. *Charge delivered to the Grand Jury of the City and County of* Norwich, *on* Friday, January 18, 1793, *by* Charles Harvey, *Eſq. Steward. Publiſhed at the Requeſt of the Grand Jury and the Magiſtrates.* Norwich.

A SENSIBLE and animated addreſs on the ſubject of libels and ſeditious meetings, which, it ſhould ſeem, want checking in the ſaid city and county.

286. *Intimations and Evidences of a future State. By the Rev.* T. Watſon.

THE beſt judgement to be formed of this work, whoſe author we believe to be the correſpondent who ſo properly defended his relation, a former Biſhop of St. David's, in our vol. LX. pp. 405, 616, and printed a ſermon reviewed in vol.

vol. LIX. p. 1025, is from a view of its contents. Part I. contains evidences from reason and natural religion. Chapter 1. the nature and degree of evidence to be expected for a future ſtate; 2. from the general conſent of mankind; 3 the deſire of futurity; 4. the reſtleſs nature and noble powers of man; 5. the fear of death, and precarious nature and uncertainty of life; 6. the imperfection of the human faculties; 7. man formed for religion; 8. his high rank and ſtation in the world; 9. the connexion of the earth with the reſt of the univerſe, and our knowledge thereof; 10. the nature and properties of the thinking power within us; 11. God's moral perfections and his moral government here incomplete; 12. the conſtitution of the world ſuch as we muſt expect on the ſuppoſition of another life. Part II. Evidences from Revelation; the inſtant and perfect manifeſtation of divine knowledge on the appearance of Jeſus Chriſt; his general and particular character; the teſtimony from the hiſtory of the Apoſtles. Concluſion. Infidelity unreaſonable. The doctrine of a future ſtate reconciles us to many of the appearances of this world. The beſt foundation of morals confers true dignity on man, and is the beſt ſupport under afflictions and the loſs of friends, and the approach of death. The reader is warned not to expect any deep reſearches or metaphyſical ſubtleties, nor any thing about the immateriality of the ſoul; becauſe the diſcuſſion involves in it a thouſand niceties concerning eſſences and ſubſtances, and matter and ſpirit. Materialiſm is a difficult and not a chearful ſyſtem.

287. *Principles of* French *Republicaniſm eſſentially founded on Violence and Blood-guiltineſs. A Sermon, preached on* Sunday *the 26th of* October, 1793, *in the Cathedral Church of* Winchester. *Occaſioned by the Murder of her Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty. By* Thomas Rennell, *M. A. Prebendary of* Winchester, *and Rector of* St. Magnus, *in the City of* London.

WE have, on a former occaſion (in the preſent vol. p. 255), beſtowed our tribute of applauſe on this preacher. In the diſcourſe before us he ſets out with general obſervations on the neceſſity of government to keep mankind in order; and, after remarking that the caution againſt blood-guiltineſs applies alike to the governed as well as governors, he proceeds thus (p. 9):

"To ſtimulate them men to acts of reſiſtance to Magiſtrates, becauſe IMPERFECTIONS remain in any form of Government, is ſurely to reſiſt the ordinance of that God who never INTENDED to beſtow ABSOLUTE PERFECTION on any ſyſtems of laws here below. So many circumſtances muſt concur and conſpire to render a ſubſtantial change ſalutary and beneficial to a community AT LARGE, that a WISE man will *heſitate*, and a GOOD man *tremble*, in taking any part in the ſubverſion of the Government under which the Providence of Almighty God has placed him. A man who really fears God, and who eſteems himſelf accountable to him, will, if he ever conſents to meaſures of the ſlighteſt innovation, *take good heed to his ways*. Not only his actions, but even his WORDS will be guarded. He will conſider, that for every ſtep he takes, not only originating in paſſion and fraud, but even in precipitation and inadvertency, he ſtands accountable for every conſequence which may reſult from them. His prayer to God will be, early and late, public and private, "*Deliver me from Blood-Guiltineſs, O Lord!*"

"Nor will this caution and tenderneſs of conſcience be exerciſed with regard to HIMSELF only, but likewiſe to ALL thoſe with whom he communicates his actions and deſigns. He will moſt diligently watch, that neither Mendicancy, Malevolence, or Graſp of Power, conſtitute any part of THEIR motives, any more than his OWN. He will be little inclined to think, that the profligacy, profaneneſs, ſyſtematic libertiniſm, *abject impudence*, and debaſed habits of abandoned Gameſters, CAN work out political purity and reformation. He will recollect, that *Rebellion is as the ſin of Witchcraft*—that it comes in its firſt origin in very plauſible ſhapes, but that its progreſs is marked in diſorder, blood, and deſpair. He will never loſe ſight of this important truth, that the BEGINNERS of *theſe* ſpecious meaſures of reform and renovation are anſwerable for all thoſe atrocities to which the worſt men, who have intrenched themſelves under their authority, character, and influence, may, in the uſual and natural progreſs of ſuch events, afterwards proceed."

He paints the horrid ſcenes acting in France (p. 15—19); and concludes with a pathetic warning to his audience to profit by the ſame example. The text is Ezek. xxiv. 6, 7.

"To diſclaim, with ſtudied ſcorn, all reverence for the ſuperintending Providence of Almighty God—to reject with mockery every apprehenſion of a judgement to come—to harden the murderer, in telling him, by public authority, that after death his crimes and conſcience will be buried in eternal ſleep—all this has not been the ACCIDENTAL CONSEQUENCE, but the BASIS and ESSENTIAL PRINCIPLE, of (what the POVERTY of language obliges me to call) the political ſyſtem of thoſe wretched regicides, who are

[illegible]

alternately threatening mankind with *the contagion of their principles*, or appalling them by the horrors of their crimes.

"God knows, that, in this ſtate of ſin and miſery, of change and calamity, the page of Hiſtory ſhews how much man has *corrupted his way before God*, and with what *violence the earth* has at all times *been filled*. But to the ſcenes which have been exhibited, and are ſtill exhibiting, in France, no parallel occurs to the aſtoniſhed mind! Whether we view the extended ſcale on which this ſcheme of maſſacre was projected, the ſteady and relentleſs ſeverity with which it has been purſued, the principles and paſſions from which it originated, or the ſpirit of calm, SPORTIVE, inventive barbarity with which it has been, in thouſands of inſtances, executed *, experience, language, and even conception, fail us! *The Angel of God hath poured out his phial on the rivers and fountains of waters, and they have become* BLOOD!

"Surely theſe horrors, however made familiar to us by recitals, to which, for nearly four years, we have been accuſtomed, received their ultimate conſummation in the LAST ACT of their atrocity, which has juſt reached us. As they before ſurpaſſed all former RECORDED FACTORS IN BLOOD, they have here outdone THEMSELVES. They have left their former guilt ſhrunk and contracted in its dimenſions. The long avenues of miſery through which her perſecutors conducted this defenceleſs Royal Sufferer, the ſucceſſive gradations of miſery ſhe underwent, exceeding the former inflictions of it by nicely-adjuſted proportions—the SKILFUL barbarity with which, in every ſtage of her conflict, they contrived that the anguiſh of the mind ſhould keep pace with that of the body—the uſe they made of thoſe BLESSED NATURAL AFFECTIONS which God has implanted in the breaſt of a WIFE and a MOTHER, to give poignancy to every

* "Many of theſe inſtances have been related to the author by various members of that venerable College of French Eccleſiaſticks now inhabiting the *King's Houſe* at Wincheſter. Their teſtimony has been confirmed (if indeed the teſtimony of men, who have ſacrificed every thing to conſcience, can need any confirmation) by divers of our countrymen, who have been witneſſes of this refined cruelty, to which neither *age* or *infancy*, ſex or ſanctity, or any other circumſtance which has arreſted the hand of almoſt all ruffians hitherto recorded, has interpoſed the ſmalleſt obſtacle. As the author has been led to an incidental mention of theſe afflicted men, he cannot but obſerve, that he feels himſelf IRRESISTIBLY called upon to pay that homage to their virtues which a cloſe obſervation of their character, and an extended acquaintance with many individuals among them, have enabled him to do, in the courſe of the diſcharge of his duty as Inſpector of the Houſe; an office with which, in conjunction with ſix other Gentlemen of the place, he has been honoured by the Committee of Subſcribers. He is perſuaded that he ſpeaks the ſentiments of all his colleagues in that reſpectable office when he ſays, concerning theſe perſecuted Martyrs, that, to their moſt edifying and exemplary Piety, their calm and chearful Reſignation, their warm and EXUBERANT GRATITUDE, it is impoſſible to bear too STRONG a teſtimony. Great will be the refreſhment of every pious obſerver, that amidſt thoſe ſcenes of guilt and blood with which the earth is deluged, that amidſt the decay of religious principle which every where abounds, he can find ſome circumſtance of conſolation on which he can reſt, and that even in theſe *latter times* God hath not left himſelf *without witneſs here on earth*. Every Chriſtian heart muſt *rejoice with exceeding great joy*, that theſe venerable exiles have found that refuge and protection, in this land of TRUE LIBERTY, which was denied to their virtue and conſtancy in their own. To ſuch a heart it will be a ſource of inexhauſtible comfort to reflect, that to theſe objects of compaſſion and eſteem the Engliſh Nation, in conformity with its hereditary character, its antient GOOD NATURE, in the ſpirit of true PROTESTANTISM, and in the principles of its moſt Evangelical Church, has opened its arms, and extended its bounty—that it has forgotten, when charity and benevolence were called for, all differences of religious opinion, all mean ſuſpicions, and antient rivalry!—that it has bound up their wounds, ſoothed their ſorrows, and ſupplied their wants. The diſpenſations of Providence are indeed moſt aweful and wonderful! The times in which we live teem with them! To that Providence it cannot but be aſcribed, that theſe poor ſufferers ſhould, in addition to the national bounty, have experienced the foſtering hand, aſſiduous care, and maternal tenderneſs, of a powerful Benefactreſs, whoſe reſidence at Wincheſter was but occaſional and temporary. Concerning this moſt excellent perſonage it is difficult indeed to ſpeak; but, to thoſe who have ever witneſſed her condeſcending goodneſs, it is more difficult to be ſilent. I cannot refrain from obſerving, that her whole conduct, and every action of her life, demonſtrate, to thoſe of high rank and great opulence, what aweful talents are committed to their charge; and how conducive to *real happineſs* both theſe may be rendered, by directing the one to the furtherance of virtue and piety, and the other to a courſe of active and ſyſtematic benevolence. When the reſidence of the MARCHIONESS OF BUCKINGHAM at this city ends, every lover of Religion, and every child of Sorrow and Calamity, will follow her with tears and benedictions! *When the ear heard her, then it bleſſed her; and when the eye ſaw her, it gave witneſs to her*—May the bleſſing of him that was ready to *periſh come upon her!* JOB."

pang, by the ſpectacle of the lengthened ſufferings of a murdered Huſband, and Children torn from her to calamities ten thouſand times worſe than to death—the horrors of a dungeon, cloſed by a mock proceſs, and an execution accompanied with the baſeſt inſults and indignities—above all, one unutterable inſtance of agonizing cruelty, by the bare mention of which HELL ITSELF WOULD BE POLLUTED!—all theſe combined circumſtances leave but one ſentiment of conſolation to an ENGLISHMAN and a CHRISTIAN—That her Afflictions ARE ENDED!—that ſhe has now arrived at that peaceful haven where *the wicked ceaſe from troubling*, and where *the weary are at reſt*; where *the priſoners reſt together*, and *they hear not the voice of the oppreſſor*; where *God ſhall wipe away all tears from their eyes, and there ſhall be no more death, neither ſorrow, nor crying, neither ſhall there be any more pain; for the former things are paſſed away.*

"But let it be well remembered, that it is not at ROYAL DIGNITY that this deſtruction ends; the ſame week, I believe the ſame day, which conſummated the afflictions of this lamented victim, produced a decree from this ſame ruffian horde, for the razing to the ground of the ſecond city in France in population and commerce, and the deſtruction of man, woman, and child, under the direction of commiſſioners deputed by the Convention to direct and regulate this ſcene of maſſacre. Surely of this nation we may ſay, *Her blood is in the midſt of her, ſhe hath ſet it on the top of a rock.*"

288. *A Sermon, preached at* Knareſborough, *for the Benefit of the* Sunday-*ſchool*, June 29, 1793. *By* Samuel Clapham, *M. A. Vicar of* Bingley. *Publiſhed by Requeſt, for the Benefit of the Charity.* Leeds.

FROM Pſalm cii. 18. the author takes occaſion to point out the propriety and utility of the inſtitution in popular manufacturing towns. He has alſo publiſhed *A Sermon for the Benefit of the Charity-ſchool*, inſcribed, as this, to the Biſhop of Cheſter.

289. *Tranſactions of the Royal* Iriſh *Academy. Vol. IV.*

WE have given an account of vol. I. LVIII, 528; II. LIX, 1017; III. LXI. 1121. The preſent volume is divided into the ſame heads of Science, Polite Literature, and Antiquities. The firſt and largeſt contains the following articles:

I. Of the ſtrength of acids, and the proportion of ingredients in neutral ſalts; by Richard Kirwan, Eſq. 85 pages.

II. Chemical communications and inquiries; III. Account of a chamber lamp furnace. By Dr. Robert Percival.

IV. Extract of a letter from the Rev. Charles Percival to his brother, Dr. Robert Percival; deſcribing a girl, 11 years old, in the charity-ſchool of Dunkenin, King's county, whoſe eyes, inſtead of moving horizontally, have a tremulous motion in all directions, and partly perpendicular, with a prominent motion of the globe of the eye; the lateral motion ſhort and interrupted. She reads *perpendicularly, from the bottom upwards*, and holds the book accordingly, and cannot write or work.

V. Deſcription of a portable barometer; by the Rev. Gilbert Auſtin.

VI. Obſervations on the variations of the needle; by Mr. Thomas Harding.

VII. Deſcription of an inſtrument for trepanning; by Samuel Croker King, Eſq. member of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland.

VIII. Deſcription of a ſelf-regiſtering barometer; by the Rev. Arthur Maguier.

IX. Method of cutting very fine ſcrews, and ſcrews of two or more threads; by the Rev. G. Auſtin.

X. Attempt to determine ſuch injuries of the head as require the operation of the trophine; by Sylveſter O'Halloran, Eſq. honorary member of the Royal College of Surgeons.

XI. Demonſtration of Newton's theorem for the correction of ſpherical errors in the object-glaſſes of teleſcopes; by the Rev. Dr. Matthew Young.

XII. Account of a fiſtulous opening in the ſtomach; XIII. Caſe of an enlarged ſpleen; by Dr. Geo. Barrowes.

Theſe papers cannot be abridged; and ſome of them require the plates.

The articles under the head of Polite Literature are but two:

I. A diſſertation on a paſſage in the VIth Iliad; by Mr. Ledwich; examining whether alphabetical writing was in uſe at the Trojan war, Homer deſcribing Bellerophon as ſent with ſigns (σημαλα), written on a folded board. The Pelaſgians had letters, which Cadmus improved from the Phœnician letters, changing the form and ſound of theſe into the Greek ones, which were finally improved by the Ionians. The oldeſt letters were more like marks than alphabetic characters; and hence what Cicero calls *Notæ*, Homer names Σημαλα. Bellerophon's grandfather, Siſyphus, was contemporary with Cadmus; conſequently, letters muſt have been in uſe in his age; and Homer could write, notwithſtanding

withſtanding Mr. Wood aſſerts the contrary opinion.

II. Eſſay on a ſyſtem of national education, adapted to Ireland; by Stephen Dickſon, ſtate phyſician, profeſſor of phyſick in Trinity-college, Dublin, &c.; being one of the ſubjects propoſed by the Academy, in conſequence of the direction of a perſon who gave 100l. to be diſpoſed of, in prizes of 50l. each, to the beſt eſſay on each ſubject. Under the article Health the Doctor produces the ſhocking effect of the venereal diſeaſe on population. Every ſecond child committed to the foundling cradle in Dublin inherits this ſhocking malady, and falls a victim to it, not one being ſaved, except given to a nurſe and undergoing a courſe of medicine, which can rarely happen. Dr. Howlett computes the annual waſte of human lives by the ſmall-pox in Great Britain and Ireland at 55,550. The inſtitution of Sunday-ſchools muſt have a great influence on the morals of youth. Education and improvement may be communicated at the earlieſt periods. In the Iriſh language there are no original works conveying ſuch knowledge as is neceſſary to the poor. Vulgar arithmetic is adapted to every capacity, and uſeful in every ſtation. Inſtruction ſhould await the offspring of the indigent, as near as poſſible, to their own doors. The clergy ſhould comply with the act 28 Henry VIII. requiring them to provide a ſchool in every pariſh, or more, according to the increaſe of population, out of funds, perhaps, to be raiſed by parliament. The Doctor next recommends inſtruction in agriculture, mining, and manufactures, by aſſociations of gentlemen of fortune, in different parts of the kingdom. He carries his views to the inſtruction of the ſuperior ranks in profeſſional and polite literature; and we find in his eſſay many uſeful hints.

The third claſs of eſſays in this volume are on Antiquities, beginning with an eſſay on the riſe and progreſs of gardening in Ireland, by Joſeph Walker. The oldeſt gardens were the monaſtic; but we are not to conclude that that of Grey abbey, co. Down, was coeval with the foundation, 1193, or that the ornamental trees protected by the Brehon laws were in gardens. The Engliſh probably firſt introduced them in the reign of Elizabeth, when Sir Walter Raleigh firſt planted cherries in one ſtill exiſting at Affane. The ſtyle of gardening followed that of England, and was French, Italian, or Dutch, in the different reigns of Charles and William; and Dr. Delany made the firſt attempt at modern gardening.

Obſervations on the romantic hiſtory of Ireland; by Mr. Ledwich. Not new or intereſting.

Deſcription, by Lord Viſcount Dillon and Ralph Ouſely, Eſq. of an antient braſs trumpet, called, in Iriſh romances, *Benewowen*, *Barrvaill*, and *Ruadhvaill*, and making a tremendous ſound at 7 miles diſtance, made of a number of pieces bored and grooved, and faſtened together by a ſpiral braſs bandage.

Mr. Molesworth's deſcription of ſeveral antique inſtruments of gold, found in a bog in the county of Armagh, ſuppoſed bracelets, and weighing, one 9 oz. 2 dwts. 11½ grs.; the other 1 lb. 1 oz. 12 dwts. 3½ grs.

Mr. Beauford's account of antient Iriſh funeral lamentations, or *Caoinan*, ſet to muſick, with chorus and ſemichorus, of *O ong ulla lulla lulla lulla lù lù ucht oong.*

Ucht o ong o ong o o o ong ucht o ong o ong o ong ucht o ong ucht o ong o ong ucht o ong o ong ucht o ong o ong ucht o ong ucht o o o o ong ucht o ong ucht o ong o ong ucht o ong.

"The tune to which the ſong of the death of Oſcar is ſung, both in the Weſt of Ireland and the Highlands of Scotland, is nearly the ſame."

290. *Philoſophical Tranſactions of the Royal Society of London. For the Year* 1793. *Vol. LXXXIII. Part I.* 4to.

(Continued from p. 1021.*)*

ARTICLE XII. is a deſcription of a tranſit circle for determining the place of celeſtial objects as they paſs the meridian; by the Rev. Francis Wollaſton, LL. B.

XIII. Deſcription of an extraordinary production of human generation; with obſervations; by John Clarke, M. D.—A woman in the General Lying-in hoſpital, Tottenham-court-road, after bringing forth a healthy child, produced another ſubſtance, incloſed in a diſtinct bag of membranes, containing an imperfect reſemblance of two feet, a finger, and ſeveral bones, within the integument.

XIV. Deſcription of an inſtrument for aſcertaining the ſpecific gravities of fluids; by John Godfrey Schmeiſſer.

XV. Extract of a letter from Sir Charles Blagden, Knt. on the tides at Naples.—This extract is ſo very curious, we ſhall give it entire:

"Naples.

"I took some pains at Naples to get information about the flux of the tides, but could learn *nothing satisfactory*. The quantity of rise and fall is so little, that, unless the sea be very calm, it is impossible to make a good observation. One of the best places for ascertaining the phænomena would be at what they call the river Styx, which is a narrow communication between the Porto de Miseno and the Mare Morto. Here I learned, very distinctly, that the water *sometimes ran in and sometimes out, but could not get the times*. [Wonderful discovery!] When I was there, it was running out. The best observation I had was on the 2d of March, when *it appeared* to be high water at Naples about 11 in the forenoon, and low water between 5 and 6 in the afternoon, with a difference of *pretty exactly* one foot in the height. The wind blew the same way all the time, and the sea was very little agitated. On the preceding day the water had sunk an inch or two lower. From this observation, as well as some others *less accurate*, *I conclude* the time of high water, at full and change, to be between 9 and 10 o'clock, in the bay of Naples. I am, &c. C. BLAGDEN."

XVI. Observations on vision; by Thomas Young.

XVII. Observations on a current that often prevails to the Westward of Scilly, endangering the safety of ships that approach the British Channel; by James Rennell, Esq. — Every observation of Mr. R. is a valuable accession to geography. Ships coming from the Atlantic, and steering a course for the British Channel in a parallel somewhat to the *South* of the Scilly islands, do often find themselves to the *North* of those islands, or in the mouth of St. George's or the British Channel. To this the loss of Sir Cloudesly Shovel and the Nancy packet, and of many other ships, is owing. Mr. R. ascribes this to a *current*, impelled by a wind blowing *along* it. He confirms it by facts, observed on board several East India ships, by himself and others. He recommends to Government to send out a vessel, with time keepers, to examine and note the soundings between the parallels of Scilly and Ushant at least, from the meridian of the Lizard point as far West as the moderate depths extend. The chart of soundings is very bad; and a set of time-keepers will effect more in a Summer, in the hands of a skilful practitioner, than all the science of Dr. Halley during a long life. The lighthouse on Scilly should also be removed to the South-west part of the island, or of the high rocks, and should be lofty, and burn brighter.—This paper *is also* printed separately, for sale.

XVIII. Observations on the planet Venus; by Dr. Herschel.—He has ascertained the diurnal rotation of the planet on her atmosphere, and real diameter. The diurnal motion can hardly be so slow as 24 days: the atmosphere is probably very considerable; no mountains on the surface; the apparent diameter 18" 79. and Venus and the Earth nearly of a size; the bright margin of Venus, owing to her atmosphere, like our own, replete with matter that reflects and refracts light copiously, in all directions; and this accounts for spots on Venus being so seldom perceivable.

XIX. Abstract of a register of the barometer, thermometer, and rain, at Lyndon, in Rutlandshire; by Thomas Barker, Esq.: with the rain in Surrey and Hampshire, for the year 1792, and a comparison of wet seasons; by Thomas White, Esq. F. R. S.—Mr. Barker observes,

"The year 1792 was a very wet one, and by many imagined to exceed all others, but that does not appear to be the fact: the wet of last year is fresh in memory, that of former years is more forgotten. It might seem the wetter, because the Autumn of 1791 was wet, so that there was a long continuance of it; and perhaps there might be more rain in some other places than here, as we had no great thunder-storms all the Summer at this place, which they had in several parts, some not many miles off. The wettest years here were about 1774 and 1782, which I have compared with 1792, and it appears, that to the end of January, to the end of February, and of March, the wettest was 1774, the next 1782, and 1792 was left wet than either. The very wet April and May, 1782, altered the order of them, and, to the end of April, May, June, July, and August, the wettest was 1782, the next 1774, and the last 1792. September, 1774, that wettest of all months in 57 years, altered the order again to 1774, 1782, and 1792, and it continued so to the end of the year. The greatest 365 days is from Oct. 3, 1773, to Oct. 2, 1774, which is 39,724 inches; and all that I have given exceed 1792. The greatest three years, from May 9, 1773, to May 9, 1776, is 101,455 inches; and the greatest 17 months, from May 9, 1773, to Oct. 8, 1774, is 59,477 inches. The greatest 9 months, Jan. 6 to Oct. 6, 1774, 30,720 inches; and several others, to 1791, 24,168 inches. The greatest 6 months, from 1774, 24,304 inches; to 1792, 20,257 inches. The greatest 3 months, from 15,477 inches, 1774, to 15,998 inches, 1792. The greatest month last year was from Aug. 26 to Sept. 15, 5,168 inches; but I have had 13 greater. The most of all was in 1774, 8,270 inches.

At Selbourn, between Alton and Petersfield, which

which lies at the North-east foot of a steep hill, that rises towards perpendicular above it, they have half as much more rain as I have; there was [illegible]$\frac{1}{2}$ inches last year, but they had [illegible]$\frac{1}{4}$ in 1789. But I was surprized to see, in the Supplement to Gent. Mag. [LXII.] p. 11[illegible]7, that Mr Gough says there were 83$\frac{1}{2}$ inches of rain at Kendal last year. This is an astonishing quantity; though it is a hilly country, it is almost four times my common years, and above double the greatest; and I should have thought it enough, in latitude 54°, to have made the whole country a marsh."

291. *The Guide to Domestic Happiness; in a Series of Letters.* 12mo.

THIS is the fourth edition of a pious and salutary work. Its merit is sufficiently declared by its having passed through such a number of impressions. We shall therefore think it only incumbent upon us to add, that it is peculiarly addressed to females, on subjects the most interesting to them,—on marriage, their choice of a husband, and their conduct afterwards. Nor is it at all less worthy the attention of the other sex; and, making an allowance for the occasionally extreme fervour of the style, it will infallibly prove to all, who will seriously consult it, an affectionate guide to domestic happiness.

292. *Miscellaneous Poems, and other Compositions. By* M. Strickland, *Widow*, Exeter.

HAPPY and eager shall we always be to contribute our mite to the widow; and if this volume, which is published by subscription, be intended to increase her comforts, we shall not attempt to diminish them by harsh and ill-timed criticism. Indeed, this little publication carries with it evident marks of good sense, not without some portion of taste.

293. *The Anatomy of the Bones, Muscles, and Joints. By* John Bell, *Surgeon. Large 8vo.* Edinburgh.

A MAN of eminence in any useful profession can hardly be better employed than in smoothing the way for such as are entering upon the same pursuits. It is so natural for him, who has devoted his time to laborious study, to display his own acquisitions, and to court fame, that we feel an uncommon degree of respect for the man who, throwing behind him the parade of learning, voluntarily descends from his elevation to instruct the ignorant, and to raise them, if possible, to a level with himself. It was with much propriety that Johnson, when writing the life of Watts, expressed his veneration for the literary hero, who could one day combat Locke and on the next compose a catechism for children in their fourth year.

Much of this praise is due to the author of the work before us, who, although he has not advanced much doctrine that is new, has great merit in his perspicuity and arrangement.

"I have endeavoured," says he, "to make my book so plain and simple, as to be easily understood. I have avoided the tedious interlarding of technical terms (which have been too long the pride of anatomists and the disgrace of the science), so that it may be read smoothly, compared with the studied harshness, and, I may say obscurity of anatomical description. If an author may be ever allowed to compare his book with others, it must be in the mechanical part; and, I may venture to say, that this book is full and correct in the anatomy, free and general in the explanations, not redundant, I hope, and yet not too brief.

"If, in the course of this volume, I shall appear to have given a place and importance to theories far higher than they really deserve, my reader will naturally feel how useful they are in preserving the due balance between what is amusing and what is useful: between the looser doctrines of functions, and the close demonstration of facts. He will be ready, I think, to acknowledge that I introduce such theories only, as should connect the whole, and may be fairly distinguished as the physiology of facts."

This is a very fair character of the work; and we can add, in evidence of its plainness and simplicity, the testimony of a friend to the writer of this extract, who, though a man of general erudition, was in a great measure a stranger to anatomical science, till a perusal of Mr. Bell's book gave him clearer notions of the bones, muscles, and joints, than many have attained by attending a course of lectures upon the principles of anatomy. Of the propriety of the author's arrangement the reader will require no other proof than the table of contents, which shews likewise how diligent he has been to give a complete enumeration of parts, which are clearly and accurately described in the book. In detailing the physiological doctrines of ossification, and muscular power, he has taken Haller for his guide, though he has not followed him with slavish steps, but given illustrations of the theory, at once new and interesting. He is, however, no friend to physiological speculations, which he thinks tend to seduce the student from more useful pursuits.

"Of

"Of all the leſſons," ſays he, "which a young man, entering upon our profeſſion, needs to learn, this is perhaps the firſt, that he ſhould reſiſt the faſcinations of doctrines and hypotheſis, till he have won the privilege of ſuch ſtudies by honeſt labor, and a faithful purſuit of real and uſeful knowledge. Of this knowledge, anatomy ſurely forms the greater ſhare. Anatomy, even while it is neglected, is univerſally acknowledged to be the very baſis of medicinal ſkill. It is by anatomy that the phyſician gueſſes at the ſeat, or cauſes, or conſequences, of internal diſeaſe. Without anatomy, the ſurgeon could not move one ſtep in his great operations; and thoſe theories could not even be conceived, which ſo often uſurp the place of that very ſcience, from which they ſhould flow as probabilities and conjectures only, drawn from its ſtore of facts."

The author, therefore, inſtead of amuſing himſelf or his reader with vain ſpeculations, has invariably directed his view to practice, and marked with diſcernment and care thoſe points, on which a ſtudent's attention ought to be chiefly fixed. Surgical remarks are every where interſperſed, giving the reader an intereſt in the ſtudy, which ſyſtems of mere anatomy ſeldom excite; and ſuch ſpeculative doctrines alone are advanced as lead to ſome uſeful and practical concluſion. His doctrine concerning the ſeveral forms of the cellular ſubſtance, or dead part of the body, is clearly expreſſed, and has, perhaps, more originality than any other part of the work; for it muſt be confeſſed, that novelty in anatomical details is not to be looked for, and that the only ſervice which a man can render to ſuch a ſcience is in giving an orderly arrangement, and a clear deſcription, of the various parts of which it conſiſts. In this our author's ſucceſs has been ſuch as has enabled him to deſcend to the very minutiæ of anatomy, without exhibiting the appearance of minuteneſs, or dwelling too long on trifling deſcriptions.

Such is our general view of the work before us; but it is our buſineſs to furniſh the reader with an opportunity of judging for himſelf, from extracts taken from the different parts of it. Treating of the formation of bones, and having mentioned the experiments by which Du Hamel endeavoured to prove that this was effected by layers from the periofteum, an hypotheſis which our author warmly oppoſes, he proceeds thus:

"Yet, by theſe experiments with madder, one moſt important fact is proved to us; that the arteries and abſorbents, acting in concert, alternately depoſite and re-abſorb the earthy particles, as faſt as can be conceived, of the ſoft parts, or even of the moſt movable and fluctuating humours of the body. The abſorption of the hardeſt bones is proved by daily obſervation; when a carious bone diſappears before the integuments are opened; when a tumour preſſing upon a bone deſtroys it; when an aneuriſm of the temporal artery deſtroys the ſkull; when an aneuriſm of the heart beats open the thorax, deſtroying the ſternum and ribs; when an aneuriſm of the ham deſtroys the thigh bone, tibia, and joint of the knee; when a tumour coming from within the head forces its way through the bones of the ſkull; in all theſe caſes, ſince the bone cannot be annihilated, what can happen but that it muſt be abſorbed and conveyed away? If we ſhould need any ſtronger proofs than theſe, we have *mollities oſſium*, a diſeaſe by which, in a few months, the bony ſyſtem is entirely broken up, and conveyed away, by a high action of the abſorbents, with continual and deep-ſeated pain; a diſcharge of the earthy matter by the urine; a gradual ſoftening of the bones, ſo that they bend under the weight of the body; the heels are turned up behind the head; the ſpine is crooked; the pelvis diſtorted; the breaſt is cruſhed and bent in; and the functions beginning to fall low, the patient, after a ſlow hectic fever, long and much ſuffering of pain and miſery, expires, with all the bones diſtorted in a ſhocking degree, gelatinous, or nearly ſo, robbed of all their earthy parts, and ſo thoroughly ſoftened as to be cut with the knife.

"Thus every bone has, like the ſoft parts, its arteries, veins, and abſorbent veſſels; and every bone has its nerves too. We ſee them entering into its ſubſtance in ſmall threads, as on the ſurfaces of the frontal and parietal bones: we ſee them entering for particular purpoſes, by a large and peculiar hole, as the nerves which go into the jaws to reach the teeth: we find delicate nerves going into each bone along with its nutritious veſſels; and yet we dare hardly believe the demonſtration, ſince bones ſeem quite inſenſible and dead: we have no feeling when bones are cut in amputation; or when, in a broken limb, we cut off with pincers the protruding end of a bone: we feel no pain when a bone is trepanned, or when cauſtics are applied to it; and it has been always known, that the heated irons, which the old ſurgeons uſed ſo much, made no other impreſſion than to excite a peculiar titillation and heat, rather pleaſant than painful, running along the courſe of the bone. But there is a deception in all this. A bone may be *exquiſitely ſenſible*, and *yet give no pain*; a paradox which is very eaſily explained. A bone may *feel acutely*, and yet not ſend its *ſenſation* to the *brain*. It is not fit that parts ſhould feel in this ſenſe, which are ſo continually expoſed to ſhocks and blows, and all the accidents of life,

life; which have to ſuffer all the motions, which the other parts require. In this ſenſe, the bones, the cartilages, ligaments, burſæ, and all the parts that relate to joints, are quite inſenſible and dead. A bone does *not feel*, or its feelings are not conveyed to the brain; but, except in the abſence of pain, it ſhews every mark of life. Scrape a bone, and its veſſels bleed: cut or bore a bone, and its granulations ſprout up; break a bone, and it will heal; or cut a piece of it away, and more bone will be readily produced; hurt it any way, and it inflames; burn it, and it dies: Take any proof of ſenſibility, but the mere feeling of pain, and it will anſwer to the proof. In ſhort, theſe parts have a ſenſibility which belongs to themſelves, but have no feelings in correſpondence with the general ſyſtem."

That the author's meaning may here be eaſily diſcovered no candid critic will be diſpoſed to deny; and yet, with reſpect to compoſition, the paſſage is extremely reprehenſible. *Senſibility*, *ſenſation*, and *feeling*, are words appropriated to the ſcience of mind; and their ſignification has long been fixed by Locke, Hartley, Reid, and other eminent writers of metaphyſics. Our author confounds them with irritability, or with that principle of vegetable life, which in a greater or leſs degree actuates every organized body; and by this very improper uſe of the terms he will appear, to every metaphyſical reader of his work, to have fallen into the moſt palpable contradictions. To ſay that a bone is exquiſitely *ſenſible*, and yet gives *no pain* in amputation, is as abſurd, if the words be taken in their proper ſenſe, as to ſay that a bone is capable of giving pain, and at the ſame time inſenſible of this feeling. We are indeed inclined to think, from the next paragraph, that the author has ſome belief of bones being ſenſible in the proper acceptation of the word, and that the only difference, between their ſenſibility and that of the fleſhy parts of the body, conſiſts in the difficulty of exciting the ſenſation of a bone, and in the ſlowneſs with which that ſenſation is conveyed to the brain.

"A bone," ſays he, "feels ſtimuli, and is excited to reaction; injuries produce inflammation in the bones as in the ſoft parts; and then ſwelling and ſpongy looſeneſs, and a fulneſs of blood, ſuppuration, ulcer, and the death and diſcharge of the diſeaſed bone enſue. When the texture of a bone is thus looſened by inflammation, its feelings are roufed; and the hidden ſenſibility of the bone riſes up like a new property of its nature: and as the eye, the ſkin, and all feeling parts, have their ſenſibility increaſed by diſeaſe, the bones, ligaments, burſæ, and all the parts whoſe feeling, during health, is obſcure and hardly known, are roufed to a degree of ſenſibility far ſurpaſſing the ſoft parts."

All this may be true; but it is not, if the words *feeling* and *ſenſibility* be literally interpreted, very conſiſtent with the former paragraph. If it is ſo difficult to rouſe the ſenſibility of a bone, how can a bone be *exquiſitely* ſenſible? In a word, highly as we think of this work, we muſt confeſs that there is a confuſion in the author's terms, whenever he approaches to the ſcience of mind; and we cannot plead, in excuſe for this confuſion, his ignorance of that ſcience, for he appears to be conſcious of the impropriety of his language, by attempting an apology for it, and acknowledging that his expreſſions may appear paradoxical. Mr. Bell will not, we hope, do us ſo much injuſtice as to ſuppoſe that theſe remarks are dictated by malevolence to him. Had we entertained a meaner opinion of the value of his work, we ſhould not have given ourſelves the trouble to make them. We are ſorry when we ſee an author of eminence deviating from the analogy of the language in which he writes; and we truſt that the candour of the author before us will attend to our hints in the ſubſequent editions of his book. That ſo uſeful a book will go through many editions, the good ſenſe of the publick will not permit us to doubt; for, though we may ſeem to have cenſured it with ſome ſeverity in the preſent extract, we ſhall have enough to praiſe when we lay before our readers the author's doctrines, which are purely anatomical.

(To be continued.)

III. *The Hiſtory, Civil and Commercial, of the Britiſh Colonies in the* Weſt Indies. *By* Bryan Edwards, *Eſq. of the Iſland of* Jamaica. *(Continued from p. 1017.)*

IT is with great ſatisfaction we reſume our obſervations reſpecting this Colonial Hiſtory; at the ſame time we have to regret, that it would take us far beyond the limits of our plan, to render adequate juſtice to the merits of all parts of this valuable and extenſive work. We can do little more, therefore for the gratification of our readers, than to ſelect ſome detached ſpecimens, and recommend the work itſelf to their peruſal; in which there are, in both volumes, upwards of a thouſand pages, abounding with uſeful information for the ſtateſman and the philoſopher, as well as for the

planter and the merchant, and others concerned in the affairs of the West Indies.

We have already presented our readers with the prospectus of the undertaking, as set forth by the author; and we now can assure them that Mr. Edwards has faithfully fulfilled the arduous task in which he engaged.

In regard to the original inhabitants of the West Indian islands, subdued by the Spaniards, there has long since ceased to be any other vestiges of those unhappy people than their bones, occasionally discovered in dreary caverns.

In the islands of St. Domingo, Cuba, Jamaica, and Porto Rico, Mr. Edwards computes the number of the aborigines to have been about three millions; differing on this point from Las Casas, who states it at six millions; 1,200,000 of which inhabited St. Domingo.

The fate of these mild, unoffending, and harmless people, is related by our author in the following strains of pathetic elegance:

"All the murders and desolations of the most pitiless tyrants, that ever diverted themselves with the pangs and convulsions of their fellow-creatures, fall infinitely short of the bloody enormities committed by the Spanish nation, in the conquest of the new world; a conquest, on a low estimate, effected by the murder of ten millions of the species! But, although the accounts which are transmitted down to us of this dreadful outrage are authenticated beyond the possibility of dispute, the mind, shrinking from the contemplation, wishes to resist conviction, and to relieve itself by incredulity: such, at least, is the apology which I would frame for the author of the American History (Dr. Robertson), when I find him attempting, in contradiction to the voice and feelings of all mankind, to palliate such horrible wickedness. Yet the same author admits, that, in the short interval of fifteen years subsequent to the discovery of the West Indies, the Spaniards had reduced the natives of Hispaniola *from a million to sixty thousand.* It is in vain that he remarks on the bodily feebleness of these poor Indians, and their natural incapacity for labour. Such a constitutional defect, if it existed, entitled them to greater lenity; but the Spaniards distribute them into lots, and compelled them to dig in the mines, without rest or intermission, until death, their only refuge, put a period to their sufferings. Such as attempted resistance, or to escape, their merciless tyrants hunted down with dogs, which were fed on their flesh. They disregarded sex and age, and with impious and frantic bigotry even called in religion to sanctify their cruelties. Some, more zealous than the rest, forced their miserable captives into the water, and, after administering to them the rite of baptism, cut their throats to prevent their apostacy! Others made a vow to hang, or burn, thirteen every morning, in honour of our Saviour and the twelve apostles! Nor were these the excesses only of a blind and remorseless fanaticism, which, exciting our abhorrence, excites also our pity; the Spaniards were actuated in many instances by such wantonness of malice as is wholly unexampled in the wide history of human depravity. P. Martyr relates, that it was a frequent practice among them to murder the Indians in Hispaniola in sport; or merely, he observes, *to keep their hands in use.* They had an emulation which of them could most dextrously strike off the head of a man at a blow; and wagers frequently depended on this hellish exercise. To fill up the measure of this iniquity, and demonstrate to the world that the nation at large participated in the guilt of individuals, the Court of Spain not only neglected to punish these enormities in its subjects; but, when rapacity and avarice had nearly defeated their own purposes, by the utter extirpation of the natives of Hispaniola, the king gave permission to seize on the unsuspecting inhabitants of the neighbouring islands, and transport them to perish in the mines of that island. After reading these accounts, who can help forming an indignant wish, that the hand of Heaven, by some miraculous interposition, had swept these European tyrants from the face of the earth! On the whole, if we consider of how little benefit the acquisition of these islands has since proved to the Spanish nation, and count over the cost of the conquest, we must find it extremely difficult to include such an event as the massacre of ten millions of innocent people (comprehending the butcheries in Mexico and Peru) amongst the number of those partial evils, which ultimately terminate in general good. Nor can we possibly reconcile its permission to our limited ideas of infinite wisdom and goodness! Divines therefore justly conclude, that no stronger proof than that which arises from hence need be given of the existence of a future state, wherein the unequal distribution of misery and happiness in this life shall be adjusted; *when the crooked shall be made straight, and the rough places plain* *."

Literary Intelligence.

We understand that the Editors of the History of Cumberland have just published the first part of their work (some account of which shall be hereafter given); and request the communications of the learned in the various departments of county history, addressed to F. Jollie, the publisher, Carlisle.

* Vol. I. p. [illegible]

Bio-

BIBLIOPHILUS will be obliged by any anecdotes of John Smith, esq. formerly of Gray's Inn; serjeant at law; 1700; a baron of the Exchequer, 1714; and afterwards (Q. when?) chief baron of the Exchequer in Scotland. He died June 24, 1726, aged 70.—He wishes also to know when the Rev. W. Musgrave, M. A. died; who was rector of St. Peter's, at Aldwincle, Northamptonshire, and a prebendary of Lincoln. It was between 1730 and 1740.

In addition to the account of Bishop Chandler, pp. 974, 1000, H. K. informs us, that "the Bishop was the son of Samuel Chandler, esq. of the city of Dublin, in Ireland (who died in Dec. 1669) by Elizabeth his wife, whose maiden or former name was Calvert. The Bishop died July 20, 1750, having survived his wife. Wadham Chandler, the Bishop's second son, died Nov. 21, 1769, without issue; leaving his wife sole executrix and devisee of his real and personal estates. His widow died in August 1770, leaving the Duke of Devonshire her heir at law, and Lord Camden her executor. Of the Bishop's three daughters; 1. Anne, married the Rev. Thomas Brotherton, and died a widow, in Jan. 1761, without issue; having, by her will, appointed her sisters, Catharine and Barbara, her executrixes. 2. Catharine married Wadham Wyndham, esq.; became his widow and sole executrix; and died Feb. 10, 1784, without issue, leaving the Rev. Richard Huntley her executor. 3. Barbara married, 1st, William Cavendish, esq. by whom she had no issue; and, 2dly, the hon. John Fitzwilliam, a general in his Majesty's army. She died in March, 1786, without issue; and the General died about two years afterwards.—The Bishop had an only sister, named Joyce, who married, 1st, Richard Warren, esq. by whom she had one daughter, named Elizabeth; and, 2dly, Thomas Lyster, esq by whom she had no issue. Her daughter Elizabeth married Anthony Lyster, esq. who both died, leaving one son, Thomas, and one daughter, Joyce. Thomas married, and died without issue, leaving a widow, who was lately living. Joyce married the Rev. James Leslie, who was afterwards made Bishop of Limerick. She survived him, and died in 1773, having had by her said husband eight children, viz. Edward (now Sir Edward Leslie, Bart. of the kingdom of Ireland); Richard (a clergyman); Elizabeth, Joyce, and Barbara (who all died infants, and unmarried, in their mother's life-time); Marianna (who married Francis Warren Bonham, esq. and is since dead); Catharine-Elizabeth (now the wife of James Scott, esq.); and Martha (now the widow of the late Rev. Mr. James Lowry)."

FRED. STANLEY will be glad to see the book W. F. W. offers to lend him.

We are much obliged to our kind correspondent at Colehill for his offer; but the "Plan" would be too extensive for our use.

In answer to an enquiry, p. 781, after the manor of Southchurch, and the Drew family, C. E. informs us, "that Thomas Drew, Esq. is now living at Datchet, co. Bucks; and that he will shortly send us the particulars of the manor of Southchurch, and of the Drew family."

A CONSTANT READER's question about the abbreviations in TAMESA will be easily answered by any literary neighbour.

Not from the severity of N. Y.'s admirable "Remarks" on Mr. Boswell (which might easily be converted into a pleasant pamphlet), but from the certainty that they would occasion a long and unpleasant discussion, are they withheld from the press. For precisely the same reason, the not less pertinent remarks of T. are also omitted.

We are very willing to allow the Ruffificated CANTAB's claim to wit and humour; but the publick has also a claim on us for decency.—This censure applies equally to "an Epigram on lighting a Pipe by the Sun's Rays with a convex Glass;" and to M, whose letters will be delivered to his order, though one of them was not post-paid. If we were to plead *Not Guilty* to his charge, we are apprehensive, he would not be satisfied; yet, were he in our situation, he would, in spite of his wishes to be *polite*, be under the necessity of being rude.

A Constant Reader would be obliged to any correspondent to inform him of the nature of the game of SCIOPE, which the Bristolian party are said to have amused themselves with on the night previous to their execution.

W. F. says, on the covers of "Regimen Sanitatis, Paris, 1514." are the same stamps as mentioned by EXPLORATOR, p. 897.—The question this correspondent asks would lead to a tedious and unending discussion.

The arguments of PLAIN TRUTH are incontrovertible; and we shall avail ourselves of his kind hint.

AMICUS,—A. M.—INEDUCATUS, CLERICUS-CANTABRIGIENSIS, &c. &c. are returned to the Post-office; as in general are, and will be, all such UNPAID anonymous letters as are merely trifling, or rather wholly useless.

King John's Palace at OLD FORD; the Plan of PORT ROYAL; the Hospital at ARUNDEL; N. FORELAND old and new Lighthouse; and CRICKARTH CASTLE, are all engraved; and shall appear in our SUPPLEMENT; when M. E. (inclosing a benevolent guinea) shall also be printed. In the Supplement we hope to pay off a large portion of our literary arrears.

We must request indulgence from our Poetical Correspondents.

The monument of Lord ROBERT MANNERS; a View of COWDRAY HOUSE; CHESTERFIELD Monuments, &c. &c. are engraving for the January Magazine.

Mr. J. S's View of BISHOPSTHORPE shall appear as soon as it can be engraved.

V. E. R.

TRIBUTE.

On the Anniversary of the Death of a Friend.

FORGIVE me with that world-born heart to have,
And, oh! forgive the wild unsanctified tear!
Forgive the thoughts, that gave this farewell birth!
Forgive the grief, that finks me down to earth!
Pardon, dear Saint! if little, it is mine,
If the big drop still bathes thine urn unwarm'd
Oh! I've no claim!—no claim, I know it well;
I feel what all would say—what each would tell,
That life's rather a throe than pain,
That our poor loss is her transcendent gain!
Religion's palm her early foot-steps tread,
The blossom of her youth was spent with God:
Her mid-day powers increasing ardour gain'd,
What her youth caught her riper years maintain'd.
I know—I know—that father might be
But—'twas thy mother! and that mother's dead!
Ah! chide me not, whilst I my grief resign,
I bow, submissive!—but her child must feel!
Soft ye, my friends!—I would retire awhile;
A few fond tears my sadness may beguile!
My recent anguish will betray a groan,
And modest sorrow seeks to weep alone.
'Tis well!—there, best before thy awful throne,
Maker supreme! I my contrite own!
Father benign! who dost each thought contrul,
Who seest each secret movement of my soul!
Thou know'st with humble deference I bow,
And kiss the hand that deals the friendly blow.
I would not—could I with from hence here!
'Tis not such thoughts send down the trickling tear.
Snatch'd from all pains, all sublunary things,
Her seat the heav'ns! her friend the King of kings!
And, do I wish thee here?—here on this earth?
Ah! no; I hail the hours that gave new birth,
That burst thy prison-bonds, and thee re-
Triumphant, to thy Saviour, and thy Lord!
These are my thoughts, though yet, at times, I mourn,
And Grief, infatiate, claims me for her own;
Nature reverts to dear domestic life,
The tender mother, mistress, friend, and wife,
The characters in soft gradations rise,
Swell to my heart, and burst their way in sighs!
Here, to thy urn, for ever would I grow,
Enjoy my tears, sad luxury of woe!
A thousand soft emotions draw them forth,
Twine round my heart-strings, chain me down to earth!
Where'er I turn, thy image strikes my view,
Smiles in my face, as thou wast wont to do!
I trace thy active step, thy cheerful looks,
Thy couch, and weep upon thy books.
Those books, dear pledges of thy tender love,
Presiding there, in many a faded line,
Oh! my full heart keeps memory fast to thee!
That Providence should deign our sorrows to
Dim the dear page, by frequent fall precipitate!
And mark'd the leaf my love'd hand
Yes, I will kiss them, fold them to my heart!
Dear precious treasure, never shall we part!
Can I forget the hours of anxious toil?
Watchful, for me, thou'st watch'd the midnight oil!
Heedless of sleep, thy little cares diffused,
Lent on thine arm, and struggling to my breast!
Now rock'd, with gentlest motion, to and fro!
Now, cheek to cheek, thou'st strive to sooth my woe!
Ah! vain the wish these anxious cares to
None but a mother—mother's cares can
Or duly rate the gratitude we owe.
No foster-parent robb'd thee of thy spoils,
My early love—my first soft infant smiles!
My little arms were stretch'd for thy embrace,
And, in thy bosom, hid my playful face!
Around thy neck my little fingers clung,
Whilst thou with fond delight, enamour'd hung!
My lifted eye, yet glistening with a tear,
Mark'd thy lov'd kiss, which beautified my fear!
I felt thy arms enfold me to thy breast,
Then, smiling, murmuring, gently sunk to rest!
Oh! thou, from whom I learn'd unerring truth!
From dawning reason to maturer youth,
With whom I past'd whole years of fond delight,
Bask'd in thy sunshine—gambol'd in thy light,
In whom the parent held so mild a sway,
Taught what was right—'twas pleasure to obey.
Oh! if thy spirit now unites above
An angel's pity with a mother's love!
Still o'er my ways preserve thy mild control,
Review, correct, and elevate, my soul!
Grant me that sweet serenity of mind,
Devout, yet cheerful; active, yet resign'd;
Subdue these struggles partial grief present,
And grant me patience, mellow'd by content!
Ah! with such thoughts, with such a soothing scene,
Why should I droop, and sorrow intervene!
When active Fancy takes her aerial flight,
Bursts from this world, to join the realms of light.
But, ah! wound up too high, too keen, I feel
Nature clings round, and I am mortal still!
Oh! when shall I, from these keen feelings free,
Enjoy, dear saint, the precepts taught by thee!
When shall I see thee!—see thee as thou art—
Without this aching anguish at my heart!
That time will come, with hope I'll humbly seek;
My faith is steadfast—though my nature's weak!

COM-

COMPLAINT. By Mr. Cowper.

FORC'D from home and all its pleasures,
Afric's coast I left forlorn,
To increase a stranger's treasures,
O'er the raging billows borne.
Men from England bought and sold me—
Paid my price in paltry gold;
But, though theirs they have enroll'd me,
Minds are never to be sold.

Still in thought as free as ever,
What are England's rights, I ask,
Me from my delights to sever—
Me to torture—me to task?
Fleecy locks and black complexion
Cannot forfeit Nature's claim;
Skins may differ, but affection
Dwells in white and black the same.

Why did all-creating Nature
Make the plant for which we toil?
Sighs must fan it, tears must water,
Sweat of ours must dress the soil.
Think, ye masters, iron-hearted,
Lolling at your jovial boards,
Think how many backs have smarted,
For the sweet your cane affords.

Is there, as ye sometimes tell us—
Is there one who reigns on high!
Has he bid you buy and sell us,
Speaking from his throne the sky!
Ask him, if your knotted scourges,
Fetters, blood-extorting screws,
Are the means, which duty urges,
Agents of his will to use?

Hark! He answers.—Wild tornadoes,
Strewing yonder sea with wrecks,
Wasting towns, plantations, meadows,
Are the voice with which he speaks.
He, foreseeing what vexation
Afric's sons would undergo,
Fix'd their tyrants habitation
Where his whirlwind answers—No.

By our blood in Afric wasted,
Ere our necks receiv'd the chain—
By the miseries which we tasted,
Crossing in your barks the main—
By our sufferings since ye brought us
To the man-degrading mart,
All sustain'd with patience taught us
Only by a broken heart.

Deem our nations brutes no longer,
Till some reason you shall find
Worthier of regard, and stronger,
Than the colour of our kind.
Slaves to gold whose sordid dealings
Tarnish all your boasted powers,
Prove that ye have human feelings,
Ere ye proudly question ours.

On the Marriage of Miss Burney, to a French Officer.

IS there a Muse in Fame's illustrious round
Un-sway'd, un-venal, un-ambitious, found?
Is there a nymph in Fashion's sparkling train
That scorns the wealthy, and rejects the vain?
Spoil'd by no flatt'ry, whom no interest moves,
Distinguishes desert, and sorrow loves?
Yes—Evelina practis'd what she taught;
Heroic conduct sprang from noble thought:
Whilst adverse nations direful battles wage,
Unknown to party-zeal and factious rage—
Above the errors of the vulgar throng,
Who make all Virtue to *one clime* belong—
She greets with kindred love, as friend to all,
The generous Briton, and the valiant Gaul.
With equal candor was Religion view'd;
She knows no Church confines, no forms exclude;
Unsway'd by prejudice, unskill'd in strife,
She judges Faith by morals, Truth by life;
Whilst priests and bigots wrangle which is best—
She screens the *stranger* in her angel breast!

Sept. 1793. W.

TO FORTUNE,

ON BUYING A TICKET IN THE IRISH LOTTERY.

Composed during a Walk to and from the Queen's Head, Gray's Inn-Lane, Holborn, and Hornsby's and Co. Cornhill.

PROMPTRESS of unnumber'd sighs,
O snatch that circling bandage from thine eyes!
O look, and smile! No common prayer
Solicits, Fortune! thy propitious care!
For not a silken son of dress,
I clink the gilded chains of politesse;
Nor ask thy boon what time I scheme
Unholy Pleasure's frail and feverish dream;
Nor yet my view life's *dastard* blinds—
Pomp!—Grandeur!—Power!—I give you
Let the little bosom cold [to the winds!
Melt only at the sun-beam ray of gold—
My pale cheeks glow—the big drops start—
The rebel *Feeling* rises at my heart!
And if in lonely durance pent,
Thy poor mite mourn a brief imprisonment—
That mite at Sorrow's faintest sound
Leaps from its scrip with an elastic bound!
But, ah! if ever song thine ear
Might sooth, O haste with fost'ring hand to
One flower of Hope! at Love's behest, [rear
Trembling, I plac'd it in my secret breast:
And thrice I've view'd the vernal gleam,
Since oft mine eye, with joy's electric beam,
Illum'd it—and its sadder hue
Oft moisten'd with the tear's ambrosial dew!
Poor wither'd flowret! on its head
Has dark Despair his sickly mildew shed!
But thou, O Fortune! canst relume
It's deaden'd tints—and thou with hardier bloom
May'st haply tinge its beauties pale,
And yield the unsum'd stranger to the welcom gale!

E. T. C.

ELBOT.

ELEGY, BY MR. WEST,

(Author of POEMS, *and a* TRAGEDY.)

In the Character of the KING *of* FRANCE *to his Valet* CLERY, *on the morning of his Execution.*

DOST faithful Clery waken me with tears?
Oh! rather hail thy master's wish'd release,
And bless the morning, which to me appears
The welcome prelude to eternal peace.

Pass but one awful agonizing hour,
One arduous conflict let me but sustain,
Then, released from the insolence of power,
No bonds shall hold me, and no bars restrain.

No impious insults shall offend my ears,
No mangled subjects shock my startled eyes;
But I shall listen to harmonious spheres,
And gaze enraptur'd on unfolding skies.

Rumour no more shall blazon every fault,
Or louder feign the crimes my foul abhorr'd:
But pitying cherubs thro' the starry vault
Shall chant my sufferings, and their bright reward.

No longer shall the helpless Sovereign mourn
O'er martyr'd friends, who teach him how
No longer suffer at the hard return [to die
Of cold ingratitude's averted eye.

Nor spurn from indignant tyrants shall he crave
The poor supplies they frankly with-hold;
In life's full fountain he shall largely lave,
And shine irradiate in celestial gold.

No perishable crowns, the fatal lures
Of dire ambition, shall oppress my brow;
Thy future pomp, Eternity, secures,
And starry diadems await me now.

Long have the vilest of earth's abject race,
On prostrate greatness fix'd the scornful heel;
Tir'd of reproach, injustice, and disgrace,
I to the audit of my God appeal!

Come, faithful servant, raise thy drooping head,
Thy tears my wish'd beatitude delay;
Array thy master for his dusky bed,
'Tis the last duty that thy love can pay.

That duty ended—seek thy widow'd Queen,
Much will she ask, and much hast thou to tell;
Say, that, in conscious innocence serene,
As Christians and as heroes fall, I fell.

Remind my son, if haply he should live,
How much I needed, and enjoy'd, thy care;
When I had nothing but distress to give,
Thy generous duty claim'd in that a share.

But see, I'm summon'd—Great Creator! deign
To pardon this,—yet, yet my country save—
That peace thy servant fought on earth in vain,
Give to his soul in worlds beyond the grave!

ELEGY, BY MR. WEST.

In the Character of the Queen of FRANCE.

WHILE hapless I must take the destin'd bed
Of gentle sleep, anxiety's sweet balm,
Thy tir'd tormentors leave me to a grief,
No time can soften, and no opiate calm.

Then, unobserv'd by those who proudly laugh
On the dumb anguish that o'erclouds my soul,
My gushing tears, from long constraint release'd,
Down my wan cheeks in copious torrent roll.

On Cynthia, empress of the night, I gaze,
Still does her car along the Zodiac run,
And Hesper still, with undulating rays,
Imbibes a flood of brightness from the sun.

All is not chang'd—tho' the Rebellion's hand
Unwip'd the blood of Royalty Maternal!
Tho' greatness, grace, and beauty once adorn'd,
Unplay'd fulsome and sedulous contempt!

Ye stars! bright emblem of Virgin Fame! ye
Which rose, disdained on my early morn,
When Flattery's voice, tumultuously loud,
With flooding thousands fill'd my Regal train!

If, while unwearied thro' your spheres ye fly,
In perfect order rolling, ye survey
Man, the poor perishable form of dust,
To mutability and grief a prey!

Behold a Queen, once eminently great,
By wayward Fortune's evanescent beam,
See me to misery's lowest verge depress'd,
And but in sovereign wretchedness supreme.

Shut from each pitying friend, aghast, alone,
No kind assertor of my rights appears;
My infant boy, the heir of Gallia's throne,
Receives no unction but his mother's tears.

Oh, constellated glories! kindly lend
Some bless'd presage, my sorrows to console;
Say, to what region is my bard to bend,
What happy orb receiv'd his parted soul?

Soon must we join him—in each echoing wind
I hear the regicides demand our fate;
"Haste, they exclaim, extirminate the kind
The infant cockatrice, and serpent's mate."

Thou sainted spirit, now for ever freed
From human woes, impiarad'd with glory,
Canst thou thy trembling babes and mother lead
Thro' the dark vale thy feet triumphant?

What tho' thy bless'd example might inspire
Serener thoughts, I sicken with alarms,
Whilst, musing on their immolated sire,
I clasp my slumbering orphans in my arms.

Will human tigers o'er theſe victims melt,
Helpleſs and royal, innocent and fair?
The hearts, that never yet compaſſion felt,
Be mov'd to mercy at the widow's prayer?

Oh, never never!—Come, devoted race,
Your ſtorm of agony muſt ſoon be o'er;
Haſte to your happy father's fond embrace,
His ſpirit waits you on the tranquil ſhore.

PARODIES OF SHAKESPEARE.

No. X.

THE preſent day gives proof and precedent
Of courtly gowsmen, who, with ſup-
pliant voices, [ment,
Preſs, and addreſs, neat well-tim'd compli-
Short eſſays from the pulpit, ſprigs of divinity,
Strike on their patron's numb'd and ſlum-
b'ring ear;
Or with ambitious object, from high peers,
Rich landed commoners, the crown itſelf,
Sometime with votes, ſometime with oppo-
Inforce their plea.—— [ſition,
LEAR, II. 3.

Biſhops! and miniſters of ſtate prefer *me!*
Some rich collation, ſome golden prebend,
A ſeat at holy Paul's, a fine-cure in Wales,
'Twill come with ſuch unqueſtionable grace
I needs muſt take it—call me Archdeacon,
Dean, Mitred Father,—I gladly anſwer:—
Let me no longer ſtarve a Country Vicar,
But canonize me ſtrait at much-lov'd Weſt-
minſter;
'Till in due time the royal *congé d'élire*
Shall ſend me forth again, in complete lawn,
To viſit oft the glimpſes of a diocefe,
Making duty a pleaſure; and thus repair
Debates of ſtate, that, as peers of Parliament,
Do ſhake ſo horribly our conſtitution,
Beſide our thoughts and labour for the Church.
HAMLET, I. 4.

SONG.

I.

WHEN ſprightly life and ſtirring drum,
And ſtreaming flag all ſilver bright,
And ſoldiers brave in ſcarlet come,
Beat up for men the French to fight;
The young *Recruit*, with loyal glee,
Mocks at his fears, for thus ſings he—
THE KING;
GOD SAVE THE KING! O word of cheer!
So pleaſing to a Briton's ear.

When troops maintain the valiant field,
And firing guns are all their *ſounds*,
And foes do quake, and fall, and yield,
And run, well back'd with bloody wounds;
The young *Recruit*, with loyal glee,
Mocks at his fears, for thus ſings he—
THE KING;
GOD SAVE THE KING! O word of cheer!
So pleaſing to a Briton's ear.

II.

When houſe of rendezvous is free,
And BOUNTY's offer'd at the door,
And Ben and Tom will go to ſea,
And ſhips are ready at the Nore;
When ſip is plenty, briſk the war;
Thus nightly ſings the jolly *Tar*—
RULE, RULE;
BRITANNIA, RULE!—Triumphant ſtrain!
Her gallant fleet ſhall rule the main.

When all aright the wind doth blow,
And broadſides bring us cloſe and near,
And to the bottom Monſieurs go,
And lantern-jaws look pale and queer;
When ſip is plenty, briſk the war;
Thus nightly ſings the jolly *Tar*—
RULE, RULE;
BRITANNIA, RULE! Triumphant ſtrain!
Her gallant fleet ſhall rule the main.

LOVE'S LABOUR, V.

MASTER SHALLOW.

The following Lines are chiefly intended as a Paraphraſe upon ſome Parts of the 13th Chapter of the Firſt Epiſtle to the Corinthians. St. Paul's Encomium upon Love (as the original Word ſignifies) is a moſt full and evident Condemnation of all Uncharitableneſs. The Church of Rome ſhould either expunge this beautiful Portion of Scripture out of the New Teſtament, or diſcard her perſecuting Spirit.

COULD I with ſtrains ſeraphic charm the ſoul,
And Nature by my boundleſs power controul;
Had I the zeal with which a martyr glows,
And knowledge every ſecret to diſcloſe;
Theſe are endowments of a lower claſs,
And, void of love, I am of ſounding braſs.

Love from the breaſt will baniſh vaunting pride,
And with a friendly veil all frailties hide;
She would not plunge the Heretic or Jew
Into the gulph of everlaſting woe.
Humble, heroic, all-forgiving Love,
Deſcended like a cherub from above.
But Malice was a fiend, by hell deſign'd
To prey on our repoſe, and rack the mind.

What is the learning of the deepeſt ſage?
Muſt things elude our graſp in youth and age.
Reaſon can but a glimm'ring light convey,
And leads us only to the verge of day.
The rays of truth grow fainter as they paſs,
And are diſcern'd as darkly thro' a glaſs.
Compare our future to our preſent light,
One is a mid-day ſun, the other night.

When every truth and ſcene are open laid,
And all to our aſtoniſh'd view diſplay'd,
No faith can be, becauſe no veil, or ſhade.
When bliſs conſummate crown our vaſt de-
ſires;
Enjoyment will begin, and hope expires.
When God ſhall have accompliſh'd all his will,
There can be no predictions to fulfil.
Tongues ceaſe, where all our language is the
ſame,
But Love will be the pure immortal flame.
The ſeraphs burn with this, and will impart
Their own celeſtial fire to ev'ry heart.

God

God is the source whence all our bliss must flow,
To Him we shall our future pleasures owe.
For ever, then, in God we must delight,
And endless bliss our endless love excite.

The Deity himself is love defin'd,
This was his image stamp'd on human kind.
A Being *one* but *three-fold* implies
One pow'rful, compassionate, and *wise*.

Have social love and perfect friendship charms?
In heav'n each soul an equal ardour warms.
There undissembled friendship will appear,
And social love be ever found sincere.

Alike to earth are Truth and Hope confin'd,
Heav'n is but Love's full empire o'er the mind.
EUSEBIA.

On hearing a FRIEND *talk of leaving* ENGLAND.

"I think to quit fair Albion's shore,
"Adieu! I'll ne'er upbraid thee more.
"May heav'n transcribe ne'er wipèd thy soul,
"Nor thought of me thy joys controul!"

Though hope betray'd this heart may wring,
Which rested ev'ry hope on thee:
The barbed dart may deeply sting,
But secret shall its anguish be.
For, ah! thy happiness I prize
Beyond all mean or selfish views,
And pray each comfort may arise
To thee, and peace divine infuse.
Farewel! I'll seek the path of peace,
Resigned, in this changeful scene;
And, though all *human* hope may cease,
Religion can each thought serene
With radiant hue, bright glowing hope inspire
Of future bliss! what more can man desire?

THE ENQUIRY, TO HILLARIO.

WHAT farther proof of fix'd regard
Can *thy* Belinda shew?
Ah! will thy bosom ne'er discard
Those *doubts* which nurture woe?

Too oft has *Nature's* pen confess'd
Unalterable love!
Then why require a farther *test*,
Its constancy to prove?

Alas! the conflict's too severe,
Which long her breast has torn!
Yet ne'er will *shew* the trickling tear,
Pity to raise, or *scorn*!

Then now adieu! may future bliss be thine,
Since, *wish'd* by thee, I all thy *woes* resign!
BELINDA.

EREMITA.

(Continued from p. 1040.)

VII.

ADDIT se comitem famulus, perque avia longa,
Callesque obscuras dirigit arte gradus,

Quem pius ille hospes, nunc lassa virilius artus
Jusserat ambages solvere rite viæ.
Per loca, virgultis et spissis horrida dumis,
Hoc duce, per dubium progrediuntur iter,
Donec in adverso, medioque in tramite, fluvius
Irriguo cursu longius ire vetat.
Heu, quid agant? neque enim fluvium transnare valebant,
Ignoti et latices, et sine ponte, fluunt.
Perlustrant, minimo si forsitan intervallo
Oppositæ ripæ proxima ripa cèit.
Jamque locum inveniunt, multis ubi lapsis ab annis
Arboris antiquæ truncus utrinque jacet.
Hinc atque hinc undæ glomerantur; at horrida quercus
Mole sua vastas compede claudit aquas.
Hoc viso, famulus, "Coram est quod quærimus" inquit, [opem."
"Quod gratam optato tempore præbet
Nec plura effatus, sese committere trunco
Audet, nil metuens propitiensve doli.
Pone sequens juvenis vestigia passibus æquis
Dimersit, medium dum peragrator iter
Et nullam visus peccandi omittere causam
Corripit incautum, præcipitemque jacit.
Sternitur infelix, ubi diro vortice flumen
Undantes gyros, turbinis instar, agit—
Ter conatus ibi cervicem attollere frustra!
Obrutus, et vasto gurgite mersus, obit.

VIII.

TUM vero exardet fœdo incendia mœrore
Scintillant oculi—pallor in ore sedet.
Nec rationis potat scelerata arcendus dextra,
Nec fert ultricem—nec tibet ipse fari.
"Sacrilegum caput!—Hinc tremendus vox intonat ore,
Cum terrore novo pectora cuncta ferit.
Cernit enim comitem humanam degenere formam
Infolitum cernit luxuriare decus—
Ecce coruscatur divina luce capilli,
Quale micat radians Solis ab ore jubar—
Undulat immenso sinuosa volumine vestis,
Quam nec ebur poterit nec superare nives
Jamque pares alas, vario splendore colorum,
Exsurgunt humeris, quas neque cygnus habet—
Ambrosiæ gratis impletur odoribus aer
Magnifico gressu Cœlicola ipse patet.
Ac veluti sævis agitati fluctibus olim
Hebræi diro contremuere metu,
Donec insueto cursu super æquora Jesus
Venit in auxilium, spes, solamenque fuit;
"Sint mihi motus actuum tranquillo—quiescite, venti!"
Dixit, et extemplo cuncta quieta tument.
Sic furor ille fœdi tenues vanescit in auras
Et requies animo, pax et amica, datur.
Interea loquitur, rumpitque silentia voce
Angelus—O quantum mollia dicta placent!

(To be concluded in our Supplement).

MINUTES

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE NATIONAL CONVENTION OF FRANCE, *continued from* p. 1043.

Aug. 20. THE Convention decreed, that, to perpetuate the memory of the re-union of the 10th of August, a brass medal should be struck, with a representation of Nature on one side, and on the other the ark of alliance and the fasces, with these words, "Constitution accepted indivisibly by the French the 10th of August 1793, the second year of the Republic."

Felix Pelletier, at the head of a deputation from the Jacobin Society, requested that bread, which in several places sold for 15 and 16 sous per lb. should be sold at three sous.—This petition was loudly applauded, and referred to the Committee of Agriculture and Commerce.

August 21. On a motion by Gossuin, the Convention decreed that the sum of 100,000 livres should be at the disposal of the Minister of the Interior, to furnish provisions to Landrecy, threatened with a siege by the Austrians.

Barrere mounted the tribune, and gave an account of some disagreeable intelligence from Lyons, which had gained over to its views the town of Montbrison. The place of sitting, he said, of the popular society of that antient capital of the *ci-devant* Forez, had been profaned by the perfumed *petit maitres* of Lyons; the furniture had been broken, and the papers burnt, as well as a painting of the Declaration of Rights. When the Primary Assemblies were convoked, few citizens had expressed their will, and the greater part of the town resounded with shouts of *Vive Louis XVII! et au Diable la Convention.* The inhabitants of the country, those in particular of Boin, a neighbouring town, attempted to avenge so many outrages: but they were surrounded by the *petit maitres* of Lyons, who cut them to pieces, and then proceeded to Boin, where they occasioned horrid devastation.

On a letter being read from Clermont Ferrand, demanding speedy assistance, the Convention decreed:

I. That Couthon and Chateauneuf-Randon should repair to the spot with unlimited powers.

II. That the sum of 30,000 livres should be kept ready, at the disposal of the Administrators of Clermont, to relieve the patriots who had fled to that city for shelter.

August 22. After several addresses and letters had been read, Cambarceres presented his plan for a new civil code; the following articles of which were adopted without any amendment.

OF THE STATE OF PERSONS.

Title I.

General Dispositions.

Article I. The Constitution regulates the political rights of French citizens: it marks out those who are admitted to exercise them.

II. Legislation regulates their civil rights; these rights are the power of contracting, alienating, and disposing of property by all the acts authorised by the law.

III. There exists in nature and the law relations between the individuals who compose society; these relations constitute the state of persons.

IV. Marriages, births, divorces, adoptions, and deaths, are inserted in public registers.

V. Majority procures to a citizen the full exercise of these rights: it is fixed at 21 years complete.

VI. Minors do not enjoy their civil rights; those of interdicted persons are suspended.

VII. A citizen may have several habitations, he has only one domicil. A domicil is the place where an individual exercises his political rights, and discharges the duties of a citizen.

VIII. Foreigners, during their residence in France, live under the laws of the Republic: they are capable of all the social transactions which they admit; their persons and property are under the protection of the laws.

A deputation of Americans being admitted to the bar, the orator said, "The Americans, ever faithful to their treaties, have braved all dangers, to supply your ports with flour, rice, coffee, and other necessaries: your brothers in the French colonies have also been distressed, and we have been eager to go to relieve their wants: we would be glad to continue our efforts, but we are prevented by a decree, which, if it be maintained, violates your principles, and the treaties by which we are mutually connected. You doubtless do not wish to render enemies to each other two nations formed to love one another? You do not wish to set to Europe the shocking example of violating treaties? We demand that you annul the decree which prohibits the exportation of all kinds of provisions, and hinders us from supplying our colonies." Petition referred to the Committee of Commerce and Marine, to make a speedy Report.

August 23. Report of the Committee of public Welfare, respecting the Rising and Marching of all the French in one Body.

Barrere.—"For this week past have we been deliberating on the best mode of organizing the great movement unanimously demanded by all the Commonalties of the Republic, and to give it that regularity, without which it would only become an additional weapon in the hands of our domestic and foreign enemies. We have con-

nimously been of opinion, that a ſudden reſolution, an enthuſiaſtic deliberation upon an object of that importance, would evidently compromiſe the intereſts of the Republic; we, therefore, examined, with the diſpaſſionate calm of reaſon, our wants and our reſources.—We began by ſeizing the true and proper ſenſe and import of the words *Riſing in one body*.—We firſt aſked ourſelves, Does this mean a contingent? Does it mean a certain number of men to be furniſhed by every diviſion of the Republic, in proportion to its population? Is it a recruiting levy? Is it a departure in one body—that is to ſay, comprifing the totality of all the fighting men of the Republic?

"A Contingent?—Let us leave this petty, and inſufficient reſource to Germany, to the Imperial Edict, to the Federaliſts. The Contingent of the Republic means all the French Citizens; and, doubt not, the Departments will contend for the glory of ruſhing firſt upon the enemy. You have had ſeveral inſtances of their zeal. A Recruiting Levy?—Ariſtocracy attends it. Her recruiting officers, and thoſe of Pitt—have they not more diſtants left to fell us—daſtards like thoſe who, in La Vendée, manifeſted baſeneſs in all their actions? Have you forgot the efforts of Ariſtocracy, renewed whenever recruiting is in queſtion? How oftentimes has it not been made a means of civil war? Citizens, all Frenchmen are ſoldiers; they all wiſh to terminate a diſaſtrous war: ſo let us have no Contingent, no Recruiting Levy.

"We ought, therefore, to riſe in one body! I ſee little minds ſmile at this word: thoſe egotiſts, veſtiges of principles and morality, have attempted to render this expreſſion ridiculous. The cowards! do they know, that this maſs (which they would affect if their ſmiles were of any conſequence) would crush them with its immenſe weight, if it ever perceived their exiſtence? But I declare a riſing in one body in the ſenſe which they endeavoured to attach to the word, the riſing in a body of ten millions of armed men, organized, ranged, and marching in order of battle? Such a levy is impoſſible to be made regular; and how is the whole to be regulated? How are all the men to be armed and fed? How ſhall we prevent that no ill-deſigning perſons be introduced among them, and ſpread confuſion every where, to fly like cowards, and to inſpire a terror among the noiſy multitude of individuals, needleſſly moved by fear. And we are to be obliged to ſacrifice all commerce, induſtry, all kinds of induſtry, all the arts! how no! Are the enemies at Paris? Have the Spaniards reſented our ſucceſs? Are they, in Vendée, the banks of the Rhine and here, by any known means to oppoſe but ruſh upon them? Then alone, as in 1789, the riſing in one body, or rather a general inſurrection, would ſave with the duſt ruffians, whoſe heads ought never to have riſen above it.

"But the coalition of the Kings leagued againſt us does not render theſe extreme meaſures. All Frenchmen are, no doubt, in a ſtate of ſervice; but, in this ſenſe, ſome of them owe their induſtry to their country, others their fortune, others their arms, others their cares—and all the blood which circulates in their veins.

"But men alone will not do: France will never be in want of men; them muſt have arms and proviſions; the Committee has foreſeen all this, and in its name I will propoſe you meaſures. For inſtance, it propoſes to you the eſtabliſhment of a central manufacture of arms at Paris: long has that celebrated City ſupplied all France with ridiculous and childiſh faſhions. Paris was then the centre of luxury, and of the arts. Paris, the cradle of the Revolution—Paris, ſo calumniated, ſhould become the general arſenal of the Republic, and ſend forth from its boſom thoſe thunderbolts and legions which ought to archieve the defeat of the tyrants. Paris ought no longer to be the link from which theſe tyrants drew the means of corruption, which prepared or accompliſhed the misfortunes of the People. And let not the reſt of the Departments be uneaſy at the preference given to Paris. There is nothing excluſive in the choice. All parts of the Republic, like Paris, give their concurrence to the reſult of this eſtabliſhment, ſome by furniſhing wood, others by ſending raw materials, &c. &c. Free Frenchmen! Citizens! Theſe are our baſes: *To arms! and the Country is ſaved.*

"How happy will the time be (and perhaps it is not very diſtant)—the time when, after having driven their enemies from their ſacred territory, the people of France, united at one of their frontiers, ſhall raiſe majeſtic columns, on which they will engrave the ſublime decree by which you have declared, in their name, that you renounce every idea of conqueſt, and the abolition of Royalty. Behind and near theſe columns ſhall be impregnable ſtrong holds, arſenals well ſtocked, and Freemen. Then ſhall you walk in peace the reſpect or hatred of the univerſe."

(Here Barrere read the plan of the Decree, which was received with the loudeſt applauſe.—The firſt article repeated twice, and, after ſome ſmall amendments, adopted in the following words:)

"The National Convention, having heard the report of its Committee of Public Welfare decrees—

Art. I. "From this preſent moment, till that when all the enemies ſhall have been driven from the territory of the Republic, all Frenchmen ſhall be in permanent

readiness for the service of the armies. The young men shall march to the combat: the married men shall forge arms, and transport the provisions: the women shall make tents and cloaths, and wait in the hospitals: the children shall make lint of old linen: the old men shall cause themselves to be carried to the public squares, to excite the courage of the warriors, to preach hatred against Kings, and the unity of the Republic.

II. "The National Edifices shall be converted into store-houses: the ground of the cellars shall be washed with ley, to extract the salt-petre.

III. "The muskets and arms of calibre shall be immediately delivered to those who are to march against the enemy: the internal service of the Republic shall be performed with fowling-pieces.

IV. "All saddle-horses shall be given up, to complete the Cavalry: the draught-horses and others, except those employed for purposes of agriculture, shall convey the artillery and provisions.

V. "The Committee of Public Welfare is charged to take all necessary measures to establish, without delay, an extraordinary manufacture of arms of all kinds, suitable to the efforts of the French nation. It is authorised, in consequence, to form all the establishments, manufactories, and working places, which shall be deemed necessary for the execution of those works; and to summon throughout the Republic all the artists and workmen who can contribute to their success. The sum of thirty millions shall be at the disposal of the Minister at War, to be taken out of the four hundred and twenty-eight millions of livres in assignats, which are in reserve in the chest with three keys. The central establishment of this extraordinary manufacture shall be at Paris.

VI. "The Representatives of the people, sent into the Departments to execute the present law, shall have the same authority, and shall concert measures with the Committee of Public Welfare: they are invested with the unlimited powers attributed to the Representatives of the People with the armies.

VII. "No Frenchman, summoned to serve, shall be suffered to send a substitute. The Public Functionaries shall remain on their post.

VIII. "The rising or movement shall be general: the unmarried or widowed Citizens, from the age of 18 to 25, shall march first; they shall form, without delay, in the chief place of their district; they shall daily be exercised till the day of their departure.

IX. "The Representatives of the People shall regulate the calls and the marches, so that the armed Citizens may not reach the *place of rendezvous before* the supplies and *ammunition, and all the mechanical* part of the army shall have been brought together in a competent proportion.

X. "The general points of rendezvous shall be determined by the circumstances, and pointed out by the Representatives of the people sent out to enforce the execution of the present law, by advice of the Generals, in concert with the Committee of Public Welfare and the Provisory Executive Council.

XI. "The battalion which shall be organized in every district, shall be ranged under a banner with this inscription—'*The French Nation risen against the Tyrants.*'

XII. "The battalions shall be organized according to the established laws, and their pay shall be the same as that of the battalions now on the frontiers.

XIII. "In order to collect a sufficient quantity of provisions, the farmers and stewards of the national lands shall pour into the principal rendezvous of every district a sufficient quantity of corn, the produce of the said lands.

XIV. "The proprietors, farmers, and holders of corn, shall be obliged to pay their arrears of taxes in the produce of the fields, and also two thirds of the taxes for 1793.

XV. "The National Convention appoints Citizens Chabot, Talien, Carpentier, Renaud, Dartcoytte, Laplanche of Vievre, Mallarme, Legendre, Lanot, Roux-Fazillac, Paganel, Boillet, Tallifer, Bayle, Pinet, Favau, Lacroix, and Ingrand, as Adjuncts to the Representatives of the People who are actually in the armies and in the departments, in order to execute in concert with them the present decree.

XVI. "The Commissioners of the Primary Assemblies are invited to repair, without delay, to the departments, to fulfil the civic mission intrusted to them by the decree of the 14th of August, and to receive the commissions which shall be assigned to them by the Representatives of the People.

XVII. "The Minister at War is charged to take all the measures necessary for the execution of the present decree. The sum of 50 millions shall be put at his disposal, to be taken out of the 458 millions of assignats in the chest with three keys.

XVIII. "The present decree shall be sent into the Departments by extraordinary couriers."

August 26. A Deputation from Vincennes and the adjacent Communities, consisting of persons of all ages, sexes, and descriptions, was admitted to the Bar, when their orator made the following address:—"It is but a little while ago that we appeared within this Hall, to chaunt hymns of joy and congratulation; but now we must utter before you cries of distress and shrieks of woe!—We are absolutely left without bread; and what little has remained is of the most unwholesome and detestable quality. We suffer the horrors of Famine, since

ſince we are no longer allowed to purchaſe our proviſions at Paris. We ſee inſcribed on every door, or gate, the words *Equality! Fraternity!* Yet Paris has bread, and we have none; and when we come to fetch ſome, inſtead of finding brothers, we ſee cannon planted againſt our breaſts!—Legiſlators, take into conſideration our ſufferings and our diſtreſs."

Here another Deputation of Citizens from Charenton and its adjacent Communities, equal in number to the former, was admitted to the Bar, and told the ſame diſtreſſing and pitiful tale.

On the motion of Chabot and Thuriot, the Convention immediately decreed the eſtabliſhment of a Commiſſion of five of its Members, charged to enquire, without delay, into the ſtate of Supplies, and to preſent their Report to-morrow.

Motion reſpecting the Daniſh, Swediſh, and Hanſeatic Flags.

Simeon—"The ſhips which ſail to and from the Mediterranean and the Black Sea, all bear the Daniſh and the Hanſeatic Flag: the Powers leagued againſt the Liberty of France profit by thoſe Neutral Flags to ſupply their reſpective Countries with all proviſions neceſſary for their ſubſiſtence; and the Decree, which the Convention has paſſed in favour of the Hans Towns, is of no advantage to France, as none of thoſe ſhips caſt anchor in the harbours of the Republic. Now, as we are certain of the meaſures which the Hans Towns have adopted by virtue of the orders of the Diet of Ratiſbon, and as the exportation of corn has been forbidden them, I move that thoſe towns be declared enemies to the Republic."

Several Members demanded, that this motion be referred to the Diplomatic Committee.

Ruhl—"The name of Hans Towns is now without a meaning: and as they conſtitute a part of the Germanic Empire, which is at war with France, their flag ought to be no more reſpected; their apparent neutrality ought not to render you ſcrupulous. If France threatens them, they anſwer under the maſk of their pretended neutrality: if the Emperor, on the other hand, addreſs his mandates to them, they anſwer, 'We follow the common cauſe; we have furniſhed our contingent; we have adhered to the *concluſum* of the Diet of Ratiſbon.' Since the peace of 1695, the Hans Towns ceaſed to form a State; it was not in their power to promiſe us neutrality, when they wanted independence. I move that the flag of thoſe towns ceaſe to be reſpected."

Thuriot moved, that this motion be left to the Diplomatic Committee.

Ruhl inſiſted, that this Committee do make a Report upon the queſtion, whether or not the Kings of Denmark and Sweden ought to be conſidered as enemies of the Republic?—the former, becauſe he is Duke of Holſtein; and the latter, becauſe he bears the title of Duke of Pomerania.

St. André—"We have already made ourſelves too many enemies, by deliberating too ſlightly upon political queſtions, which ought to have been previouſly conſidered in all their references. The Hanſeatic Cities have not behaved as they ought to have done; but the Convention will no doubt conſider, that they are the granaries of Europe, and that the Republic ought not, without neceſſity, to deprive herſelf of a reſource which deſerves a ſeparate ſtamp. The conſiderations of the Public Weal muſt outweigh all others. I requeſt that all theſe propoſitions be left to the conſideration of the Committee of Public Welfare."

Ruhl was of opinion that his ſecond motion might be referred: but as to the firſt, reſpecting the Hans Towns, he contended that the matter was ſelf-evident, and that it was the intereſt of the Republic to come to a rupture with them.

Referred to the Committee of Public Welfare.

Foreign Intelligence.

Genoa, Nov. 4. Our Republic has not for this half century been in ſo critical a ſituation as it is at preſent. The commanders of the Engliſh and Spaniſh forces in our port (which in the courſe of laſt week had been augmented with ſome ſhips of the line, frigates, ſloops, and cutters, Engliſh, Neapolitan, and Spaniſh,) perſiſt in urging our Republic to join the coalition againſt France, and even uſe threats on the occaſion. There is, however, a ſtrong party here who oppoſe them in favour of the Convention. The latter are charged with the moſt ſiniſter deſigns, and Government have again ordered a *triduo* of public prayers, which finiſhed on Monday laſt, to return thanks to Heaven for preſerving the ſtate from the danger which threatened it. A conſpiracy, it is ſaid, has been diſcovered, formed by men who, by means of a ſeditious anarchy, thought to reap the advantage of a general diſorder. One of thoſe conſpirators has been arreſted at Pozzuolo, and amongſt his papers they have found the names of all the conſpirators, or at leaſt thoſe who were to aſſiſt in the buſineſs; their number exceeds 3000. They have found, at the ſame time, their plans, the expences already incurred, and thoſe which they were ſtill to incur, to procure adherents and abettors. The chief of the conſpirators, who they ſay alſo is arreſted, is one Poli Romain, who was in the ſervice of Mr. Tilly, the reſident Miniſter of the Convention. It is farther aſſerted, that, in the liſt ſeized among the papers of the priſoners, there are the names of the 14 Patricians, all young men, ſome of whom have already quitted Genoa, under pretence of the *Villegiatura*, that is, according to the Italian cuſtom, to go and ſpend ſome time in the country,

country. The plan, it ſeems, was to ſet fire to Porte-Franco, and the Hoſpital for the Poor; and during the general confuſion, whilſt the inhabitants were employed in extinguiſhing the fire, 600 of the conſpirators were to proceed to the bank of St. George, and pillage it: 300 more were to get poſſeſſion of the fort and battery of St. Benigno, 250 of the battery of Della-Cava, 250 of the battery of La Stria, and 200 of the arſenal of the Palace; the reſt of them were to diſperſe themſelves round this city, and pillage and plunder every thing they came near. We are at preſent, however, uncertain as to the truth or falſity of all theſe reports.

Warſaw, Nov. 13. In the Sitting of the Diet on the 6th inſtant, an ordinance was paſſed, by virtue of which it has been reſolved:

1. No general commanding on the frontiers ſhall ſuffer any Frenchman to enter the Poliſh territory, without he can produce ſufficient teſtimonials that he is no Jacobin.

2. All the ambulant or vagrant Frenchmen, who are not able to produce a reſpectable certificate, ſhall be put under arreſt.

3. The French, actually ſettled and domiciliated in Poland, ſhall abjure the principles now ruling in France, acknowledge Louis XVII. as king, and promiſe not to correſpond with any Jacobin. All thoſe who ſhall refuſe to take that oath ſhall quit the Poliſh territories. But thoſe who ſhall tranſgreſs hereafter are to be conducted beyond the frontiers, and to forfeit their honour and property.

4. The circulation of all new French books, journals, gazettes, as likewiſe the printing of any works offenſive to Government, are prohibited, under a penalty of 600 florins.

Another ordinance againſt luxury is now preparing, and will be ready before the cloſe of the Diet, Nov. 25.

The King's houſehold is to be much reduced: his Majeſty's Chamberlains, who formerly amount to twelve, are brought down to five only.

The plan of the above-mentioned ordinance againſt the French had been delivered to the Diet on the 2d inſtant by M. Miaczienſki, Palatine of Lubin, brother to the French General of the ſame name who was executed ſome time ago. The adoption of that plan was however poſtponed till the Ruſſian ambaſſador ſhould have delivered a note reſpecting it, which happened accordingly on the 6th.

In the Sitting of the Diet on the 5th, all the public and ſecret Reſolutions of the Confederation of Targovicz were annulled. All the inhabitants, who forfeited their eſtates in conſequence of theſe reſolutions, are to retake poſſeſſion of them without any trial or law-ſuit.

The Proteſtants have obtained leave to *erect churches throughout Poland.*

All the commiſſions and departments of ſtate, eſpecially that of Police, are to be put upon the antient footing.

Leghorn, Nov. 27. Yeſterday we witneſſed a moſt dreadful caſtrophe. Le Scipio, a French ſhip, of 74 guns, and 600 men, at anchor in this port with the Britiſh ſquadron, under the command of admiral Coſby, became a prey to the flames. At 3 in the afternoon, large volumes of black ſmoke, riſing from all parts of the ſhip, were the forerunners of the flames, which a few moments after began to break forth. The crew, who were almoſt all on-board of her, and had not the ſmalleſt ſuſpicion of any accident, finding they could not withſtand the rage of the fire, haſtily flung themſelves through the flames into the ſea, every one ſtriving to eſcape with his life. Meanwhile, the jolly-boats belonging to the Britiſh, Swediſh, and Neapolitan men of war, picked up ſeveral of the unfortunate ſufferers; and many dead bodies were afterwards taken up, ſuffocated, or drowned. The reſt, being invalids, or wiſhing to extinguiſh the flames, which began to ſpread in every part, fell victims. About 4 o'clock, all the rigging and maſts were ſeen on fire; the port-holes of the cannon reſembling ſo many furnaces iſſuing fiery lava. The guns, loaded either with grape-ſhot or balls, went off, and threatened to ſet fire to the reſt of the ſhipping. Rear Admiral Coſby finding the ſquadron of his Britannic Majeſty too near the French ſhip, and expoſed to the moſt imminent danger, immediately ſailed from the harbour. Shortly after, the French ſhip broke away from her anchors, all on fire: fortunately a ſtrong gale from the land preſerved the ſhipping in the harbour from deſtruction while the Scipio paſſed along, and that prevented greater misfortunes. About eight o'clock in the evening the Scipio was four Italian miles from the port when the great exploſion took place in the ſtore-rooms, containing 300 barrels of gun-powder. The column of fire roſe to the height of near 300 fathoms; a large ſmoke enſued, which appeared interſected with flames, and during ſeveral minutes the whole horizon ſeemed to be on fire. The exploſion was ſo great, that it reſembled the effect of the moſt dreadful ſhock of an earthquake, and an immenſe number of window panes in this city burſt. After the exploſion of the ſtore-room, the water ruſhed into the body of the hulk, which began to ſink. About 2 in the morning no farther ſigns of fire appeared on the ſurface of the ſea. At day-break a piece of the ſhip was ſtill ſeen out of the water, full of coals, and covered with dead corpſes. This ſhip was reckoned worth one million of piaſtres; and 200 of the crew were loſt, including M. de Goy, the Captain, who would not quit her. This dreadful accident is ſaid to have been occaſioned by a barrel of brandy being

being ſet on fire by a light which was burning near it. To the above loſs may be added that of a great quantity of live ſtock, and all kinds of proviſion, deſtined for Toulon. It has ſince been aſcertained, that the number of men ſaved amounts to 210. They are alſo raiſing the cannon, for which the workmen are allowed one third of what they can recover.

Paris, Dec. 2. "In the Departments, as well as here, our Revolution continues to be cemented with blood, and invigorated by the new ſyſtem of deſtroying every veſtige of public worſhip; at the ſame time plundering, proſcribing, and murdering, the clergy. Four emigrants have juſt been put to death at Lille; and in the department of the Weſt, 42, whom they call rebels, have ſuffered the ſame fate; among them were infants, aged men, women, and what might ſtill be called children. The Military Commiſſion which went to Libourne returned to Bourdeaux, and re-commenced their uſual operations by the death of four pretended counter-revolutioners; and at Straſbourgh, ſtrange to tell! the *fatal guillotine* is permanent in the Metropolitan Church, and there is not a day that ſome one does not bleed on the ſcaffold.

"At Troyes (in Champaign) the National Commiſſioner Reuffelin aſked leave to eſtabliſh a Revolutionary Commiſſion with an accompanying *guillotine*, in order (as he ſaid) to bring that city to the level of the Revolution at Paris.

"When the number of victims appears too conſiderable; and when the diſpatching them might take up too much time; the ſovereign rulers have recourſe to more ſummary methods. It was in this manner that they acted relative to 80 unfortunate non-juring clergymen. They were heaped together in a boat on the Loire, near Nantes; and the boat was afterwards ſunk, and not one eſcaped.

"The Convention has adopted a new ſyſtem of meaſures little practiſed in the old governments. It has juſt proclaimed a general amneſty in favour of all the robbers, who ſince the revolution have plundered the magazines, merchants and ſhopkeepers ſtores, warehouſes, &c. and has very kindly rejected the deputations, which ſolicit an order to compel all citizens to bring every kind of ſpecie to the National Treaſury; and that the entire fortunes of ſuch as are under arreſt be paid into the ſaid National Treaſury, although they may not as yet be found guilty by the laws."

General Orders of His Royal Highneſs the Duke of York, *Commander in Chief.*

Head Quarters, Tourney, Dec. 13, 1793.

His Royal Highneſs the Commander in Chief cannot ſuffer the troops to go into winter-quarters without expreſſing to them, previous to their ſeparation, the ſenſe he entertains of the intrepidity, patience, and perſeverance, they have diſplayed, ſo much to their own honour and his ſatisfaction, in the courſe of the campaign.

His Royal Highneſs deſires the officers and men will accept his warmeſt acknowledgments, and be aſſured their meritorious exertions have made an impreſſion on his mind that will never be effaced.—He is perſuaded that the good conduct of the troops in quarters will equal their gallantry in the field.—His Royal Highneſs deſires the officers will explain to their men the good conſequences which muſt naturally enſue from their conciliating, by their good behaviour, the affection of our allies, the ſubjects of his Imperial Majeſty: and his Royal Highneſs is perfectly aſſured, that every officer, feeling the importance of this object, will take every opportunity of giving it the weight it ſo juſtly deſerves, both by precept and example.

His Royal Highneſs orders, that all the troops under his command pay proper reſpect to the *Hoſt*, and all other religious proceſſions.—He directs that all ſentinels carry their arms when any religious proceſſion is paſſing; and demands the attention of all officers, but particularly thoſe on duty, to prevent the ſmalleſt impropriety being committed on theſe occaſions.

His Royal Highneſs is confident, that the troops under his command will ever bear in mind, that, though we differ in ſome of the ceremonies of religion, we unite with our gallant allies, and it is our glory to do ſo, in every ſentiment of devotion to our Creator, and attachment and loyalty to our Sovereigns.

EAST INDIA INTELLIGENCE.

A packet from the preſidencies in India was received overland at the India-houſe, having been brought from Vienna by a ſervant belonging to Sir Morton Eden.

By a Madras courier, dated the 5th of Auguſt, it appears, that the ſiege of Pondicherry had commenced the 9th of that month, under the direction of colonels Braithwaite, Floyd, and Maxwell. The garriſon, conſiſting of about two thouſand men, had been ſummoned, and refuſed to ſurrender.

All the ſmall poſts in poſſeſſion of the French have either ſurrendered to, or been taken by, our forces; of which the principal is Mahé.

Marquis Cornwallis was preparing to embark in a frigate for the coaſt, in order to take the command; and little doubt was entertained of the ſucceſs of his operations.

General Abercrombie, Governor of Bombay, was proceeding to Madras in the Swallow, though he will retain his government till the departure of Marquis Cornwallis for Europe.

All the ſhips which went without convoy laſt year to the coaſt arrived in India.

Three of the Eaſt India Company's ſhips, the

the Warley, Royal Charlotte, and Triton, have been fitted out as ships of war, and are employed before Pondicherry.

The Woodcot was dismasted in a gale of wind off the Mauritius, but is since arrived at Madras, and was going to Bengal.

The Bombay Castle, Brunswick, and Earl Chesterfield, had arrived at Bombay, and sailed thence for China the 24th of July.

The Exeter arrived at Bombay the 10th of August.

We are extremely concerned to state, that part of the crew and passengers of the unfortunate Winterton Indiaman were taken by a French privateer, and carried prisoners to the Mauritius, where, we are sorry to add, that the plague is reported to have made dreadful ravages.

Lieutenant Brownrigg, with 16 recruits, and Mr. Dale, the third mate of the Winterton, who had escaped falling into the hands of the privateer, were afterwards taken by a Dutch frigate, and carried into Tutacorn.

Tippoo Saibb had punctually paid his two first kists, or instalments, and was preparing to pay his third, in compliance with his last treaty.

Lord Cornwallis has written home, that, in consequence of the war, he has no intention at present of returning to Europe.

American Intelligence.

Quebec, Oct. 17. His Royal Highness Prince Edward is just returned to Quebec, after reviewing the Royal Americans, consisting of the 1st and 2d battalions (the latter at Montreal, the former in cantonments on the river Sorel) and the 26th regiment at St. John's.

Citizen Galbeau, the exiled Governor of St. Domingo, arrived here about a week ago. M. Genet, the Conventional Envoy to the United States, who is said to be of a different party from Galbeau, detained him as a prisoner, with an intention of sending him to France to be tried; but Galbeau having made his escape with his Aide-de-Camp and a French serjeant, went to St. John's, and surrendered himself a prisoner to Colonel Gordon, who commands at that post. Thence he came to Quebec, where he was allowed by the Governor liberty to walk about on his parole. Understanding, however, from some people here who are inclined to democracy, that he was to be sent to England in the Severn, he made his escape with the aide-de-camp, leaving the serjeant behind. He appears to be a man of abilities, but was rather imprudent and unguarded in his conversation when at Montreal. Major Murray, in a conversation which he had with the aide-de-camp, enquired of him the meaning of the term *sans-culottes*, observing, that he thought it rather a contemptuous name to apply to a body of people. The Frenchman made answer that, on the contrary, it was a term of respectability, as the *sans culottes* were the most independent people upon earth, acknowledging no superior, either in Heaven or among men.

Oct. 23. An express from Mr. Hammond, the British envoy at New-York, was yesterday morning received by Lord Dorchester. It gives advice of the French fleet having sailed thence, and that they were provided with clothing and other necessaries adapted for wintering in a northern climate. We cannot think that Quebec can be the object of their destination, as they have on-board only 2000 troops, and the season is too far advanced for navigating the river with safety. In case, however, they should be so desperate as to attempt this place, every preparation is making for their reception. The grand battery has been rebuilt during the last summer, in a very substantial and handsome style, and they are now mounting upon it 32 and 24 pounder guns. This battery commands the whole basin of Quebec, from Point Levi to the Coast of Beauport; and some of the guns upon traversing carriages commanded the river upwards, a considerable way beyond Cape Diamond. No fleet could with impunity come within the reach of the guns in the day-time. In case of emergency, the wharfs in the Lower Town would form excellent batteries, as they did during the siege in 1759.

Philadelphia, Nov. 10. The disorder which had so long prevailed in Philadelphia is gradually abating; and, though some small remains of the contagion still exist, there is a reasonable ground of expectation that it will be effectually eradicated in the course of two or three weeks.

Ireland.

Dublin, Dec. 16. The following is an authentic account of the horrid murder of the late Rev Mr. Butler. *Shearon*, a cotter, who was one of the party, came voluntarily before Robert Waller, of Allentown, Esq. a magistrate for the county of Meath, and resigned himself prisoner, alleging, that, from the disturbed state of his mind, and fearing that persons wholly innocent might suffer, he had resolved to discover the whole plot. He accordingly gave information against three men of the name of Lawles, who together with himself, waylaid Mr. Butler—that he [Shearon] was appointed to fire, but on the approach of Mr. B. was struck with terror, and declined his horrid purpose—Lawles then seized the fatal blunderbuss, and perpetrated the infernal deed. Three of the Lawles's were since apprehended and lodged in Trim gaol. It appears by Shearon's declaration, that neither Lynch, the late approver, nor Mullen, were in the smallest degree concerned in this dreadful conspiracy, or had any the least knowledge of their intended

pose. The tenants and servants of the bishop of Meath have been particularly active in tracing the plot, by exerting every measure to bring the gang of ruffians to the most exemplary punishment; and there is now full proof that the whole conspiracy was planned and executed by a set of abandoned miscreants, the very dregs of society, who had long infested the neighbourhood of Ardbraccan.

Scotland.

A collection of shillings, coined during the reigns of Elizabeth and James I. was lately found at Strathmane, in Sterlingshire. Each of them has the head of the sovereign on the one side, and the national arms on the other. The legend on the one is, ELIZAB. D. G. ANG. FR. ET HIB. REGIN.; and, on the reverse, POSVI DEV ADJVTORE MEV. The legend on the other is, JACOBUS D. G. MAG. BRIT. FRA. ET HIB. REX, with the number XII. within the circle; and on the reverse NEMO IMPUNE LACESSIT QUOS DRUSCON IUNXIT evidently alluding to the recent union of the Crowns. These coins were found in an old piece of wood, which the proprietor was cleaving for fuel. This stump had for many years been made use of, near the common church-yard, as a block for splitting wood, and had afterwards served for a stool in the proprietor's kitchen, without any suspicion having been entertained of the treasure concealed in it. Besides these, we understand, that some gold coins, of considerable value, and a number of half-crown pieces, were found in the same repository, together with a small crucifix.

Country News.

Leicester navigation is now open as far as Sileby. The first boat from the Loughborough basin came up to *Mountsorrel* last week; and as the locks above Mountsorrel are finished in the masonry, the time which will be required to fix the gates will be the only term of delay before the line from Loughborough to Leicester is navigable for general commerce.

A beautiful tesselated floor was lately discovered on the farm of Mr. Water, at the Lea, between *Harnwood* and *Pontesbury*, in Salop. It is between 13 and 14 feet square, consisting of small tesselæ of red brick, whitish marble, and brown, black, and grey stone; and appears to have belonged to the bathing apartments of an elegant Roman villa; mortar floors having been found near it, three feet below its level, with the foundation of such brick pillars as usually supported the floor of the *hypocaust*: numerous fragments of square flues or tunnels of tile, furred within with smoke, are also found; with some pieces of leaden pipe, charred wood, pottery of blackish earth, and a channel or *gutter* to carry off water, corresponding within the descent of the ground.

Bath, Nov. 26. This day the whole body of chairmen, to the amount of 500, struck their poles, and proceeded in a riotous manner to Guildhall, respecting the granting of their licences. The Act of Parliament having enabled the mayor and justices to licence the chairmen of this city, they attempted to lay some restrictions on them, when the latter immediately rose, and, surrounding the Guildhall, insulted Dr. Harrington, the mayor, and broke to pieces the chairs of all those who came forward to obtain their licences; they then refused to carry any one to the place of public amusement. In consequence of these circumstances, the mayor and justices called a meeting this day at eleven o'clock; when, according to the resolutions of the chairmen, the latter once more fixed their poles, and gave a general shout of "God save the King."

The dispute arose mostly from the mayor and justices wishing to remove the chairmen from their old stands, and insisting that they should carry their passengers to any distance in the city, without making an extra charge.

Pilton, Somerset, Dec. 1. A verdict was this day taken on the wife of one Withy, a labourer, who was found drowned in a pool near this place. They had lived separately some time; but on Sunday, the 3d ult. he visited her, and appearing on friendly terms, she was in the evening prevailed on to accompany him part of the way to Evercreech, where he resided. Nothing was seen or heard of the wife till the ensuing Sunday, when he came again to Pilton, and, enquiring for her of the person with whom she lodged, he affected great surprize at his not being able to give him information, and said, she must have made away with herself. He requested the man to accompany him in searching for her. When they came to the place where he said they had parted, the man immediately saw her hat among some brambles, and in the water near the spot he discovered the body. A jury was summoned; but, as no positive proof could be adduced against the husband, they returned a verdict, "Accidental Death." In Withy's absence, his landlady at Evercreech found concealed under his bed the cloak and handkerchief, which, it was afterwards proved, the deceased had on when she left her lodgings with her husband. She directly gave this information, and Withy was again taken into custody in church, at the very moment when the deceased was about to be interred. Another jury was impannelled; when, these strong circumstances appearing, they instantly pronounced him, "Guilty of the Murder;" upon which he was committed to Ilchester gaol.

Dec. 6. This night a fire broke out in the stables of Mr. Taylor, at the sign of the Dog and Duck, in Stanton, in Derbyshire;

which, besides doing considerable damage, caused the death of three horses; and a fourth was so much burnt, that it is not expected to live. On the Wednesday preceding, the stables of Mr. Webb, of Pown's Mill, near *Leigh*, were burnt down, and with them a wheat rick worth 30*l*. It was with the greatest difficulty six horses were saved. Both these fires were occasioned by the destructive practice of sticking candles against wall.

Dec. 7. Between the hours of twelve and one at night a dreadful fire broke out in a barn belonging to Mr. Jones, of *Shapwick*, near the Hay, Breconshire, which entirely consumed the same, together with the stables adjoining, between four and five hundred bushels of wheat and barley in the straw, a quantity of hay, and three fine cart horses; and two others were so much injured as to be useless. It is not known by what circumstance the fire was occasioned.

Dec. 10. Between one and two o'clock this morning, a terrible fire broke out in the brewhouse of Mr. Langford, brazier, in Sun-street, *Hitchin*. It was occasioned by the ends of the joists (that were laid in the chimney) taking fire, which in a rapid manner communicated to the dwelling house, which was nearly consumed, with the whole of the brew-house, wash-house, and all the out-buildings. The progress of the flames was so rapid, that Mrs. Berwick, aunt to Mr. Langford, narrowly escaped being burnt in her bed, being taken out of the bed room with only her shift and under petticoat on, just as the bed caught fire. The assistance of the neighbourhood, with the engines, and the wind being quite still, kept the fire from spreading farther, so that about six o'clock it was got under. The principal inhabitants of the town have begun a subscription for Mr. Langford, as only a small part of the property was insured.

Hereford, Dec. 10. Early this morning a quantity of plate of considerable value was stolen out of the house of John Lloyd, Esq. of Dol-y-Castle. It appears to have been done in a very deliberate manner, the salt being taken out of the salts and put into a drinking glass; and the knives which had plated handles were left, but the forks being all silver were taken. The proprietor is a Magistrate of great activity; and we hope he will be able to discover the offenders.

Exeter, Dec. 11. Sunday night last, a terrible fire broke out at Newton Poppleford mills, near this city (the property of messrs. Hill, Thurlier, Reed, and Co.) by which the whole building was consumed before assistance could be procured; a vast quantity of wool, woollen goods, and working machinery, was also burnt; as there can be no trace of its happening by any accident, it is imagined to have been maliciously set on fire.

Gent. Mag. December, 1793.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

The Gazette of *Dec.* 3, in a Letter from Sir James Murray, dated Tournay, Nov. 30, mentions an attack upon the two advanced Posts of Necklin and Leer; in which at first they were worsted, but the Republican army was at length driven back, and the posts re-occupied.

The Gazette of *Dec.* 10, in a letter from Major Gen. Williamson, dated Jamaica, Oct. 8, 1793, mentions the taking possession of Fort Nicola Mole, esteemed the key of the island of St. Domingo. This Gazette contains also the articles of capitulation.

Whitehall, Dec. 25. The following letter was this day received.

SIR, *Toulon, Nov.* 30, 1793.

I have the honour to acquaint you, that the enemy, having opened a considerable battery on the height of Arenes, which much annoyed one of our principal out-posts (Malbousquet), it became necessary to attack it. Dispositions for that purpose were made; and this morning, at 5 o'clock, a corps of 400 Prussians, 300 Sardinians, 600 Neapolitans, 600 Spaniards, and 400 French, under my command, marched from the town. Notwithstanding the whole was obliged to cross the New River on one bridge only, to divide into four columns, to march across olive grounds intersected by stone walls, and to ascend a very considerable height, cut into vine terrasses, yet we succeeded in surprizing and forcing the enemy, and were soon in full possession of the battery and height: but, I am sorry to say, that, instead of forming upon and occupying the long and narrow summit of the hill, agreeable to orders and military prudence, the impetuosity of the troops led them to follow the enemy, to descend the height, to ascend other distant heights, and, at last, in disorder, to encounter fresh superior advancing numbers, as obliged them precipitately to retire, and to relinquish the advantages we at first gained. It is with much concern, I must add, that Lieut. Gen. O'Hara, who had arrived at the battery on our first success, was involved in the confusion of this sudden reverse, was wounded in the arm, and made prisoner. We have to regret that so many gallant officers and men have fallen on this occasion. The Head of the British Grenadiers the honourable James Stuart, who was in reserve in preparation great. First General O'Hara's absence the command devolved on me. I shall endeavour to discharge it to the best of my ability and health, till the Majesty's further pleasure is signified. D. Dundas, Major General.

Return of killed, wounded, and missing:

1 lieutenant, 1 serjeant, 18 rank and file, killed; 2 captains, 3 lieutenants, 2 serjeants, 2 drummers, 78 rank and file, wounded; 1 major, 7 serjeants, 2 drummers, 183 rank and file, missing.

Lord Hood has, the Governor permitted not to go out himself, but unfortunately

nately did not keep his word. A moſt clear, diſtinct, and regular, plan was ſettled, and the commanding officer of the troops of each nation had a copy of it. The troops moved at four o'clock this morning, and ſurprized the redoubt moſt completely. Never was a ſervice performed with more regularity and exactneſs; but the ardour and impetuoſity of the troops led them to ruſh after the enemy, near a mile on the other ſide, in a very ſcattered and irregular manner."

An extract of a letter from Sir Gilbert Elliot adds, 'By the unanimous teſtimony of thoſe who either witneſſed the action, or were acquainted with the plan, there never was an occaſion on which the diſpoſitions were made with greater ability and judgment, or executed, as long as the orders were complied with, in a more gallant or ſpirited manner by the troops. It is a real conſolation to know that the courage of the Britiſh was conſpicuous from the beginning of the action to the end, and that an exceſs in that good quality was the true and only cauſe of the miſcarriage."

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Monday 2.

This evening, about 5 o'clock, a fire broke out at Hawley's Wharf, near the Hermitage. Three houſes, beſides ſeveral warehouſes, three ſhips, &c. were totally deſtroyed, and others conſiderably damaged, together with a great quantity of ſugars, rum, and hemp.

The fire entirely deſtroyed the warehouſes, beſides four or five adjoining houſes, amongſt which was the Cannon public-houſe; two large veſſels that lay along-ſide the wharf, and ſome craft in the dock, were alſo deſtroyed. The flames ſpread with ſuch rapidity, that in the ſpace of two hours nothing appeared of the buildings but empty ſhells. It is reported, that it commenced through ſome negligence in the Compting-houſe. The damage done cannot yet be aſcertained, but muſt be very great. At eight o'clock the flames were ſo far got under, as that no further miſchief was apprehended. Though the tide was ebbing, there appeared no complaints of a want of water.

The fire was ſeen very plainly from Maidenhead bridge, which is at leaſt 29 miles diſtant, though it was for a long time believed to be only an atmoſpherical appearance. At Windſor, from the Terrace, the flames were diſcerned very clearly.

During this fire a new and aſtoniſhing phænomenon ſtruck every beholder with awe. The united maſs of near 1400 caſks of ſugar were at once diſſolved by the irreſiſtible heat of the ſurrounding fires, and having burſt into a flame, flowed down amongſt the populace in one bright ſtream of liquid fire. A traveller, who contemplated the ſublime appearance, declared that nothing in nature, but the liquified lava of Mount Ætna, could be paralleled with the deſtructive current, which at once deſtroyed the property of individuals to the amount of above 100,000l.

Thurſday 5.

This evening, about ten o'clock, a fire broke out in the printing office of Mr. B. S. Woodfall, in Pater-noſter-row, which deſtroyed the upper ſtories. The property of the Publick Advertiſer had been lately ſold by Mr. Woodfall; but the purchaſers had not removed the printing materials, and the fire cauſed much confuſion among the printers of that paper; but by great exertion, they contrived to convey all the articles neceſſary for completing it to another houſe, and it was duly publiſhed next morning. For two hours it obſtinately reſiſted the efforts of the firemen, though there was happily a moſt liberal ſupply of water; but before one o'clock it was got under, without any greater damage having been ſuſtained than that of burning the upper ſtories of the houſe, and a part of the roof adjoining.

By this fire the whole impreſſion of the firſt and ſecond volumes of Mr. Monk's Agricultural Dictionary, and the MS. of the third, were unfortunately deſtroyed.

Friday 6.

This morning about eight o'clock, a fire broke out in the blacking manufactory near Holywell Mount, which conſumed the whole of the premiſes, together with the ſtock, to a large amount.

About ten o'clock at night a fire broke out at a bed-ſtead maker's, in King-ſtreet, Seven Dials, which burnt moſt furiouſly for more than two hours, during which time it conſumed ſeveral of the adjoining workſhops, and threatened deſtruction to the whole neighbourhood. The want of water was ſeverely felt: owing to this, the flames made rapid progreſs; but when the ſluices were opened, the exertions of the firemen were unremitting, and very ſoon ſuppreſſed what ſeemed terrific in the extreme. The houſe it broke out in was the only dwelling conſumed; the others were workſhops.

Friday 27.

About nine o'clock this morning, a fire broke out in a varniſh manufactory belonging to Mr. Jennings, Bow, which entirely conſumed the ſame.

Tueſday 31.

An order has been iſſued from the Admiralty, for ſeizing all French produce in American ſhips bound to any port in Europe; and alſo all American produce bound from the United States to any of the French Weſt-India iſlands.

A monument is raiſing over the ſouth door of Weſtminſter Abbey, to the memory of the late Admiral Harriſon, who died about three years ſince, and lies at the foot of the ſteps going into the choir.

P. 936, col. 2, l. 30, read "Oct. 26. John Randell, eſq. of Queenhithe, to Miſs Mary Brooks, of Wandſworth"

P. 965, col. 2. The Hon. Septimus-Henry Weſt, the youngeſt and laſt ſurviving brother of Lord Delawar, had juſt entered his 30th year. In digging a grave in the chancel of Newport church, iſle of Wight, for the interment of his body, a coffin was found, containing the remains of the ſecond daughter of Charles I. in a leaden coffin. Her name was Elizabeth; and ſhe died Sept. 8, 1650, aged 15 years. (See p. 1001.)

P. 1021, col. 1, laſt paragraph. Lady *Helby* was re-married to John, not *Francis*, Lord Ruſſell; and, as he was buried in Weſtminſter-abbey, if ſhe was interred at Byſham, ſhe could not have been buried by her *two* huſbands. There are memoirs of her in Strype's Annals of the Reformation, vol. II. p. 469; III. 277; IV. 49, 52. In vol. III. are inſerted her copies of verſes, in Latin and Engliſh, on her deceaſed lord; and it is mentioned that ſhe wrote another copy in Greek.

P. 1053. The Hon. Thomas Fitzmaurice was the firſt perſon that introduced the Iriſh mode of bleaching linen into this kingdom; his large manufactory for the weaving and other branches was at the town of Ballymoat, co. Sligo, in Ireland. He had there a large eſtate, which he let out on very profitable leaſes, with covenants to take the greateſt part of the rents in grey linens. This created a ſpirit of induſtry beyond what is known at other manufactories; plenty ſmiled around; a great number of families were rendered happy. The ſame philanthropic and patriotic motives induced him to bring thoſe linens over to Wales to be bleached. For this purpoſe he had an extenſive green, on an improved plan, near his beautiful ſeat of Llewenni, in Denbighſhire, where he employed between two and three hundred of his pooreſt tenants and neighbours. He alſo introduced the modern improvements in agriculture into that part of Wales where hitherto they were almoſt, if not entirely, unknown. For ſome time theſe improvements were laughed at by every one; but their very great advantages becoming obvious, the Welch farmers began to ſuſpect that their anceſtors, whom hitherto they blindly followed, knew not *every thing*, and they now conſider the *wild wahns*, as they were once termed, of Mr. Fitzmaurice, the greateſt benefits they ever experienced. He propoſed ſeveral very feaſible plans to the gentlemen of Denbighſhire for the eſtabliſhment of manufactures, and other modes of employing the poor, who, in that *traditiſh* county, are very numerous; theſe plans have not yet been adopted, but, it is to be hoped, are not forgotten; there is ſtill too much of the *Welſh national vanity* remaining; *gentleman* (and who knows not that every *Welſhman* is a *gentleman limally* deſcended from the *great Adam*, or at leaſt *Cadwaladar*,) muſt not engage in *trade*, *manufactures*, and ſuch degrading things, it would taint the *noble blood* that flows in their veins; we ſeriouſly hope however that theſe ſilly prejudices are wearing away. Mr. F. has done much towards the accompliſhment of this very deſirable end in Wales, both by example and precept. The Iriſh have at times ſhown ſome jealouſy on account of the vaſt exportation of grey linens by Mr. F. into Wales, to the injury, as they imagined, of their trade; but this has for ſome years ſubſided, on more coolly conſidering the matter; it being obvious, that, if this importation had been ſtopped, Mr. F. could no longer take his rents in RAW linens, which would, more materially than any thing elſe, injure their manufactures, for Mr. F. payed his workmen always in hard caſh, and took all his rents, as before obſerved, and other dues, in raw linens. Mr. F. drew up a repreſentation of this matter, which was printed in ſome of the (we believe Iriſh) newſpapers, and it gave univerſal ſatisfaction. He was an excellent paymaſter, and very punctual on all occaſions. Mr. F. was likewiſe a very ſkilful mechanic; he has made ſeveral, and planned many more, improvements in the various machineries of the linen and cotton manufactories, of great utility; and what renders them the more valuable is, becauſe they are upon the moſt ſimple conſtruction, and, comparatively, of very little expence. He conſtructed an under-ſhot mill at Ballymoat for bleaching his yarn, which was worked with eaſe by a very gentle ſtream of water: of no more than one foot in depth, the effects and utility of this mill far exceed what was originally expected; ſo that he was not only enabled, to bleach his own yarn, preparatory to the loom, but his tenants and neighbours alſo were permitted to prepare their own family webs at this mill gratis. In thort, his love for the poor, for his country, for real improvements of every kind, his benevolence in general, and his uncommon zeal in the management of the great concerns wherein he was engaged, were ſuch as meet not often in one perſon; ſuch virtues as theſe conſtitute true nobility, and rendered Mr. F. the nobleſt ornament of his noble family.

P. 1055, col. 1. Inſtead of lines 57—59, which plainly crept in by inadvertence, ſee the firſt letter in our preſent month, p. 1067.

P. 1059. Of the family of Holker it ſhould be remarked, that for ſome time previous to the civil wars they were of Eccles, in Lancaſhire, near to the town of Manchester.

P. 1161. Mrs Webb died of a worn out conſtitution, at the age of 56: her theatrical name had alſo been Dy; her real name was Child, of the county of Norfolk. She never had any children: the Miſs Webb who is engaged and gone to Philadelphia was not hers, but by a former lady. Her income from the theatre, including benefits, was very conſiderable, yet ſhe was privately buried by the Theatrical Fund, and attended reſpectfully

reſpectfully by thoſe gentlemen to the church of St. Paul, Covent-garden.

P. 1063, col. 1, l. 24. Dr. Vyſe is archdeacon of Coventry, being collated thereto on the death of Dr. Fotheringham.

Births.

Nov. 28. AT Mavelyn-Ridware, Staffordſhire, the Lady of Charles Chadwick, eſq. a ſon and heir.

Lately, at Calk-hall, co. Derby, the Lady of Sir H. Harpur, bart. a daughter.

In Queen Anne-ſtreet Weſt, the Lady of Major Mercer, a ſon.

Dec. 1. At Blandford-park, co. Oxford, the Marchioneſs of Worceſter, a ſon.

2. The Queen of Naples, a princeſs, ſince named Elizabeth.

4. The Lady of Samuel Boddington, eſq. of Mark-lane a daughter.

7. At Little Teſtwood, Hants, the Lady of Henry Timſon, eſq. a ſon.

16. At his houſe at Sutton, in Surrey, the Lady of Beeſton Long, eſq. a daughter.

17. At Walton, near Lichfield, the Lady of Edward Grove, eſq. a daughter.

18. At Hampton-court-palace, the Lady of Thomas Fauquire, eſq. a daughter.

21. At his houſe in Craven-ſtreet, Strand, the Lady of John-Paul Paul, eſq. a daughter.

22. At Sevenoaks, Kent, the Lady of Sir Stafford Northcote, bart. a ſon.

26. At Roſe-caſtle, co. Cumberland, Lady Anne Vernon, a daughter.

The Counteſs of Guilford, a daughter.

Marriages.

Nov. 30. BY ſpecial licence, at the houſe of Turner Camar, eſq. on Stephen's-green, Dublin, James Moore O'Donnel, eſq. of Newport-grove, co. Mayo, barriſter at law, to Miſs Camar, of Greenmount-lodge, co. Louth.

14. At Leyland, Rev. John Lowes, of Runſhaw-hall, rector of Wickerſley, co. York, to Miſs Longworth, one of the coheireſſes of the late Jas. L. eſq. of Ormſkirk.

James Dickinſon, eſq. of Sabden-place, to Mrs. Bramley, of Eaſterly, near Whalley.

20. At Ely-lodge, in Fifeſhire, William Ehnſal, eſq. of Thornhill, co. York, to Miſs Anne Kidd, you. dau. of the late Ja. K. eſq.

21. Mr. Ralph Tutin, to Miſs Gale, grand-dau. of the late Peter G. eſq. of Haile.

23. At Eton, Rev. Peter Hinde, to Miſs Lucy Hawtry, of that place.

At Reigate, Surrey, Rev. Mr. Freeman, to Miſs Garner, both of Peterborough.

25. Mr. Owen, currier, of London, to Miſs Swann, dau. of Mr. S. of Leiceſter.

27. Rev. George Campbell Brodbelt, rector of Sandford, and perpetual curate of Loudwater, Bucks, to Miſs Howland, of Thame, co. Oxford.

29. Mr. John Child, of Ludgate-ſtreet, to Miſs Rebecca Warner, of Greenwich.

At Kenton, Rev. Richard Polwhele, author of the Hiſtory of Devonſhire, to Miſs Mary Terrell, daughter of the late Capt. T. of Starcroſs.

Lately, J. Peſſe, eſq. of Mancheſter, to Miſs Smith, of Little Chell, co. Stafford.

Mr. Biſhop, of the General Poſt-office, to Miſs Gibbs, of Oxford ſtreet.

Mr. Fielding, of Bromſgrove, to Miſs Eliz. Whetſtone, of Leiceſter.

Rev. Hezekiah Harriſon, of Thorpe Morieux, to Miſs Choke, daughter of the late Rev. Tho. C. of Somerſ.

Rev. Wm. Wright, of Cotterſtock, to Miſs Maria-Charlotte Skeles, of St. Ives.

At Wanſtead, Robert Hamilton, eſq. of Millman-ſtreet, to Miſs Coggan.

At the Quakers meeting-houſe at Lisburn, Sam. Gatchell, of Abbey-ſtreet, Dublin, to Miſs Jane Hancock, daugh. of Jacob H.

At Sligo, Capt. Manley, of 33d regiment of foot, to Miſs Soden.

Mr. Cox, printer and bookſeller, at Tewkeſbury, to Miſs Wollans.

Mr. Dean, of the Swan inn at Uppingham, to Mrs. Eliz. Tyler.

Mr. Thomas Coleman, of Stockerſton, co. Leiceſter, to Miſs S. Baines, of Uppingham.

Robert Gillſon, eſq. to Miſs Powis, dau. of J. P. eſq. of St. George's-row, Hyde-park.

Mr. Goodwin, of Doninton, to Miſs Clifton, of Boſton.

Dec. 1. John Smith, eſq. of George-ſtreet, Manſion-houſe, to Miſs S. Boone, youngeſt dau. of Tho. B. eſq. commiſſioner of cuſtoms.

Mr. Wm Smith, jun. of the Miniſter-cloſe, Peterborough, to Mrs. Anſell.

2. Tho. Palmer, eſq. eldeſt ſon of Sir Jn. P. bart. of Northamptonſhire, to Miſs Sophia Itham, third daugh. of Sir Juſtinian I. bart.

Re-married, at Doncaſter, Henry Wolfeley, eſq. ſon of Sir W. W. bart. to Miſs Halliday, dau. of John Delap, eſq. and Lady H.

Mr. Sutton, farmer, of Stretton, co. Rutland, to Miſs Calcroft, of Great Gonerby.

3. Sir John Ord, late governor of Dominica, to Miſs Frere, daughter of John F. eſq. of Stratford-place.

At Nottingham, Mr. Dales, druggiſt, of York, to Mrs. Nelſon, widow of the Rev. Mr. N. of Bunney.

Mr. Benj. Harriſon, ſurgeon, of St. Katherine's, near the Tower, to Miſs Elliot, eldeſt daughter of Lady Averry, of Eggington-hall, near Derby.

4. Rev. Dr. Napleton, canon-reſidentiary of Hereford, to Miſs Daniell, of Truro.

5. Mr. Jonathan Cartwright, of York, to Mrs. Dickinſon, widow of —— D. eſq of Matterſey, co. Nottingham.

6. Wm. Gerard, eſq. of Turnham-green, to Miſs Eliz. Sadler, of Hammerſmith.

7. At Old Swinford, Rev. Rice Jones, miniſter of the reſpectable congregation at Kibworth, co. Leiceſter, to Mrs. Cooper, of Amblecote-hall, near Stourbridge, co. Worc.

9. At Leiceſter, Mr. Howes, to Miſs Maſſey, of Mountſorrel.

At

At Maſſingham, co. Lincoln, Rev. Wm. Jackſon, of Lea, to Miſs Roadley.

Mr. Wm. Smith, of South Elkſington, grazier, to Miſs Lucy Clitherow, 2d daughter of Mr. Rich. C. attorney, of Horncaſtle.

Mr. Wm. Herbert, of Huntingdon, brewer, to Miſs Mary Perkins, 2d daughter of John P. eſq. of that place, banker.

10. Mr. Edward Eldred, of Long-acre, to Miſs Mary Payne, late of Coventry.

Cha. Grant, Viſcomte de Vaux, a French emigrant nobleman, to Miſs Jones, of South-ſtr.

11. At Leir, co. Leiceſter, Rev. George Maſon, rector of that pariſh, to Miſs Catharine Cormbuls, of Caſtle Bromwich, Warw.

12. Mr. Bevan, attorney, of Baſinghall-ſtr. to Miſs Brown, of Faſhion-ſtr. Spital-fields.

By ſpecial licence, David Pennant, eſq. eldeſt ſon of Thomas P. eſq. of Downing, co. Flint, to Miſs Louiſa Peyton, 2d daughter of the late Sir Henry P. bart. of Hagbeachhall, co. Norfolk.

At the collegiate church in Mancheſter, John Nuttall, eſq. of Bury, co. Lancaſter, to Miſs Haworth, of the former place.

At Mutkham, co. Nottingham, Mr. Edw. Hawley, of Melton Mowbray, to Miſs Pratt.

16. Ralph Carr, eſq. of Lower Charlotte-ſtreet, Bedford-ſquare, to Miſs Gregg, dau. of Francis G. eſq of Dowgate-hill.

Mr. Howard, to Miſs Graham, both of St. Paul's church-yard.

Stephen Fryar Gillum, eſq of Middleton-hall, Shenfield, Eſſex, to Miſs Martin, of New Roſwell-court, Lincoln's-inn.

At Briſtol, James Rowe, eſq. of Alcot, Devon, to Miſs Durbin, ſecond daughter of Sir John D. knt. of Briſtol.

18. Mr. James Walls, of Warnford-court, London, attorney to Miſs Mary Charge, you. dau. of late Wm. C. eſq. of Cleaſby, co. York.

19. Daniel Cock, eſq. of Dedham, to Miſs Hickeringill, of Stratford St. Mary, Suffolk.

Wm. Sotheron, eſq of Darrington, M. P. for Pontefract, to Miſs Sarah Shepley Barker, you. dau. of late Edm. B. eſq. of Potter Newton.

21. Francis Wheeler, eſq of Little Gaddeſden, Herts, to Miſs Walford, daughter of Mr. W. ſurgeon, Red-lion-ſquare.

Rev. Thomas Rivers, rector of Marſfield, Suſſex, to Miſs Louiſa Smith, daughter of Culling S. eſq. of Popes, near Hatfield.

Rev. Edw. Dickenſon, fellow of Worceſter-coll. Oxf. to Miſs Fieldhouſe, of Stafford.

Rev. John Kipling, M. A. of Lincoln college, Oxford, to Miſs Bingham, daughter of the late Tho. B. eſq. of Birmingham.

23. Mr. Timothy Tolgham, of Fleet ſtreet, to Miſs Singleton, only daughter of Mr. S. of Union-place, Lambeth.

26. Mr. Paſs, of Iſlington, to Miſs Wade, eldeſt daughter of Mr. W. of Wincheſter.

Deaths.

April 6. AT the Prince of Wales's iſland, Capt. John Glaſs, of the Bengal artillery, *and commandant of the troops on that iſland.*

July 21. At his houſe in Golden-ſquare, in the pariſh of Weſtmorland, Jamaica, Thomas Storer, eſq.

Aug. .... At New York, Du Bellamy, the finger, whoſe real name was Evans. He had been in that city about 9 years, where his ſocial diſpoſition and reputable character had recommended him to the acquaintance of many of the politer inhabitants

Sept. ..... At the iſland of St. John, in North America, Alex. Fletcher, eſq. formerly captain in the late 84th regiment. He had become a ſettler ſince the American war on that iſland, where he obtained a grant of land, on account of his ſervices in the army.

Sept. 16. At his brother's houſe in St. Vincent's, Weſt Indies, and in the 24th year of his age, after four days illneſs, of the yellow fever, Lieut. W. H. Mackenzie, of the 60th regiment.

Of. .... On board the ſhip Orange, on his paſſage to New York, Mr. Wm. Coote, late a reputable tailor and habit-maker at Bath; the perſon caricatured by Foote, under the dramatic appellation of *Billy Button*.

24. At Philadelphia, of the malignant fever, Mr. Joſeph Elam, formerly a conſiderable merchant at Leeds.

Nov. .... At Edinburgh, aged 13, Miſs Jeſſica Todd, youngeſt daugh. of Capt. T.

In Croydon workhouſe, Mr. Edw. Dark, late maſter of the Greyhound in that town.

5. At Toulon, Major Bence, of the 2d battalion of Royals.

6. In the Texel, on his paſſage towards the mouth of Flubbing, Maynard Jaſper Keat, vice-admiral of Holland and Weſt Friſeland.

12. In her 76th year, Mrs. Jackſon, wife of John J. eſq one of the aldermen of the city of Canterbury. Her conſtitution, naturally infirm, but more impaired by repeated illneſſes, had rendered her incapable, for many years, of mixing with ſociety from home; yet ſhe was not, on this account, deſerted by a moſt reſpectable number of friends, who daily endeavoured to leſſen the tedious hours of confinement. There needs no pompous panegyric to ſay, that her life was valuable; and every other encomium may centre in adding, that, as her ears were always open to the voice of Diſtreſs, and promotion of public good, her heart and her hand went together for benevolent and charitable purpoſes. She has left, to regret her loſs, a moſt indulgent huſband, whoſe longer protracted years, it is to be hoped, will not be embittered by any future calamity. Of her amiable ſon, ſee our vol. LIX. p. 377.

14. At Drayton hall, co. Derby, after a long illneſs which he bore with great fortitude, in his 62d year, Wm. Evans, eſq.

At York, Rev. Wm. Smith, B.D. a ſenior fellow of St. John's college, Cambridge, and ſon of the late Rev. Mr. S. of Huntingdon.

15. Mr. Sharp, bookſeller, of Warwick, one of the aldermen of that borough.

16. Guillotined at Paris, Generals Ha-

chard and Brunet, and the famous Peter Manuel, late attorney of the Commons of Paris, and member of the Convention, a man who appeared to be one of the moſt ardent friends of the people, and the greateſt enemy of kings. This Manuel, the promoter of the horrid ſcenes of the 2d of September, 1792, evinced much firmneſs, and converſed during the whole journey to the place of execution with Brunet; and caſt looks upon the people, who vented their indignation upon him and his companions. When the cart arrived at the Place de la Revolution, Manuel leaped firſt upon the ſcaffold, and ſeemed anxious that the fatal ceremony ſhould be performed without the leaſt delay. He placed himſelf on the plank, without waiting to have his hands tied behind him, and, diſdaining any aſſiſtance, fixed his head under the machine, and was executed firſt. Brunet, the former general of the army of Italy, looked at the inſtrument of death with a ſmile of contempt, and laid his head down with great tranquillity. Houchard, late commander of the Northern army, diſplayed equal fortitude.—On the ſame day Coſſi, one of the deputies of the Convention, who had been outlawed, was alſo executed.

17. Thomas Hughes, maſter of the Mary-Anne, of Laughor, bound from Milford to Neath, with iron. He was waſhed overboard near the iſland of Caldy, in the Britiſh channel, and, the following day, the veſſel was brought in ſafety into Bury river, by a boy 12 years of age, the only hand on board.

19. In his 24th year, Mr. Simſon, an eminent farmer and grazier at Rippingale, co. Lincoln; a young man deſervedly lamented by all who knew him, and by a diſconſolate wife, to whom he had been married only a few months. His caſe was conſidered by his medical attendants as rheumatiſm and growing pains, till Mr. Steward, ſurgeon at Bourn, being called in, diſcovered it to be a collection of matter in his body, which he let out by an operation, to the quantity of a wath-hand baſon full. This was repeated; but, his conſtitution was too much reduced, from the time which had elapſed, to afford that advantage which moſt probably would otherwiſe have been derived from it.

20. In the Dominican convent of the Minerva, at Rome, aged 89, Dr. Cha. O'Kelly, dean of the Canonate college. He was born in the county of Roſcommon, of an antient and conſpicuous family, allied to ſeveral of the moſt reſpectable Catholics in Ireland. On embracing the eccleſiaſtical ſtate at a very early period of his life, he reſigned a landed eſtate to his brother, whoſe daughter is married to O'Connor, the lineal deſcendant of Roderic, the laſt native monarch of Ireland. The death of this great man is ſincerely regretted at Rome by all ranks, to whom he had endeared himſelf during his reſidence amongſt them ſince 1756. The Iriſh, in particular, bewail the loſs of a protector and benefactor, ever ready to aſſiſt them by his influence, his counſels, and generoſity. Many noblemen and gentlemen of Ireland muſt recollect his amiable manners, of which they ſpoke, when at Rome, in terms of admiration. His learning was extenſive without pedantry, his converſation lively and inſtructive without oſtentation or affectation, and his general conduct exemplary. He retained a ſtrong mind almoſt to the laſt moments of his life; and died, as he lived, a truly pious Chriſtian.

21. At Bakewell, co. Leiceſter, Mrs. Mander, relict of Mr. John M. attorney at law, and agent to the Duke of Rutland.

Interred in St. George's church-yard, in the Borough, Mr. De Maurine, a Dutch merchant, of the moſt reſpectable connexions in Holland, who died in the King's Bench, of a broken heart. He parted from his family about 18 months ago, on their way to the Hague, whither he meant to have followed them; but was unfortunately arreſted the next day, and thrown into priſon, where he continued till the hour of his death, frequently amuſed by his creditors with the hopes of an accommodation.

22. Mr. Jas. Fawcett, attorney, of Kirkby Stephen, Weſtmorland.

23. Guillotined at Paris, Laverdy, formerly comptroller-general of the finances; Dupré, the friend of Briſſot; and Eſpagnac.

24. At Quorndon, co. Leiceſter, after a lingering illneſs, Capt. Farnham, of the royal navy, brother to the Counteſs of Denbigh.—As an officer he was greatly eſteemed, having diſtinguiſhed himſelf on ſeveral occaſions, particularly during the American war. On the 14th of Auguſt, 1779, then commander of the Nautilus frigate, he burnt and deſtroyed the rebel galleys in the bay of Penobſcot; for which gallant action he received the approbation and thanks of Admiral Sir George Collier. He was much reſpected in private life, and his death is greatly lamented.

At Bath, Lady Aylmer, relict of Sir Gerald A. bart.

25. In London, Miſs Rickard, ſiſter of Alderman R. of Doncaſter.

In the Tower, Mrs. E. K. Lloyd, wife of S. J. L. eſq. clerk under the ſurveyor-general of the Ordnance-office.

26. At his houſe in Little Smith-ſtreet, Weſtminſter, John Buller, eſq. one of the commiſſioners of exciſe, and elder brother of Sir Francis B. bart. one of the juſtices of the Court of King's Bench.

Guillotined at Paris, convicted of an intention to deliver Liſle to the combined armies, General Lamorliere.

At her houſe in Hertford-ſtreet, May-fair, in her 67th year, the Right Hon. Lady Harriot Conyers, relict of the late John C. eſq. of Copped hall, co. Eſſex, third daughter of Thomas firſt Earl of Pomfret, and aunt of George the preſent Earl. She was married to

ſon Mr. Conyers * Jan. 1, 1747; and had a daughter, born July 2, 1758; a ſon, John, April 18, 1755; a daughter, June 1, 1752; another ſon, Edward. One of her daughters married Wm. Baker, eſq. M. P. for Hertfordſhire. She bore a long and painful illneſs with reſignation and fortitude; and died lamented by all who had the happineſs of knowing her.

At his houſe in Harley-ſtreet, Cavendiſh-ſquare, John Baldwin Weſt, eſq. receiver-general of the county of Hertford, and ſecond ſon of the late Admiral W.

27. Aged 60, Mrs Nicholl, wife of Mr. Mr. John N. of Old Fiſh-ſtreet.

At Sevenoaks, Kent, Wm. Pouncy, eſq. Late commander of the Sullivan E Indiaman.

28. At Campſie-houſe, near Muſſelburgh, Robert Hunter, eſq. of Campſie, late of Decca, in Bengal.

At Brompton-park-houſe, Maſter G. F. Hammerſley, ſon of Tho. H. eſq. Pall-mall.

At Middle-hill, George Savage, eſq. in the commiſſion of the peace for the county of Gloucester, and lieutenant-colonel of the South battalion of the militia of that county.

29. Advanced in years, Mrs. Jane Green, of Guildford, Surrey.

At Hammerſmith, John Scott, eſq.

Mrs Anne Bain, wife of Rev. Mr. Brown, miniſter of Kilbarry, in Ayrſhire.

At his houſe in Portland-ſtreet, aged 36, Munbee Golburn, eſq. On the 26th he was ſeen walking in Bond-ſtreet; next day he was ſeized with a ſwelling in the throat, which, when it burſt, early the next morning, is thought to have choaked him; for, before his ſervant, who ſlept in the room, could call any help, he was dead. Mr. G. was a native of the iſland of Jamaica, and poſſeſſed a fortune of 1500l. a-year, by the death of his uncle, whoſe widow now lives in Tower-ſtreet. She is alſo his mother's ſiſter; as the two brothers married two ſiſters, we think, of the name of Read, from New-York. About 12 years ago, Mr. G. married the eldeſt daughter of William the late Lord Chetwynde, by whom he has left 3 boys. As he died inteſtate, his younger family are unprovided for.

Guillotined at Paris, Duport du Tertre, the firſt keeper of the ſeals after the rebellion. He was in the 39th year of his age; and was accuſed of, and executed for, having favoured the eſcape of Louis XVI. and being an acceſſary to the murders in the Champ de Mars, and of the patriots on the 10th of Auguſt — Alſo, the celebrated Barnave. He was in his 32d year, a member of the firſt National aſſembly, and was likewiſe accuſed of having favoured the eſcape of Louis XVI. of being acceſſary to the murders in the Champ de Mars, of having aſſiſted at the Auſtrian private councils in the caſtle of the Thuilleries, and that, under the maſk of popular meaſures, he propoſed counter-revolutionary meaſures. Barnave, liſtened to the ſentence of death with the ſame *ſang froid* as when, in the meridian of his power, he reduced into a ſyſtem the firſt aſſaſſinations and deva[illegible]ations, by fire, of the caſtles of the nobility. When he was ordered away from the tribunal he ſaid to the ſpectators, "Citizens, Revolutions take away men's lives, but poſterity will judge them." He was anſwered by the ſhouts of 'Vive la Republique!' When he came to the foot of the ſcaffold he cried, "Citizens, I die innocent." He did not undergo his fate with reſolution or reſignation; force was even uſed to tie him to the drop board. He however cried out, "Vive la Nation! Vive la Religion!" Duport du Tertre ſhewed more firmneſs, and ſubmitted to his fate with much more courage. Among the more common victims the ſame day, who were carried in the ſame cart, were Peter and Mary Vendler, accuſed of holding a correſpondence with the enemies of their country; and Benedict Grandet, clock-maker, of the city of Bourges, for converſation tending to the reſtoration of monarchy.

30. At Tibberton, co. Hereford, in his 4 d year, T. W. F. Brydges, eſq. related to the Chandos family. To the accompliſhments of an elegant ſcholar, and a taſte for the fine arts, this gentleman united a diſtinguiſhed humanity and goodneſs of heart. He was an affectionate huſband and father, a moſt agreeable acquaintance, and the beſt of maſters. His death, therefore, cannot fail to be the ſubject of general and laſting regret. A few weeks ſince he was attacked with the gout, which ſuddenly left him on the evening preceding his death, when he was remarkably chearful and well. The following morning the diſorder returned with ſuch violence as ſhortly to terminate in his death. Mr. B. had lately much improved his beautiful ſeat at Tibberton, and embelliſhed his grounds and plantations. Of a pleaſing ſociety a few years ſince eſtabliſhed near Hereford, called the Bowmen of Archenfield, he was an early and diſtinguiſhed member.

Lately, on his paſſage from Bulam, John Strahan Candell, eldeſt ſon of the late Mates G. a reſpectable citizen of London. He was born May 23, 1770; married 1790; and embarked, in the capacity of ſecretary to the ſociety intending to colonize the iſland of Bulam (or Bulima), on the Weſtern coaſt of Africa, in March, 1792, where he ſurvived an amiable wife, who, with their child, and the greater part of the ſettlers, fell victims to that perilous adventure. Having remained on the iſland till the idea of ſucceſs no longer exiſted, he ſailed thence, in the Hankey, Capt. Cox, and died on board, a few days before ſhe touched at Barbadoes, on her way to England; but the manner of his death, of which nothing ſatisfactory has tranſpired, is more

* Mr. C. was her couſin-german, as Edward C. eſq. his father, married Matilda Leaman, youngeſt daughter of Ld. Lempſter.

more afflicting to his friends than the seeming fatality which pursued him. Some valuable particulars of the expedition, collected by him, have been anxiously expected; but now the lapse of time scarcely leaves any hope of their recovery. [A private letter states, that his property on board, which was considerable, fell into able hands to distribute; and that his writings, which contained a perfect account of different inhumanities and incapabilities, some of them addressed to a nobleman in London, were seized.] This unfortunate young man inherited from Nature a strong and active genius, calculated to have shone in an elevated sphere of society, with a disposition impatient to enrich it with the treasures of science and literature. There are not, indeed, any of his productions that would signalize his memory, which, considering the variety and extent of his pursuits, and the limited period of his career, could not be expected. However, many indications of a mind advancing to perfection gained him the approbation of distinguished merit; and, while his genuine sincerity and unaffected manners made a lasting impression on those who knew him more intimately, he deservedly bore, though but for a short time, the endearing appellations of husband, father, and friend.

In the West Indies, of the yellow fever, Counsellor Charles M'Carthy, a gentleman of great probity and worth, and an ornament to the profession.

At Archibald's pen, in St. Elizabeth's, Jamaica, Thomas Stokes Salmon, esq.

In St. Anne's, Lieut. Gwynn, of the light dragoons.

In Spanish town, Lieut. Williams, of the light dragoons.

At Port Royal, Mr. Sam. Allen, pilot.

At Kingston, Mr. Anthony Cole Posson, lately from Liverpool; Mrs. Mary White; Dr. Galbraith; Mons. Maulin; Mr. George Francis Heverin; John Cope, esq. attorney at law, and clerk of the peace for the parish of Westmorland; and Dr. Wm. Flanagan.

Guillotined at Paris, aged 46, Madame Roland, wife of the minister of that name, who lately destroyed himself to avoid suffering the same fate. She was, perhaps, the most extraordinary woman that this or any other age has produced. During the administration of her husband she was the author of all those papers signed by him, which, for composition, brilliancy of language, and sentiments of patriotism, are unrivalled. To the enthusiasm of a spirited reformist she added a degree of firmness that gave weight to her decisions, and made her company sought after by all the *Modérés* of Paris. She had her regular levees of Statesmen, and was consulted as though she were the Prime Minister of State.—Courteous in her demeanour, and easy in her manners, though her extreme good judgement and sense awed her inferiors into respectful silence, yet she had those modes of conciliation in her power, that never failed to render her mistress of the principles and the object of those by whom she was consulted. Whenever Roland gave a political dinner, his Lady (who in the prime of life was considered as beautiful) always presided; for it was she alone that raised him to that situation which, at length, proved fatal to this great woman, in consequence of his having attached himself to the weakest party.

Also Vande Hyden, the banker, and his two sons. They were found guilty of endeavouring to ruin the credit of France; of having advanced large sums of money to Madame du Barré, who sent them to Great Britain, to be placed in the British funds; of having lent 200,000 livres to the Bishop of Rouchefoucault, and the same sum to M. Rohan Chabot; and finally, of having been found at the Louvre with the Knights of the Poignard, to whose corps they belonged.

At his house in Granby-row, Dublin, Wm. Deane, esq. LL. D. and member of the Royal Irish Academy.

At Lismore, co Galway, Miss Dillon, only sister of Lord Glenbrook

At Castle Trench, co. Galway, Matthew Trench, esq. only brother of Sir Tho. T. bart.

Suddenly, at Dublin, after eating a hearty dinner, and seemingly in good health and spirits, Humphry Walcot, esq. of Richmond, near Ballibrough-bridge.

In Dawson-street, Dublin, of a nervous fever, in his 17th year, Wm. Blachford Sandes, of Trinity-coll. eldest son of Rev. Michael S.

At the Barrack in James-street, Dublin, Mrs. Sterling, wife of Orange S. esq.

At Bath, Henry Hatton, esq. M. P. in the Irish parliament for the borough of Fethard. His considerable estates in the county of Wexford devolve to his brother, George H. esq. M. P. for Lisburn.

At Deal, Miss Mary Baker, second daughter of John B. esq.

On board his vessel in the Humber, Capt. Jurion Maltyse, of the Vigilantie, in the Amsterdam trade.

At Chatham, aged 85, Miss Lowdell.

At Southwick, Hants, Mr. Oakshutt, timber-merchant.

At Hinckley, co. Leicester, Mrs. Anne Parr, relict of Mr. John Samuel P.

At Wells, co. Somerset, Richard Gould, esq. youngest brother of the Hon. Sir Henry G. one of the judges of the Court of Common Pleas.

Suddenly, at his house near Staines, Middlesex, aged 44, Robert Norman, esq.

Mr. Charles Grojan, eldest son of Mr. G. deputy high bailiff of Westminster.

At Islington, Rev. Geo. Marriott, lecturer of St. Luke, Old-street.

At Tansor, co. Northampton, Jeremiah Hicks, gent.

On her return from Bath, Mrs. Priscilla D[illegible], 19th daughter of the late John

D[illegible]

D. eſq. of Eaſt-place, co. York. She and 12 other ſiſters have died at the age of 62. Their father and grandfather died at the ſame period of life.

Greatly lamented by the poor Welſh near Wrexham, amongſt whom he had laboured with uncommon ſucceſs, as a teacher of the Sunday and day ſchools, Mr. R. Morgan — His character will be entitled to general praiſe when it is told, that out of the ſlender pittance of 13l. a-year ſalary, he ſaved 20l. which he bequeathed to the Sunday-ſchools.

At her houſe in Edgar-buildings, Mrs. Hoare, relict of Wm. H. eſq. and mother of Prince H. eſq. author of ſeveral dramatic pieces.

At Wincanton, co. Somerſet, aged 103, Mrs. Sarah Haynes; who has till within theſe 12 months, been accuſtomed to knit ſtockings of the fineſt texture. She had been the mother of 11 children, two of whom are now living, a ſon aged 70, and a daughter, aged 67, who are both deaf and dumb.

At Reading, Berks, in his 80th year, Geo. Pembroke, eſq. in the commiſſion of the peace for the county of Hertford, and formerly receiver-general of the land and window-tax for that county.

At Kenſington, Mr. Wm. Callaway, town-clerk of that place.

At Chatham, Mrs. Eliz. Pool, aunt to Charles P. eſq. a commiſſioner of the board of hawkers and pedlars.

In the neighbourhood of Staneford, co. Lincoln, John Porter, eſq. of Chatham.

At Paris, aged 90, the Counteſs de Maurepas, widow of the *ci-devant* French miniſter of that name.

At Northleigh, co. Devon, aged 68, Jacob Harvey, eſq of Kingſland.

Dec. . . . At Trench, near Pontypool, in Monmouthſhire, at the age of 94, the Rev. Edmund Jones, a diſſenting Miniſter of the Independent denomination. Though his faith and his manners were on the ſtricteſt model of the genuine Puritans, of which he probably may be the laſt, his imagination had received an early bias from his romantic neighbourhood, of which he was a native; and he ſtrenuouſly maintained the antient Britiſh opinions, of ſpirits ſwarming in the atmoſphere, and aſſiſting or impeding the minuteſt actions of men, in the forms of angels, demons, goblins, fairies, &c. &c. Uniting theſe opinions with a ſteady and unaffected piety, a ſingular reliance on the proviſions of Providence even for his daily wants, and a life of exemplary innocence, his death will be felt as an epoch in a conſiderable diviſion of the country where his influence prevailed; and where, with pure morals himſelf, he ſtrongly reſiſted the philoſophical and moral ſyſtems, and modes of preaching, which have nearly diſſipated the Diſſenters congregations.

At Walthamſtow, Mr. Peech, ſurgeon and apothecary, partner with Mr. Holt, whoſe ſiſter he married.

1. At her ſiſter's, Mrs. Mapletoft, at Kenſington, Mrs. Cath. Hemming, widow.

At Iſlington, Mr. Wm. Owen, many years an eminent bookſeller, and keeper of the mineral water warehouſe, in Fleet-ſtreet.

At Great Berkhamſtead, Rev. George-Henry Chitty, late rector of Upper Winchendon, near Aylesbury, together with the ſecond portion of Waddeſdon, both in the gift of the Duke of Marlborough.

At Newcaſtle, after a ſhort illneſs, in his 32d year, Rev. John Cureton, miniſter of the Poſtern chapel, under the patronage of the late Counteſs of Huntingdon.

2. At Putley-court, near Ledbury, co. Hereford, in a very advanced age, Mrs. Philips, ſiſter of the Lady of Edmond Philips, eſq. formerly an eminent attorney at Glouceſter. By the death of this lady a conſiderable eſtate devolves to Mr. Stock, chemiſt, Ludgate-hill.

Aged 91, Mr. T. Cullen, a conſiderable farmer, of Upton, near Newark. He has left children, grand-children, and great-grand-children, to the number of 62, all living.

At Kneeton, co. Nottingham, in his 82d year, Mr. Thomas Turner, ſen. an opulent farmer and grazier.

At her houſe in Brompton-grove, the Hon. Mrs. Twiſleton Thompſon, relict of the Hon. Francis Twiſleton Thompſon, brother to the late Lord Say and Sele.

3. At Earl's Colne, Eſſex, Thomas Fowell Buxton, eſq. late high ſheriff of that county.

Mr. Dawſon, of the Hyde farm at Danbury, Eſſex.

Mrs. Sharpe, wife of Mr. S. muſician, of Stamford, co. Lincoln.

At Canwick, near Lincoln, in his 79th year, Mr Wm. Starkey, a wealthy and reſpectable farmer. Through the various departments of life he uniformly ſupported the character of an honeſt man.

Near Upton upon Severn, in his 91ſt year, Mr. John Rowdon, an opulent farmer. He occupied a farm of Edmund Lechmere, eſq. 63 years, the rent of which, during that time, was 63l. per annum.

At the houſe of an eſteemed friend at Fornham St. Genevieve, Suffolk, of a pulmonary conſumption, aged 31, Mrs Gedge, wife of Mr. G. printer, at Bury St Edmund's, and ſecond daughter of the late Mr. William Green, bookſeller, of the ſame place. Perhaps few characters in private life were ever more deſerving of notice than the above lady. Her perſonal beauty and accompliſhments were ſuch as could only be exceeded by her unaffected deportment, and the amiableneſs of her manners, which made her careſſed and admired by all who had any knowledge of her. In ſtature ſhe was above the medium of her ſex; but the eaſineſs of her addreſs could not be excelled even by the graces of a Farren, although ſhe alone, upon all occaſions, appeared unconſcious of her power to pleaſe.

Her

Her meekneſs and humility made her the friend of all who were prompted to ſeek ſuch relief as was in her power to adminiſter; her kindneſs to her relatives and friends will long be riveted on their memory. The evenneſs of her temper, and her conſtant deſire to promote peace and harmony, was ſuch as frequently checked every glimpſe of reſentment in others, however great might be the cauſe of provocation. Her cheerfulneſs and fortitude under the ſevereſt bodily afflictions were truly extraordinary, as ſhe experienced their moſt poignant force almoſt without a murmur. Her intellectual endowments were very conſpicuous, which ſhe had improved by much uſeful reading, and her memory was very retentive, till impaired by frequent illneſs. Her epiſtolary correſpondence was elegant, captivating, and full of matter; and though written with a facility almoſt incredible, they would, both in ſtyle and correctneſs, far ſurpaſs many productions of the like kind committed to the preſs. Her morals were pure and unſullied, and her religion was of that truly pious kind which ſought retirement for its exerciſe, and never oſtentatiouſly obtruded itſelf on the public eye. "She ſaw God in clouds, and heard him in the wind;" every action of her life was dictated by as rigid an attention to his laws, as his mercy (we hope) will exact from frail mortality. She has left two infants (a boy and girl) too young to be ſuſceptible of the irreparable loſs they have ſuſtained; but her huſband, fully conſcious of her worth, muſt long deplore that exemplary ſtate of happineſs in which they lived together, the remembrance of which no time can ever obliterate.

4. Mr. Richard King, ſecond ſon of Vice-admiral Sir Richard K.

After a very ſhort illneſs, Mr. Wm. Jackſon, of Roſton fen-end, grazier.

At Spunk-brook, near Birmingham, after a lingering illneſs, Mrs. Humphrys, wife of George H. eſq.—Mr. H poſſeſſed one of the moſt elegant and beſt furniſhed reſidences in the county of Warwick; but he was a Diſſenter, and his property and his worth pointed him out as a victim to the ruffians of 1791. His pleaſure-grounds were rooted up, his furniture deſtroyed, and only the bare walls of his houſe left ſtanding. Scarcely was it inhabited again, when a nocturnal band iſſued from a cave, bearing the foregoing names, and threatened deſtruction to the houſe and family, but departed, after extorting ſix guineas from Mr. H. The terror which ſeized Mrs. H. upon this ſecond alarm, at the dead of night, could never be removed, and brought on her diſſolution. By this ſhocking event the poor have loſt a friend, who ſupplied them with a liberal hand; her family, of all that adds dignity to opulence; and the neighbourhood, of a jewel which they know how to value from its loſs.

At Spalding, co. Lincoln, aged 80, Colonel Ramſden Johnſon, formerly of the firſt reg. of foot-guards.

After a ſhort illneſs, aged 62, Mrs. Walker, of Leir, co. Leiceſter; an amiable woman, tender mother, and affectionate wife.

At Dunſby, co. Lincoln, the Rev. Mr. Murthwaite, vicar of Ruſkington, and ſome years curate of Dowſby.

At Swanſea, John Dalbiac, eſq.

Mr. Peter M'Dowal, ſon of the late Patrick M'D eſq advocate, formerly of Dalgreat.

5. At Vienna, univerſally regretted, the Ducheſs de Polignac. The murder of the beautiful and much-lamented Antoinette, it is believed, haſtened her death.

In Boſton-row, Brompton, Miſs Warneford, ſiſter-in-law to the late Francis Sitwell, eſq. of Renihaw-hall, co. Derby.

Suddenly, at Dean-houſe, co. Oxford, Mrs. Gore Langton, wife of William Gore L. eſq. lieutenant colonel of the Oxfordſh. militia.

At his ſeat, Mayfield-hall, Eſſex, in his 75th year, George Browne, eſq. father of Major B of the independents.

Guillotined at Paris, Rabaud de St. Etienne. Having been outlawed, it was only neceſſary that his perſon ſhould be identified before the Revolutionary Tribunal. He was apprehended in diſguiſe, while walking in the Rue Poiſſonniere. His behaviour on the ſcaffold was calm, and he ſubmitted to his fate with much fortitude.—Alſo, Kerſaint, who had been convicted of having been the author of, or the accomplice in, the conſpiracy againſt the unity and indiviſibility of the republick, and the liberty and ſafety of the French people. His demeanour was firm.

At Briſtol, the Rev. George Stonehouſe. This gentleman was preſented to the vicarage of Iſlington in 1738; and married, June 1, 1739, Miſs Criſp, daughter of Sir John C. bart. He publiſhed a ſingle ſermon in 1739, 12mo; and in the next year, preferring a life of privacy and retirement, reſigned his vicarage. It appears, by the journals of Whitfield and Weſley, that Mr. S. was a favourer of the original Methodiſts, whom he occaſionally indulged with the uſe of Iſlington church; a circumſtance which ſo extremely affected Mr Scott, the then lecturer, that it was ſuppoſed to have haſtened his death, which happened July 18, 1740. See the Hiſtory of Canonbury, p. 52.

6. In Croſs-lane, St. Mary-at-Hill, aged 77, Kirkes Townly, eſq. much reſpected by all who knew him.

At her apartments in St. James's-palace, Lady Hart, many years miſtreſs of his Majeſty's houſehold.

At Weſt Wycombe, in his 78th year, Sir John Daſhwood, bart. His ſon, Mr. John D the late candidate for High Wycombe, ſucceeds him in his title and great eſtate.

At Coleorton, co. Leiceſter, in his 60th year, Mr. Thomas Taone, a conſiderable pot-merchant and farmer.

At Brightlingſtone, in an advanced age, Mrs. Batchelor, the lady of Capt. B. of the Suſſex militia.

At

At Powick, co. Worceſter, Rev. Primatt Knapp, late rector of Henley, Bucks.

At the Biſhop of Cork's houſe in Dublin, aged 28, Mr. Wm. Shears, his Lordſhip's butler. The hiſtory of this young man was ſomewhat particular. About 15 years ago, the biſhop (then fellow of Emanuel college, Cambridge), wiſhing to try whether a ſervant, educated under his own inſpection, would be more faithful and leſs diſſipated than another, found, in a remote village in Dorſetſhire, a farmer, who was willing his ſon ſhould go into ſervice. The boy, then 13, was kept a year longer at ſchool, afterwards carried to Cambridge, where the Biſhop inſtructed him himſelf, and taught him to exceed moſt of his ſtation in writing, accounts, and Engliſh reading. But theſe were his ſmalleſt qualifications; for he learned, at the ſame time, not only to be intelligent, but liberal and humane, and imbibed a ſpirit of the moſt incorruptible integrity, and the warmeſt attachment to his maſter's intereſts, whom he conſidered as his friend and parent. Riſing in life with the Biſhop's fortunes, he attended him to Ireland, was appointed ſeal-keeper in his dioceſe, enabled to purchaſe a ſinecure place about the Houſe of Lords, and had views of obtaining a poſt in the revenue, which would have made him independent for life. In the midſt of proſpects thus flattering he was ſeized with the putrid fever, which has lately been ſo fatal in Dublin; and, though he was remarkably healthy (having never had a day's illneſs in his life), the beſt medical aid proved meffectual, and he was hurried away in leſs than a week from a wife he tenderly loved, and a maſter who had always treated him with the moſt marked confidence and regard.

7. At his houſe in Somerſet-ſtreet, le Compte Fontania, formerly ambaſſador from the Court of Sardinia to the King of Spain.

At his houſe in Conduit-ſtreet, Hanover-ſquare, in the 87th year of his age, Nathan Wright, eſq. formerly of Brooksby, co. Leiceſter, and nearly related to the lord-keeper of that name in the reign of queen Anne.

At Mansfield, of a ſudden attack of the gout in the ſtomach, in his 45th year, Robert Johnſon, M. D.

8. At his houſe in Monument-yard, Mr. Craven.

At Portſmouth, after a lingering illneſs, Abraham Davis, eſq. well known and much reſpected by the gentlemen of the Navy Pay-office. In the year 1787 he was rewarded for his ſervices, by Meſſrs. Knight and Dyſon, with a penſion, which now deſcends to his brother, Mr. Samuel D.

At his houſe at Shredding-green, Iver, Bucks, Thomas Colborne, eſq. in the commiſſion of the peace for that county.

At Briſtol hot wells, Samuel Michelſon, eſq one of the principal clerks of ſeſſion for Scotland.

9. After a ſhort illneſs, John Wadman, eſq. of Imber, Wilts.

At Goſport, Mr Dodd, firſt ſurgeon in Haſlar-hospital.

After a long and painful illneſs, Daniel Richard, eſq.

Montague Burman, eſq. of Little Chelſea.

Guillotined at Paris, Madame du Barré, the favourite but extravagant miſtreſs of Louis XV. and ſuppoſed to have been one of the richeſt women in the univerſe. While in this kingdom, jewels to a great amount were ſtolen from her houſe. She was accuſed before the Revolutionary Tribunal with having entered into a conſpiracy againſt the unity and indiviſibility of the French Republic; with having favoured the arms of the enemies of France, by furniſhing them with immenſe ſums in the journeys which ſhe undertook to Great Britain, whence ſhe did not return till after the month of March laſt; with having kept up a correſpondence and intimacy with the emigrants; with having lived on terms of familiarity with the Engliſh Miniſter, whoſe portrait ſhe preſerved with great care; with having made a collection of counter-revolutionary works; with having preſerved her letters of nobility by burying them, as well as the buſts of the Royal Family; finally, the act of accuſation charged her with having created great dilapidations in the finances by her unbounded extravagance. Of theſe charges ſhe was found guilty by the Jury of the Revolutionary Tribunal, and condemned to die. The execution of the ſentence was ſuſpended on account of Madame du Barré having declared that ſhe could diſcloſe important ſecrets. It was diſcovered, however, that the declaration had been made merely for the purpoſe of delay. The ſentence was therefore ordered to be carried into execution. In the evening ſhe was conveyed in a cart to the Place de la Revolution. Her behaviour was by no means firm. The executioner was under the neceſſity of ſupporting her in his arms during the whole way. When ſhe arrived at the foot of the ſcaffold the two aſſiſtants of the executioner were obliged to lift her upon it. When they were on the point of faſtening her to the plank, ſhe exerted all her ſtrength, and ran to the other ſide of the ſcaffold. She was ſoon brought back, and tied. Her head was immediately ſtruck off.

At the ſame time and place, Noel, the Deputy. He was found guilty of having conſpired againſt the unity and indiviſibility of the French Republic. After having pronounced the ſentence of death upon him, the Preſident ordered him to be carried from the bar. Noel immediately uttered ſeveral imprecations againſt the Judge and Jury, and particularly againſt Amar, the public accuſer. He endeavoured to ſeize the ſword of a gendarmie, for the purpoſe of ſtabbing Amar, but the armed force prevented him, and carried

carried him to the Conciergerie. His behaviour at the place of execution was extremely firm.

10 At Burniſal, in Craven, Rev. William Norton, B. A. rector of Newton in Cleveland, and curate of St. John in Beverley.

Aged 42, Rev. J. Pinchen, B. A. rector of Buckingham St. Peter; which living is in the gift of the Duke of Norfolk, and worth 230l. per annum.

At Arbroath, David Fraſer, eſq. of Kirkton.

At Iſlington, Wm. Melliſh, eſq. formerly of Gray's-inn.

In Villiers-ſtr. aged 72, Fra. Conſt, eſq.

11. Aged 71, James Day, eſq. an eminent attorney at law. He was a long time town-clerk of the borough of Cambridge; coroner and clerk of the peace for the county; treaſurer of the workhouſe charity in Cambridge; clerk to the commiſſioners of the land tax, and ſenior common-council-man of the corporation of Cambridge, having been elected Aug. 17, 1767.

At Carleton, co. Lincoln, univerſally reſpected, Rev. Mr. Amery.

Mr. John Greenham, of Billingborough, co. Lincoln.

Aged 32, Mrs. Anne Duthoit, wife of Mr. John Newman D. of Lamb ſtreet, Spital-fields.

At Falmouth, aged 118, Mrs. Freeman. Her ſight was not ſo quick, but her intellects were quite perfect to the laſt.

12. Henry Jones, eſq. of Goſſington-hall, co. Glouceſter.

At his houſe in Charlotte-ſtreet, Major Gaſcoigne, one of the magiſtrates acting under the new police bill.

Suddenly, at Dublin, Richard Sheridan, eſq. one of his Majeſty's counſel at law in Ireland, and repreſentative in the parliament of that kingdom for Charlemont.

Suddenly, in Goſwell-ſtreet, aged 78, Mrs. Margaret Sackwell, widow of the late Major S.

At Edmondthorp, co. Leic. Mr. Francis Anſtin, farmer and grazier.

At Fryſton, near Caythorpe, co. Lincoln, aged 81, Mrs. Fither.

Aged 65, Mrs. Millhouſe, of Newark.

At Southend, in Argyleſhire, in the 79th year of his age, and 51ſt of his miniſtry, Rev. David Campbell.

13. Greatly regretted, Mrs. Drake, wife of Rev. Richard D. of Wymondham, and rector of Mileham.

At his houſe at Kennington, Mr. Rich. Chappel, glazier, late of Little Queen-ſtreet, Holborn.

At Bath, Wm. Drummond, eſq. of Kenſington gravel-pits.

In an advanced age, Richard Naſh, eſq. of Walburton, many years an active magiſtrate for the county.

14. Mrs. Elizabeth Smith, wife of Wm. S. eſq. of Natcott, near Watford, Herts.

In Sackville-ſtreet, after a ſhort illneſs, Joſeph Portal, eſq. of Freefolk, Hants, the firſt paper-maker in England, and from whom the bank of England were ſupplied with that invaluable requiſite in trade, which is manufactured under their particular ſignature.

At Edinburgh, James Clerk, eſq. ſon of the late Sir Geo. C. bart. of Pennycuick.

Mrs. Winter, wife of Mr. W. of Grantham, co. Lincoln, and daughter of the late G. Thompſon, eſq. ſeveral years collector of excife at Stamford.

Found murdered in his chambers in Clifford's-inn, Mr. Slaughter. Having lived ſervant in a gentleman's family, he was an extremely retired man, ſaw no company, frequented no place of public reſort, except a certain club, which met once a week, and which, for many years, he regularly attended. His abſence on the night of meeting was immediately imputed to ſickneſs, or ſome uncommon accident. Some of the party hearing of the life he led, never ſuffering any perſon to make his bed, or clear up his room, agreed to call at his chambers. After repeatedly knocking at the door, and receiving no anſwer, they broke it open, and diſcovered him cruelly mangled, but no appearance of robbery, and his cheſt or deſk not in the leaſt injured. The coroner's inqueſt have returned a verdict of wilful murder againſt a perſon or perſons unknown.

At Tottenham-high-croſs, a martyr to the gout, aged 73, the Rev. Samuel Henry, B. A. 1741, formerly fellow of Emanuel-college, Cambridge, rector of Blakenham Parva, co. Suffolk, in the gift of Lord Orwell, and late lecturer and maſter of the free-ſchool at Enfield, which two laſt places he reſigned on account of his inability to perform the reſpective duties, about two years ago, on the continuance of his ſalary. He was interred, on the 17th, at Tottenham. His writings in defence of Chriſtianity are numerous, but confined to the doctrine of the Euchariſt as a perpetual ſacrifice, and to the explanation of the prophecies, and the epiſtle to the Hebrews. "An Anſwer to Mr. Chubb's Eſſay concerning Redemption, 1744," 8vo. (ſee our vol. XIV. p. 409). "The indiſpenſible Neceſſity of conſtantly celebrating the Chriſtian Sacrifice," 1746," 8vo. (XVI. 388). "The Euchariſt a material Sacrifice, a Sermon on Good Friday, at Layham, in Suffolk, 1748," 8vo. (XVIII. 240). "On the principal Prophecies of the Old and New Teſtament, 1771," 8vo.; in which he ſuppoſes many of both ſtill remain to be fulfilled, and that the Jews will moſt certainly be reſtored, and, after their reſtoration, will again relapſe into idolatry (XLI. 36). Paraphraſe on the Epiſtle to the Hebrews, 1772 (XLII. 116)." "A Vindication of the Church of England in requiring Subſcriptions to her Thirty-nine Articles of Religion, 1773," 8vo.

15. Rev. John Jamieſon, minister, for above 41 years, of the Aſſociate congregation in Glaſgow.

At

At his houſe at Turville, Bucks, the Rev. Howell Powell, many years vicar of that pariſh. The living is in the gift of John Oſborn, eſq. of Turville court.

At his ſeat at Maiden-Bradley, Wilts, Webb, Duke of Somerſet, Baron Seymour, and Baronet. His Grace was born Dec. 3, 1718, and ſucceeded to the family titles and eſtates on the death of his brother Edward, Duke of Somerſet, Jan. 2, 1792. He was married Dec. 11, 1765, to Miſs Bonnel, daughter and ſole heireſs of John Bonnel, eſq. of Athwick, co. Lincoln, by whom he has left iſſue two ſons, Edward Adolphus (now Duke of Somerſet), and Webb John, neither of whom is yet of age. The eſtates of the Somerſet family have been ſmall, ever ſince their diſtribution at the death of the Great Duke, in 1550, who died without male heirs, and was ſucceeded by a lineal deſcendant of Edward, the firſt Duke, ſo created in 1536. The property of the late Duke ſomewhat exceeded that of his brother, his grandfather's eſtate at Monckton Farley having deſcended to him, and his Lady's inheritance having been added to it. The three years of the preſent Duke's minority will ſomewhat increaſe the poſſeſſions of a family, lately little known, except in the neighbourhood of their country reſidence, but once unrivalled in ſplendour by any in the kingdom.

16. Suddenly, without the leaſt illneſs, aged 74, Rev. Richard Knight, many years the Roman Catholic miniſter of Lincoln.

In Soho-ſquare, aged 54, D. R. Grieve, eſq. of whom an account in our Supplement.

At Witham, aged 79, Mrs. Abigail Iſaac, a maiden lady.

At Salisbury, aged 86, Mrs. Clarke, the laſt ſurviving daughter of the late Rev. Dr. C. dean of Sarum.

At Bow, Middleſex, Rev. James French, rector of Vange, in Eſſex, and chaplain to the Elder Brethren of the Trinity-houſe.

17. At Plymouth, after a ſhort illneſs, aged 91, Mr. Thomas Tetlow, formerly a clerk to the Manchester warehouſe of Meſſrs. Glaſſes in Exeter and Plymouth. From his having ſuſtained the ſmiles and frowns of fortune with perfect equanimity of temper for a long ſeries of years, he had acquired, and was always known by, the name of the Philoſopher, which he certainly deſerved, as his uſual ſaying was, if any misfortune befel him, "Well, well, it will be all the ſame a thouſand years hence." About 1753 he was in ſuch affluent circumſtances, from his gains in the war of 1739, that he was named a commiſſioner of the Ivy bridge turnpike, the qualification for which office is 1 l. ol. Subſequent to this, his company being ſought for by every ſociety, he ſuffered his affairs to get embarraſſed, and actually loſt 1000 l. by two men to whom he had not preſented a bill for 7 years, who *prudently* and *honeſtly* pleaded the ſtatute of limitation. He was, for near *55 years, member of a* weekly club at the Pope's Head and White Hart in Plymouth, and had at the cloſe of his exiſtence actually outlived three generations of its members. Mayors, aldermen, common-council-men, and humbler citizens, all were ſwept away; but yet the Philoſopher was left. For ſome years previous to his death, he was at times in great diſtreſs, and ſubſiſted by the bounty of his friends, and by the profit of commiſſions on the purchaſe of ſpirits at the Cuſtom-houſe ſales (of which he was ſuppoſed to have the moſt accurate taſte of any man in the kingdom). In ſhort, he was, literally, a truly honeſt man, and no man's enemy but his own.

Aged 70, Col. Anderſon, of the Royal Iriſh Artillery; who diſtinguiſhed himſelf at the Havannah, and other parts of the world, in the war of 1755. He was reſpected, beloved, and eſteemed, by a large circle of his friends; and has left two amiable daughters to deplore the loſs of a moſt excellent father.

18. At Newton-Harcourt, co. Leiceſter, advanced in years, Mrs. Hickenbotham, wife of Mr. H. of that village, and formerly of Ratcliffe-upon-Soar, co. Nottingham.

19. Aged 15, Miſs Anne Lewis, fourth daughter of John L. eſq. of Harpton-court, co. Radnor.

At her houſe in John-ſtreet, Berkeley-ſquare, the Hon. Lady Elizabeth Finch, ſiſter to the late, and aunt to the preſent, Lord Aylesford.

20. In Charlotte-ſtreet, Rathbone place, Edward Le Cras, eſq. deputy-comptroller of his Majeſty's navy.

At his father's houſe in Sackville-ſtreet, aged 13, the Hon. Thomas Grey Egerton, only ſon of Lord Grey de Wilton.

21. In Paradiſe-row, Rotherhithe, Mrs. Eliz. Woodruff.

22. At his houſe in the White-friars at Glouceſter, Thomas Smith, eſq.

At Battерſea, in his 61ſt year, Mr. Wm. Surgey, many years a hoſier in St. Martin's court, but lately retired from buſineſs.

23. Miſs Saxton, eldeſt daughter of C. S. eſq. commiſſioner of the royal dock-yard at Portſmouth.

At Brompton, near Chatham, in his 64th year, Mr. Joſeph Drawbridge, many years builder's meaſurer of Chatham dock-yard.

In Boſton-row, Brompton, in a fit of apoplexy, Rev Mr. Harriſon, late rector of St. John, Clerkenwell, miniſter of Brompton chapel, and one of the joint preachers at the Magdalen. The merits of Mr. H. are too well known to need an encomium. As a Reader and Preacher, he ſtood in the foremoſt rank of popularity; and actually preached an admirable ſermon on the day before his death. As a man he was univerſally reſpected. Of the tranquillity of his temper it is ſufficient to ſay, that he was a "Complete Angler."

26. At Burleigh-houſe, aged 69, Brownlow 9th earl of Exeter. He was born Sept. 21,

21, 1725; and ſucceeded his father and nameſake 1754. He was elected M. P. for Stamford 1747, and likewiſe for the county of Rutland; and made his election for the latter, which he was choſen to repreſent again, 1754; and appointed lord-lieutenant and cuſtos-rotulorum Sept. 1752. He was a fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, and of the Royal Society, of London; and married, July 24, 1749, Letitia, ſole daughter and heireſs of the Hon. Horatio Townſhend, one of the commiſſioners of Exciſe, and third ſon of Horatio viſcount T.; but by her, who died April 17, 1755, had no iſſue. He is ſucceeded in his eſtate and title by his brother's ſon, Henry Cecil, who married, May 23, 1776, Emma, ſole daughter and heir of Thomas Vernon, of Hanbury, co. Worceſter, eſq. by whom he had a ſon, Henry Vernon Cecil (who died an infant), and from whom he has been ſince divorced.—He bore a long illneſs with the utmoſt fortitude and reſignation. Few men excelled him in the duties of private life. He was a ſincere Chriſtian; his charities were ſuch as became that character; and his loſs will be lamented by all who had the honour of his acquaintance.—With tears of affection the town of Stamford may lament the loſs of their beſt and trueſt friend. His kindneſs and civility to the inhabitants, and his benefactions to that town, will be ever remembered with the utmoſt gratitude. If there are ſuch things in the world as goodneſs of heart and lovelineſs of diſpoſition, this Nobleman poſſeſſed them in the higheſt degree. His excellent temper and happy frame of mind were accompanied by every ſocial and private virtue. His benevolence was great and exemplary.

Found drowned in a ditch, near the Bell, at Buſhley, Herts, Mr. John Wild, of the Axe and Gate, Downing-ſtreet; the oldeſt publican in Weſtminſter, and, perhaps, the talleſt, as he was ſix feet three inches high. He had been a yeoman of the guards, and kept the Axe and Gate upwards of forty years. His circumſtances were affluent; but he could never be prevailed on to make a will, in the weak, though not uncommon, perſuaſion, that the diſtance between making his will, and his mortal diſſolution, muſt be ſmall.

28. At Chriſt's college, Cambridge, Mr. Hugh Cook, ſtudent there, and ſon of the late celebrated navigator.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

SIR Watkin Williams Wynne, bart. appointed lieutenant of the county of Monmouth, *vice* Watkin Williams, reſigned.

Giles Rooke, eſq. ſerjeant at law, knighted, and appointed one of the juſtices of the Court of Common Pleas, *vice* Wilſon, dec.

Francis Fownes Luttrell, LL.D. appointed a commiſſioner of the cuſtoms, *vice* Hooper, reſigned.

The Marchioneſs of Bath, appointed miſtreſs of the robes to her Majeſty, *vice* Ducheſs of Ancaſter, dec.; and the Counteſs of Cardigan appointed one of the ladies of her Majeſty's bedchamber, *vice* Marchioneſs of Bath.

Hon. and Rev. Wm. Stewart, D. D. prebendary of Windſor, elected biſhop of St. David's, *vice* Bp. Horſley.

Edmund Lodge, eſq. appointed Lancaſter herald, *vice* Townley, reſigned.

George Nayler, eſq. genealogiſt and Blanc courſier herald of the order of the Bath, appointed Blue mantle purſuivant, *vice* Lodge.

John-Auguſtin Oldham, eſq. appointed general deputy to Sir Charles Morgan, bart. advocate-general and judge-marſhal of his Majeſty's forces.

Francis Bernard, eſq. of Caſtle-Bernard, co. Cork, in Ireland, created Baron Bandon, of Bandon-bridge, in the ſame county.

Matthew Smith, eſq. appointed tower-major of the Tower of London, *vice* Hill, dec.

Surgeon Nathan Aſhby, from the 30th foot, appointed ſurgeon to the garriſons of Barbadoes and Dominica.

Wm. Gibbes Straghan, appointed ſurgeon to the garriſon of Barbadoes.

Surgeon Alex. Jameſon, of the navy, appointed ſurgeon to the garriſon of Fort La Malgue, near Toulon.

Lieut.-col. the Hon. Francis Needham, of the 1ſt foot guards, appointed adjutant-general to the forces under the command of the Earl of Moira.

Major Sam. Twentyman, from the half-pay of the late 90th foot, appointed deputy adjutant-general to the ſaid forces.

Col. Welbore Ellis Doyle, of the 14th foot, app. quarter-maſter-general to the ſaid forces, and brigadier on the continent of Europe only.

Capt. the Hon. George Napier, from the half-pay of the late 102d foot, app. deputy quarter maſter general to the ſaid forces.

Stephen Kemble, eſq. appointed deputy judge-advocate to the ſaid forces

Capt. Wm. Wynyard, of the Coldſtream foot-guards, appointed deputy judge-advocate to the forces under the Duke of York.

Major Rob. Brownrigg, of 49th foot, app. quarter-maſter-general to the ſaid forces.

Col. James-Henry Craig, of 16th foot, appointed adjutant-general to the ſaid forces, *vice* Sir James Murray.

Dr. John Macnamara Hayes, from half-pay, appointed director of the hoſpitals for the forces under the Earl of Moira.

Dr. George Morris, Dr. Paggen Mayo, and Dr. —— Matthew, appointed phyſicians to the ſaid forces.

Charles Morris, appointed purveyor to the hoſpitals for the ſaid forces.

Surgeon John Burnett, from 16th dragoons, Henry Worth, John Gunning, and Surgeon Thompſon Forſter, appointed ſurgeons to the ſaid forces.

Archibald Douglas, from 44th foot, Rob. Wightman, from half-pay of late 104th foot, and Surgeon Adam Turnbull, appointed apothecaries to the ſaid forces.

Mar-

Alex. Davison, esq. appointed commissary-general of stores, provisions, and forage, to the said forces.

Sam. Drewry, gent. appointed deputy commissary general to the said forces.

John Thomson, Thomas Boughton, and Gilbert Young, gents. appointed assistant-commissaries to the said forces.

Josiah Dornford, esq. of Lincoln's-inn, appointed commissary-general of accompts to the said forces.

Surgeon Thomas Howden, and Nathan Ashby, garrison surgeon at Dominica, appointed surgeons to the said forces.

Maurice Nelson, gent. appointed assistant-commissary of stores, &c. to the said forces.

Dr. —— Clifton, appointed physician to the forces under Sir Charles Grey.

Major-general Francis Earl of Moira, appointed lieutenant-general on the continent of Europe only.

Col. Wm. Crosbie, appointed major-general on the continent of Europe only.

Colonels William Lord Cathcart, Charles Graham, and Peter Hunter, appointed brigadiers on the continent of Europe only.

Lieut.-col. Sir James St. Clair Erskine, bart. of 12th dragoons, appointed adjutant-general to the forces serving at Toulon, and in the South of France.

Capt. Jas. O'Hara, of the 67th foot, app. deputy adjutant-general to the said forces.

Capt. Tho. Ruddell, of 11th foot, appointed barrack-master to the said forces.

Capt. Geo. Smith, of 25th foot, appointed major of brigade to the said forces.

John Piper, gent. appointed barrack-master to the life-guards barracks in Hyde-park.

Col. John Small, from the half-pay of the late 84th foot, appointed commander of the forces in Guernsey, during the absence of the governor of the said island; and also app. lieutenant-governor of the said island.

Dispensations.

Rev. Anthony Dauvert, M. A. to hold Hawnes and Willshamstead VV. Bedf.

Rev. Thomas Stafford, rector of Coppingford with Upton, to hold Hemingford-Abbots R. *vice* Dickens, dec.

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

Dec. HAY-MARKET.

2. *The Prodigal*—No Song No Supper—The Children in the Wood.
3. The Mariners—The Prodigal—The Prize.
4. The Prodigal—Ways and Means—The Children in the Wood.
5. The Tempest—No Song No Supper.
6. The Prodigal—The Prize—The Children in the Wood.
7. The Recruiting Officer—The Mariners.
9. Inkle and Yarico—No Song No Supper.
10. The Prodigal—The Mock Doctor—The Children in the Wood.
11. The Deaf Lover—The Mock Doctor—No Song No Supper.
12. The Prodigal—Ways and Means—The Children in the Wood.
13. The Chapter of Accidents—The Prize.
14. The Flitch of Bacon—The Mock Doctor—The Children in the Wood.
16. The Haunted Tower—*My Grandmother.*
17. The Recruiting Officer—Ditto.
18. The Prodigal—Ways and Means—Ditto.
19. The Divorce—The Mariners—The Children in the Wood.
20. The Haunted Tower—Mock Doctor.
21. The Confederacy—Children in the Wood.
23. Richard the Third—My Grandmother.
26. Tempest—*Harlequin Peasant; or, A Pantomime Rehearsed.*
27. A Bold Stroke for a Wife—Ditto.
28. The Haunted Tower—Ditto.
30. Oroonoko—Ditto.
31. Mock Doctor—My Grandmother—Ditto.

Dec. COVENT-GARDEN.

2. The World in a Village—Mother Shipton Triumphant.
3. Ditto—The Flitch of Bacon.
4. Ditto—Two Strings to your Bow.
5. Nina—The Siege of Berwick—The Miser
6. The World in a Village—Positive Man.
7. The Woodman—Modern Antiques.
9. Macbeth—Cymon.
10. Wild Oats—The Midnight Wanderers.
11. The Beggars' Opera—The Midnight Hour.
12. The Quaker—The Siege of Berwick—The Highland Reel.
13. The World in a Village—Cymon.
14. Love in a Village—Prisoner at Large.
16. Hamlet—Rose and Colin.
17. Inkle and Yarico—The Follies of a Day.
18. The Dramatist—Barataria.
19. Jane Shore—*Harlequin and Faustus; or, The Devil will have his own.*
20. The Distressed Mother—Ditto.
21. The Castle of Andalusia—Ditto.
23. The Suspicious Husband—Ditto.
26. The Road to Ruin—Ditto.
27. Macbeth—Ditto.
28. The Beaux Stratagem—Ditto.
30. The Earl of Essex—Ditto.
31. The Duenna—Ditto.

BILL of MORTALITY, from Dec. 3 to Dec. 24, 1793.

Christened.			Buried.		
Males	834	1588	Males	1063	2176
Females	754		Females	1113	

Whereof have died under two years old 715

Decrease				
2 and 5	268	50 and 60	202	
5 and 10	86	60 and 70	136	
10 and 20	68	70 and 80	113	
20 and 30	136	80 and 90	42	
30 and 40	193	90 and 100	3	
40 and 50	213	104		

Peck Loaf 2s. 5d.

EACH

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN DECEMBER, 1793.

Days	Bank Stock.	3 per Ct reduc.	3 per Ct. Consols.	4 per Ct. Consol.	5 per Ct Ann.	Long Ann.	Short 1778-0	Ind. Stock.	India Bonds	S. Sea Stock.	Old Ann.	New Ann.	New Navy	Exchequ. Bills.	3 per Ct Scrip.	De. 3 per Ct 1793	Mar. 11 1794	June 30 1794.	Eng. Lott Tickets.	Irish Lott Tickets
27	169	74⅛	74⅜ a 75	89⅞	108½	21⅛	9⅛	210½	15s. pr.	79	74¼	—	¼ dis	13s. pr.	—	—	—	—	15 8 6	—
28	169	74⅛	74⅜ a 75⅛	89⅞	108½	21⅛	9⅛	210½	14	80	—	75	9⅛	—	—	—	—	—	15 7 6	—
30	169	74⅜	75⅛ a ½	90⅛	109¼	21⅛	9¼	211⅛	25	—	74½	—	9⅛	—	—	—	—	—	15 11 6	—
1	Sunday																			
2	169⅝	74⅜	75 a ⅜	90⅛	109⅛	21⅛	9⅜	—	—	83⅓	74⅓	—	8⅞	—	76⅓	—	—	—	15 15 6	—
3	169⅞	74⅜	75 a ½	90⅜	109⅜	21⅛	9⅜	210⅜	29	—	—	7 ¼	8⅝	21	—	—	—	—	15 17 0	—
4	—	74⅛	74⅝ a 75⅛	90	109⅜	21⅛	9⅜	209⅞	29	79⅓	74⅓	—	8	20	—	—	—	—	15 15 6	—
5	168⅞	74⅛	74⅜ a 75⅛	90	108⅝	21⅛	9⅜	210	29	—	—	—	7⅞	19	—	—	—	—	15 17 0	—
6	—	74⅛	74⅜ a 75	89⅞	108⅝	21⅛	9⅜	210⅛	28	—	74⅛	—	7⅞	15	—	—	—	—	15 18 6	—
7	—	74⅛	74⅜ a 75	90	108⅝	21⅛	9⅜	210½	28	—	—	—	7⅞	15	—	—	—	—	15 18 6	—
8	Sunday																			
9	167⅞	74⅛	74⅜ a ⅝	89⅝	108⅜	21⅛	9⅝	209⅞	26	—	74	—	7⅞	13	—	—	—	—	15 17 6	—
10	167⅞	74⅛	74⅜ a ⅝	89⅝	—	21⅛	9⅝	209¾	23	—	—	—	7⅞	12	—	—	—	—	15 17 0	—
11	167⅞	74⅛	74⅜ a ⅝	89⅝	—	21⅛	9⅝	210	25	—	74	—	7⅞	12	—	—	—	—	15 16 6	—
12	167⅞	74⅛	74⅜ a ⅝	89⅝	—	21⅛	9⅝	210	25	—	—	—	7⅞	12	—	—	—	—	15 18 0	—
13	167⅞	74⅛	74⅜ a ½	89⅝	—	21⅛	9⅝	210⅛	24	—	—	—	8	10	—	—	—	—	15 17 0	—
14	167⅞	74⅛	74⅜ a 75	89⅝	—	21⅛	9⅝	210⅛	24	—	—	—	8⅛	11	—	—	—	—	15 18 0	—
15	Sunday																			
16	168	74⅜	74⅝ a 75	89⅞	—	21⅞	—	210⅝	22	—	—	—	8⅛	12	—	—	—	—	16 5 0	—
17	167⅞	74⅜	74⅝ a ⅞	89⅝	—	21⅝	9⅝	210⅛	22	—	—	—	8⅛	13	—	—	—	—	16 5 0	—
18	167⅞	74⅜	74⅝ a ⅞	89⅝	—	21⅝	9⅝	209⅞	20	—	73⅞	—	8⅛	12	—	—	—	—	16 4 0	—
19	167⅞	74	74⅜ a ½	89⅝	—	21⅝	—	210⅛	20	—	—	—	8⅛	12	—	—	—	—	16 3 0	—
20	167⅞	74	74⅜ a ½	89⅞	—	21⅞	9⅝	210⅛	21	—	73¾	—	9	12	—	—	—	—	16 3 0	—
21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
22	Sunday																			
23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Comm. Exchequ. Bills.

N. B. In the 3 per Cent. Consols, the highest and lowest Price of each Day is given; in the other Stocks the highest Price only.

THOMAS WILKIE, Stock Broker, No. 72, St Paul's Church-yard.

T. Prattent del.ᵗ et sc.ᵗ

GATEWAY OF KING JOHN'S PALACE, AT OLD FORD.

SUPPLEMENT

FOR THE YEAR 1793.

(Embellished with Views of the Remains of KING JOHN'S PALACE at OLD FORD; the MAISON DIEU at ARUNDEL; the NORTH FORELAND LIGHTHOUSE; and CRICKARETH CASTLE; a remarkable Monumental Figure from NORTHAMPTONSHIRE; &c. &c.

Mr. URBAN, *Nov.* 30.

AT Old Ford, near Bow, were, 1764, two gateways, both of brick, ſaid to be part of King John's palace. The firſt has a pointed arch, and no room over it; the other, a round arch, and over it a room with a window of three days in each front, and a tower projecting into the yard, behind which ſeems to have been a porter's lodge, and has a fire-place and the ruined floor of an upper room ſeparated from it on the outſide by a faſcia of battlements. The arches of the gateway ſpring from angels holding defaced ſhields in the centre, and from groteſque figures at the four corners. The whole was very much cracked. The ground within was occupied by buildings belonging to a callico-printer, in whoſe kitchen adjoining were ſaid to be King John's arms. A butcher in the neighbourhood found, about five years before, thrown out of a drain, a ſilver ſpoon, with the bowl round, and arms ſtamped in the middle, which he ſold for 7s. 6d. D. H.

[*** *See a view of it*, 1793, *Pl. I.* EDIT.]

Mr. URBAN, *Plymouth, Dec.* 16.

THE gloomy politicians of the preſent hour having frequently affirmed that this is the moſt bloody war that ever was waged in the known world, and that there never were ſo many lives loſt in the various battles fought this ſummer in any former war; I could not help turning over ſome letters from a near relation of mine, high in the Ruſſian ſervice, in one of which I find a particular account of the ſtorming of Iſmailaw on the 25th of Dec. 1790, and there the carnage of 24 hours was equal almoſt to the loſſes of a whole campaign. The following extract from one of his letters will ſerve to ſhew the invincible obſtinacy and courage diſplayed on both ſides. Col. Cobley, the name of my relation, for his gallantry in the preceding campaigns, was diſtinguiſhed by Prince Potemkin (with other Britiſh officers), and promoted from a company to the command of the regiment of Huſſars and Bog. He ſays, on the 24th of Dec. 1790, the Huſſars were all diſmounted; at 7 o'clock, Chriſtmas-day, in the morning, the aſſault began. The Ruſſians, under a ſhower of grape ſhot, ruſhed over the glacis, filled the firſt ditch, but were driven back with great loſs. Animated by the preſence of their commander in chief, they returned to the charge with an ardour and determination to conquer or die, which reflected the higheſt honour on them. The firſt parapet was carried; here the conflict was dreadful for ſome hours; but, freſh troops arriving, the Turks gave way, and retired to the ſecond and third parapets; and, after as obſtinate and bloody a conteſt as perhaps was ever fought in the annals of hiſtory, the Ruſſians carried all the works, and about one o'clock in the morning entered the body of the place. The undiſtinguiſhed carnage which then began was to a degree dreadful; the heavy firing, the darkneſs of the night, the ſhrieks of women and children, the heaps of the dead, the dying and the wounded, almoſt impeded the paſſage of the victors; thouſands of the Turks, grown furious with diſappointment, ruſhed to certain deſtruction on the points of the Ruſſian bayonets, or were drowned in the Danube. Till day-break nothing could be done to prevent the plunder of the place, and the conſequent outrages of a lawleſs ſoldiery, rendered more brutal by an obſtinate reſiſtance. When the ſun roſe, the appearance of Iſmailaw was in the higheſt degree ſhocking; but, not to take up too much of your time, Prince Potemkin and his officers did every thing to prevent farther carnage. My relation, Col. Cobley, with his party, ſaved the haram of the governor, conſiſting of 300 Circaſſian women, who would have thrown themſelves into the river, if the haram had been polluted. As a proof of the bloodineſs of the ſtorm, on the returns it appeared that 13,000 Ruſſians fell in the aſſault, and 24,000 Turks, excluſive of thoſe which were drowned. (See LXI. 85. 1121.)

Col. Cobley's regiment at the commencement of the ſtorm was 975 effec-

tive

tive men; and, after the returns were delivered in, it appeared that his regiment had loſt 2 majors, 14 captains and ſubalterns, and 600 private men, and the colonel badly wounded. A harder-fought battle, perhaps, does not exiſt in hiſtory; both Turks and Ruſſians ſeemed ſo determined to conquer or die.

Since the concluſion of the war, the Empreſs has honoured Colonel Cobley with the ribbon of St. George, and promoted him to the command of a regiment of grenadiers on the eſtabliſhment, called NIEUPOLSKY POTACHI; with whom he is, and quartered at Cherſon in the Crimea, where his brother Admiral Mordwinoff is Governor, and Commiſſioner of the Admiralty there, and in the Crimea. As the war we are engaged in is a war of Religion, Morality, and Virtue, againſt Atheiſts, Republicans, Murderers, and villains of all deſcriptions, I hope our gloomy democrats at home will leave off their *pretended humane* croakings for the loſs of lives, which in warfare muſt happen, and join with every Britiſh heart in wiſhing health and happineſs to our ſovereign and his amiable family, and ſucceſs to his arms by ſea and land.

Yours, &c. ANT. SECUNDUS.

Mr. EDITOR, *Nov.* 25.

IT may be ſome encouragement to Mr. Urban's correſpondent, the Rev. H A. M. and may, perhaps, ſerve his benevolent view of aſſiſting the induſtrious poor, by lending ſmall ſums, intereſt-free, to be informed that ſuch a laudable charity was actually commenced about twenty-eight years ſince, and, I believe, ſtill continues, at Waterford, in Ireland. I have known it productive of the happieſt effects in a country where the poor, certainly, are not ſo induſtrious as in this kingdom; probably, as they are not equally encouraged,—yet, in general, they were very regular in their re-payments of one ſhilling a week, or more, according to the ſum lent. Each perſon applying for relief was to be recommended by *two* perſons of credit, who were ſecurities for the ſum: according to circumſtances the gentlemen, who managed the fund, allowed time, but, in failure of payment, after every indulgence, the ſecurities made good the deficiency. The fund, at firſt, was very ſmall; but it ſoon enabled them to hire a houſe; the *lower* part was converted into a large room, and called "The Charitable Loan Office;" the upper apartments were let, as was the large room, to occaſional exhibitions, or any purpoſe that did not interfere with the hours when the gentlemen met; by theſe means the houſe added to the fund. The muſical gentlemen performed at ſeveral concerts for the benefit of the charity; and the clergy preached in favour of it, and made collections at church. Theſe, to the beſt of my recollection, are ſome of the principal means uſed to promote this excellent charity. The utility of ſuch an inſtitution in every large town muſt be obvious to every reflecting mind: it would, among many other advantages, by powerfully inciting to induſtry, prevent much of that ſpirit of diſcontent, now ſo frequently indulged by hopeleſs poverty.

It may not be unneceſſary to add, that the managers choſe every year a committee, and a treaſurer, who met once a week to receive payments, &c. Once a year they publiſhed a regular ſtatement of contributions, of expences, of perſons relieved, &c. This ſtatement was ſent to all reſpectable families, and new ſubſcriptions amply defrayed expences, and increaſed the fund; I think they were ſoon enabled to place ſome money at intereſt. A clerk was paid for calling on the dilatory, &c. but I need not add that the treaſurer, committee, &c. *gave* their time; and long will their benevolent exertions be gratefully remembered by the poor; while their own hearts are cheared by the conſciouſneſs of having ſaved many diſtreſſed families from deſpair.

If you think theſe hints can be ſerviceable, I ſhall be happy in having communicated them; but I am probably too late for your next publication, as I only ſaw H. A. M's letter laſt night.

I take the liberty, ſir, of incloſing one guinea, to be ſent to H. A. M. whenever (through Mr. Urban's uſeful Magazine) he ſhall inform the publick that his beneficent plan is adopted. M. E.

PAINTED GLASS AT ST. MARY'S HALL, COVENTRY.

(Concluded from p. 1105.*)*

MANY of the paintings were removed on account of the repairs when R. G. viſited the hall. There are half-lengths of Elizabeth, James I. Charles I. and Sir Thomas White, Norton, Jeſſon, and Maſſey, who were great

benefactors

Fig. 4. Brass Figure from Wappenham, Northamp.re p. 117

benefactors to the city. Whole-lengths of Charles II. and James II. by Sir Peter Lely, in the habit of the Garter; William and Mary (copies) in their coronation robes; originals of Anne, George I. George II. and Caroline, in their coronation robes; and a capital painting of his preſent Majeſty, by Lawrance, in the habit of the Garter; the frame ſuperb, and the whole picture worthy the donor, Lord Eardley, one of the preſent members for the city.

The kitchen and ſome other offices are on the ground-floor, not *under-ground*. In R. G's account there is evidently an omiſſion either by him or the printer: his deſcription reads, "at each extremity of a large arch, over the coppers, an angel holding this ſhield," without any farther account of the ſhield, which contains a mark or monogram, probably the builder's; the letters I. B. are quite diſtinct. I ſend you a ſketch of one of them, hoping ſome of your intelligent readers may decypher it. (*Pl. II. fig.* 1.)

A "room at the lower end of the hall, where the buſineſs of the corporation is done," is not called St. Mary's parlour, but the council-houſe; neither is there a painting of Godiva in it; that painting is now, and always uſed to be, hung in the hall.

Oppoſite is another room, called the old council-houſe, which it appears R. G. did not ſee. It is worth his obſervation; ſome carved figures on the oak roof are very well executed; the walls are covered with painted cloth, put up about the time of Elizabeth, but is now haſtening very faſt to decay. Adjoining is the treaſury, where the writings belonging to the corporation are depoſited.

The cellars on leaſe are under the hall, not "under the great arch to the court;" over which arch, and the Mercers chapel adjoining (now uſed as a warehouſe, with how much propriety let the preſent members of that antient company determine), is the mayoreſſes parlour, or rather, as it is newly named, the new council-houſe, communicating with the hall, now occupied by the glazier who is "patching up" the North window. About ſeven years ſince, this room underwent a complete repair; at which time the builder, with *great taſte*, introduced a Venetian window, ſo diſcordant with the adjoining beautiful Gothic windows, I wonder it eſcaped the notice and cenſure of your correſpondent. R. G. is *under a miſtake as to the time* of erecting the croſs. Dugdale ſays, it was begun in the 33d of Henry VIII.; but a copy of the indenture with the builders, printed in Hearne's *Liber Niger Scaccarii*, fixes it to his 34th year. Much is it to be regretted that this ornament of the city ſhould have been ſuffered to decay ſo much, as to afford a pretext in the year 1771 for its entire demolition. In 1629, the corporation expended 323l. 4s. 6d., conſiderably more than the original coſt, in repairing, painting, and gilding it; and, in 1667, they again repaired and beautified it. I wiſh their ſucceſſors had inherited a portion of the ſame ſpirit. The ſtatue of Henry VI. was preſerved out of the general wreck, and is now in a garden at Coventry very little injured. It is not only the Weſt front of the tower of St. Michael's church that is dangerouſly cracked; the South ſide is nearly as bad, and the North conſiderably injured. The mode of repairing is by internal frames and external bands, of *iron entirely*, at certain diſtances up the tower, the ends of which are ſecured by very powerful ſcrews; the decayed and fractured ſtones taken out and re-placed with new ones.

The intended frame of timber-work, mentioned by R. G, is meant to ſupport the bells, ſo that they may not reſt upon the tower, and has no farther concern in ſecuring it. How far lowering the bells may affect their ſound remains to be proved; but I ſhould think there can be but one opinion as to the neceſſity of the meaſure, when, according to Mr. Wyatt's judgement, the preſervation of the tower depends upon it. Here, Mr. Urban, ſuffer me to lament that the ſubſcription, opened for carrying on theſe neceſſary and expenſive repairs, has not hitherto been honoured with the names of ſome of the numerous and reſpectable Antiquaries which the preſent day has to boaſt of, and who, I am very ſure, would deeply regret the loſs of this exquiſite ſtructure. At a moderate expence they have now an opportunity of indulging a favourite propenſity, and will have the ſatisfaction of reflecting that they have aſſiſted in preſerving this noble pile for the admiration of ſucceeding Antiquaries. Our preſent Dioceſan, I am ſorry to ſay, has not yet added his name to the liſt of ſubſcribers, though he is one of the committee appointed for conducting the buſineſs; the very liberal ſubſcription raiſed for repairing and beautifying Lichfield cathedral will, I truſt, induce him to be equally liberal in ſuppo

ſupport of a church formerly very nearly connected with his ſee. Σ.

Mr. URBAN, *Nov.* 30.

I ACCOMPANY this with an impreſſion of an antient braſs ſeal (*plate II. fig.* 2); an explanation of which I ſhould hope ſome of your numerous readers will be able to give me.

In your Magazine for September laſt, plate II. fig. 4, the engraver has miſtaken two of the letters on the reverſe of the coin of Conſtantine; and it will be neceſſary to refer to the letter explanatory of the coin and urn to correct them. The letters in the exergue engraved *p. l. o.* muſt certainly be intended for *p. l. g.*

The coin of Diocletian, engraved plate III. fig. 3, of the Magazine for October, has alſo an error in the reverſe; it ſhould read, *Salvis. Augg. & Caess. Fil. Kart.* A correſpondent, p. 990, not unaptly compares the appearance given his hair and beard to a night-cap. Σ.

Mr. URBAN, *Dec.* 20.

SOME time ago being at Coventry, I ſaw Propoſals for a Hiſtory of that place by J. W. Piercy. Is that publication intended ſoon to appear? As any triſle may be acceptable to the undertaking, I incloſe you the token of "John Brookes, of Coventry, ſtationer, his half-penny," 1688. (*Plate II. fig.* 3.)

Yours, &c. HINCKLEIENSIS.

Mr. URBAN, *Dec.* 20.

THE Fifth Volume of the "Biographia Britannica" being at length publiſhed, I had intended in the laſt month to have ſent you ſome remarks on it; but indolence got the better of me *then*, and has nearly done it *now*. I have only time therefore to enter my proteſt againſt the conduct of the work, both as to inſertions, and omiſſions. At my leiſure I will ſend a liſt I have made of more than thirty names, which, according to the tenor of the work, had an undoubted claim to a place in it, within the ſhort compaſs from DAV, to leſs than half (I believe) of the letter F. which is all that the preſent volume comprehends, while the ſpace has been occupied by others, who have no right to be immortalized any where but in the Dunciad. Long extracts from books, common, cheap, and univerſally circulated, however excellent, have too much the appearance of a determination to fill up a certain number of pages without labour or learning. The title which has been given it of "*Vindicatiæ Schiſmatica*," I ſhall ſay nothing about; perhaps in that reſpect the editor has been ſomewhat more moderate.

I think I have a right to call upon the well-known candour of Mr. Urban, for the admiſſion of theſe ſtrictures.

D. L.

Mr. URBAN, *Cambridge, Dec.* 22.

HAVING occaſion to refer to ſome biographical anecdotes of Sir Eyre Coote, I concluded no book would give me more information than the Biographia Britannica; but, to my great ſurprize, there was not even the name of Coote, although Sir Eyre was not the only diſtinguiſhed perſon of that name.

In the publication of the fifth volume of this work I was in hopes to have found this deficiency ſupplied: but the ſame neglect ſtill prevails. Permit me, Sir, thus to enquire, whence it happens that a perſon, to whom the preſervation of nearly all our poſſeſſions in India is owing, ſhould have no mention made of him in ſo important a work as the Biographia Britannica. Any anecdotes of Sir Eyre Coote will greatly oblige,

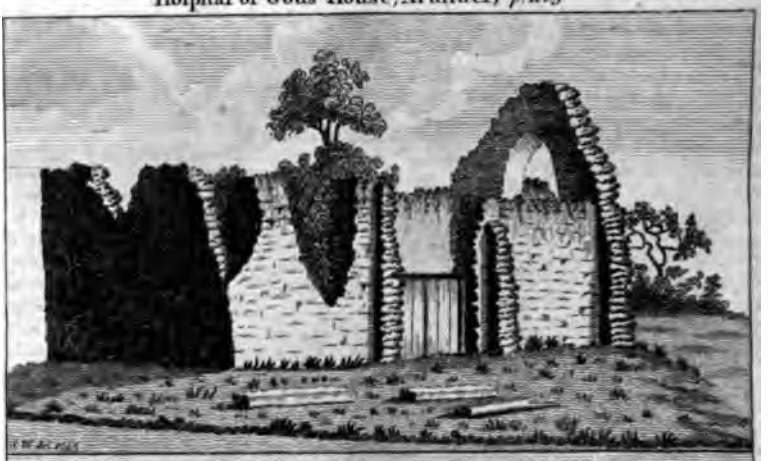
Yours, &c. SCRUTATOR.

Mr. URBAN, *Nov.* 10.

IF J. H. (ſee p. 799,) who inquires by whom the Hiſtory of England, in a Series of Letters from a Nobleman to his Son, in 2 vol. 12mo. publiſhed in 1764, was written, will give himſelf the trouble of comparing this hiſtory with the Hiſtory of England, by Dr. Goldſmith, in 4 vol. 8vo. publiſhed in 1771, he will, I believe, have good reaſon to think that both theſe works proceeded from the ſame pen. For, he will find, in both, not only the ſame language and manner of writing, the ſame thread of hiſtory from beginning to end, and the ſame reflections, but alſo numberleſs ſentences and paragraphs word for word the ſame. In ſhort, he will perceive that the Hiſtory of England, by Dr. Goldſmith, is the Hiſtory of England, in a Series of Letters from a Nobleman to his Son, thrown out of its epiſtolary form, corrected and greatly enlarged. Dr. Goldſmith, indeed, in his Preface to this work, calls it an Epitome or Abridgement of the Engliſh Hiſtory; but, be this as it will, it is, in fact, a manifeſt enlargement of the abovementioned hiſtory, as a compariſon will indiſputably ſhew. As a

further

Hospital of God's House, Arundel, *p. 165*



N. Foreland Light House 1726. N. Foreland Light House 1793.

Crickaeth Castle Caernarvonthire *p. 167*

r proof that Dr. Goldſmith was
uthor of this hiſtory, this preſump-
rgument may be offered Had not
letters been written by Dr. Gold-
, he would not ſurely have pre-
d to have made ſo free a uſe of
in ſo ſhort a time after their firſt
cation ; and, if they were not, the
uthor of them, or ſome one for
would have long ago put in his
to them, and have expoſed this
ced invaſion of his property. And
this has not been done, as far as
ow, there can be no doubt, but
letters were really written by Dr.
ſmith. A CONSTANT READER.

. URBAN, *Nov.* 12.

CHARD the Second, in the 18th
year of his reign, granted to Ri-
, Earl of Arundel, licence for
ing an hoſpital in Arundel (called
n Dieu), upon paying twenty ſhil-
to the king's hanaper. He being
ted by death from accompliſhing
nſtitution, his ſon Thomas, Earl
undel, appointed by his laſt will,
ll his lands and tenements in poſ-
of Robert Parkellow and Thomas
g, prieſts, and fellows of the col-
f the Bleſſed Trinity in Arundel,
ue of his father's feoffment (which
four meſſuages and two lofts),
be appropriated for the benefit of
oſpital, for the maintenance of ſo
poor people as the yearly rents
ſupport; the Maſter and Fellow
college of the Bleſſed Trinity to
rmers of it, and the Earl of A-
l patron, which they continued to
l the Diſſolution. The 26th of
VIII. it was endowed with poſ-
s to the yearl value of 23l. os. 9d.
of 89l. 5s. 2d. *in toto* (Tanner);
cording to Dugdale, 43l 3s. 8d.,
aintained a maſter and twenty poor
s. The ſite was granted to Sir
d Lee. It ſtands on the North
the river Arun, in a low ſitua-
near the foot of the bridge. There
not appear to be any of its ruins
ut the building is repreſented in
tch. (*Plate III. fig.* 1.) S. W.

URBAN, *Dec.* 5.

VING occaſion to be at Margate
or the benefit of my health, my
ty led me to enquire into the ſtate
Lighthouſe, it being an object
often attracted my attention in my
s on the cliffs. One day, on re-
home, I conſulted that excel-
lent book, "The Hiſtory and Antiquities of the Iſle of Tenet," writing by the acute and penetrating J. Lewis: "It is" (the Northforeland), ſays he, "a promontory, or cape of land, that reaches farther into the ſea, and is ſomewhat higher, than the reſt of the land thereabouts. On the top of it was formerly a houſe built of timber, lath, and plaſter-work, with a large glaſs lantern on the top of it, on which a light was kept to direct ſhips in the night in their courſe, that they might keep clear of the Goodwin ſands, which lie off this point, and on which ſhips are apt to ſtrike before they are aware, on account of their endeavouring to keep clear of this land, which extends ſo far into the ſea. This houſe being by ſome accident burnt down, they for ſome time made uſe of a beacon, on which they uſed to hoiſt a light. But, about forty years ago, was built here a ſtrong houſe of flint, eight-ſquare, on the top of which was an iron grate quite open to the air, in which they made a blaſing fire of coals. But, about two or three years ago [this was written in 1736] the top of this light-houſe was covered with a ſort of lamp, and with large ſaſh-lights, and the fire is kept burning by the help of bellows, which the lightmen keep blowing all the night. This invention was to ſave coals; but the ſailors complained of it, as being very much to the prejudice of the navigation, many veſſels being loſt on the Goodwins for want of ſeeing this light, or diſtinguiſhing it from the fiſhermen's light; and is now ſo little ſeen at ſea, that, as ſome of the ſailors have aſſerted, they have, in hazy weather, ſeen the Foreland before they have ſeen the light. Whereas, before this lantern was placed there, or when the fire was kept in the open air, as the wind kept the coals conſtantly alight, ſo the blaze of them was ſeen in the air far above the light-houſe. Complaint, therefore, being made of this, the governors of Greenwich hoſpital ordered Sir John Thomſon to view it, who accordingly ordered the lantern to be taken away, and the light-houſe to be made pretty much as it was before. This was done in Auguſt, 1730. To the repair and maintenance of this lighthouſe, every ſhip belonging to Great Britain, which ſails by this foreland, is obliged to pay two-pence a ton, and every foreigner four-pence." This not ſatisfying my curioſity, the next time I paſſed by it I put ſome queries to the lightman, a very intelligent and civil perſon,

perſon, who gave me all the information I could deſire. A few years ago it was repaired, and two ſtories of brick were raiſed on the former building; the height of it at preſent, including the ſmall room in which the lights are kept, is ſomething more than 100 feet; this room, which I cannot deſcribe otherwiſe than as a dome raiſed on a decagon, is about ten feet in diameter, and twelve high; it is coated with copper, as is alſo the gallery round it, to prevent fires. From the gallery you have a very extenſive view, of which one may form a conception from theſe lights being viſible on a clear day at the Nore, which is ten leagues diſtance. The two ſides of the decagon which look towards the land are walled-up; in each of the others is a patent-lamp kept burning all night, with a reflector and magnifier; which magnifiers are very large, and coſt 50l. apiece. The whole building is white-waſhed except the light-room on the top; and all the rooms in it are uſed by the man and his family. The uſefulneſs of this lighthouſe muſt be obvious to any one who is acquainted with the dangerous navigation of theſe coaſts.

Yours, &c. AN INVALID.

Mr. URBAN, *Dec.* 20.

IN addition to the Opuſculum brought forward by M. Green, p. 1001, another publication of Craſhaw's may be mentioned, which has alſo eſcaped his biographer. It is a ſmall volume of religious poems, compoſed, apparently, after the author's converſion to the Romiſh church, and printed at Paris in 1652, with a number of very neat emblematical vignettes, ſaid to have been executed by Craſhaw himſelf. The poetry ſeems included in the poſthumous edition of 1670.

Mr. Granger tells us, that Craſhaw wrote the anonymous poems ſubjoined to Herbert's works. His reaſons for ſaying this would have been deſirable, as Craſhaw does not appear to warrant ſuch an inference, unleſs it can be deduced from his editor's rhapſodical preface, in which he is ſtyled "Herbert's ſecond, but equal;" or from a copy of verſes, on preſenting "the Temple of Sacred Poems, to a Gentlewoman," which thus concludes:

"And though *Herbert's* name do owe,
Theſe devotions, faireſt;—know
That while I lay them on the ſhrine
Of your white hand, they are *mine*.

P. 60, ed. 1670.

In Cowley's lines on the death of Mr. Craſhaw, is a couplet of which Pope has availed himſelf in his Eſſay on Man. Ep. III. l. 305.

For modes of faith, let graceleſs zealots fight.
His can't be wrong, whoſe life is in the right.
POPE.

His faith, perhaps, in ſome nice tenets might
Be wrong—his life, I'm ſure, was in the right.
COWLEY.

Quere—Whether 'Divine Epigrams' in the Steps to the Temple, p. 8, 1670, are tranſlated from any of Craſhaw's Latin Poems in Mr. Green's poſſeſſion?

A long copy of verſes, by Craſhaw, is ſaid to be printed in Voces Votivæ Acad. Cantab. ſign. A 2.

P. 904. Ten of Watſon's Love-Sonnets appear to be inſerted in Davilon's 'Poeticall Rapſodie,' 1611, with the initials, T. W.

Six of Caſimir's Odes are engliſhed in Vaughan's Olor Iſcanus, 1679.

P. 911. A head of Sir Bevil Grenville, alias Granvill, is prefixed to "Verſes by the Univerſity of Oxford, on the Death of Sir B. G. ſlain at the Battle on Lanſdown Hill, July 5, 1643." 4to. 1684. This head, Granger ſays, is by Faithorne, though without his name. Yours, &c. T. P.

Mr. URBAN, *Dec.* 15.

THE obſervations of INGENUUS, p. 1012, are very juſt; and I hope they will be the means of promoting accurate Meteorological Journals in various parts of the country. The journal kept at the apartments of the Royal Society was omitted for ſome years after their removal to Somerſet Place, and has only lately been reſumed; but the omiſſion may be ſupplied by reference to the Univerſal Magazine, where one is publiſhed monthly on a ſimilar plan. In both theſe journals M. Le Luc's hygrometer is uſed; which, being now brought to a ſtandard, ſhould be adopted in all obſervations of this nature. A plate and deſcription of this inſtrument is given in the above-mentioned publication for March laſt. The pamphlet your correſpondent mentions is very uſeful; but it ſhould have contained another table, for inſerting the greateſt, leaſt, and mean ſtate of the three inſtruments, and the total quantity of rain, in every month, ſo as to exhibit the whole in one view at the end of the year. The author of it has alſo committed an error, in directing the

the p'uviameter to be placed on the higheſt part of the houſe; for, it is a well-known faſt, that a much greater quantity of rain falls on the level ſurface of the earth than at at a conſiderable height above it; therefore, the proper ſituation for that inſtrument is upon the ground, in a yard, garden, or other open place; and, where this cannot be done, its elevation is as neceſſary to be noticed as that of the barometer. B. W.

Mr. URBAN, *Oxford, Nov.* 2.

AS I am paſſionately fond of rambling amongſt rocks and mountains, and moderately ſkilled in the art of drawing, I lately indulged the natural bent of my inclination, by making a pedeſtrian tour through North Wales, with a friend, in the months of July and Auguſt. Perhaps a ſelect part of my Journal may not prove unworthy inſertion in your Miſcellany.

"About ten o'clock in the morning, July 19, we reached Dolgelley, in Merioneth-ſhire, a ſmall and poor town, ſituated at the foot of Cader Idris. We were deſirous of aſcending this vaſt mountain without delay; but, upon enquiry, found that the diſtance to the ſummit was not leſs than ſix or ſeven miles, and that the moſt proper time to put this expedition in practice would be about one or two o'clock in the morning, to have an opportunity of ſeeing the ſun riſe. This was therefore determined upon. But our curioſity would not ſuffer us to be idle; we aſcended up a part of the mountain, and had thence an extenſive view over innumerable rocks and precipices, and of the ſea and the iſland of Bardſey towards the North-weſt.

"In the evening viſited Llyn Cynnock, a ſmall lake about half a mile long, which fills a valley ſituated high in the boſom of the mountains, diſtant about two miles North-eaſt from Dolgelley. This we had obſerved from Cader Idris in the morning, and had now an admirable view of that mountain from the water.

"At a ſmall diſtance hence is Nanney, the ſeat of Sir Robert Vaughan, but the manſion had been lately taken down in order to be re-built. Upon our return to Dolgelley, we made enquiries for a guide, who might conduct us to the top of the mountain in the morning; for, without one, it would be next to impoſſible for a ſtranger to find his way. Accordingly, a ſingular fellow, named Price, made his appearance in a tattered coat, and without ſhoes or ſtockings. There was ſomething peculiarly ſtrange in his air and phyſiognomy; he ſtared much, had a beard uncommonly black, and talked Welſh very loud and faſt; *for, he could ſpeak* but very few words of Engliſh. He called us at two o'clock in the morning, and we ſet out upon our early expedition without delay. Aſcending the road which leads to Towyn Merioneth, we ſkirted the lower part of the mountain, and paſſed the ſmall lake of Llyn Gwernan lying on the right: then turned to the left up an aſcent covered with coarſe graſs and ſtones, and in many places rather boggy. Our track ſoon became very ſteep; but, having ſurmounted this difficulty, we paſſed for a ſhort ſpace on ground tolerably level. The clouds now began to obſcure the objects around, and to threaten us with diſappointment in our hopes of enjoying the vaſt view from the ſummit. We however proceeded, climbing up mount above mount, till we arrived at the verge of a tremendous precipice, at the bottom of which lies a ſmall pool or lake, named Llyn Cader. Many of the ſtones on which we ſtood appeared to have been originally thrown up by a volcanic eruption. Continued to aſcend cloſe to the edge of the precipice, and, after a rugged walk of another mile or more, reach the higheſt ſummit, or Pen y Cader, where is a circular wall of looſe ſtones, ſerving to keep off the wind, which is here extremely ſharp and piercing. But, alas! the driving clouds ſurrounded us on every ſide; not an object was to be ſeen below, except once or twice when a guſt of wind cauſed a momentary opening through the miſts; but this could by no means afford an adequate idea of the immenſity of the proſpect to be ſeen on a clear day. As the weather ſeemed by no means likely to become more favourable, we quitted our exalted ſituation, conſoling ourſelves with the thoughts of enjoying a good breakfaſt upon our return to Dolgelley, and glad to quit this cold Alpine region for a more temperate atmoſphere in the vale below. The ſummit of Cader Idris is, according to Pennant, 950 yards higher than the green near Dolgelley."

I have incloſed an accurate drawing of Crickaeth caſtle, in Caernarvonſhire, which we viſited in the courſe of our excurſion (*ſee plate III, fig.* 3). This ruin is ſituated on a high rocky mount, immediately above the ſea, and is a capital object for the pencil.

Yours, &c. MONTIVAGUS.

Mr. URBAN, *Dec.* 16.

I BEG you will inform your correſpondent Marcus, who ſeems to grudge the Guards their "hard-earned laurels," that, in the action of Lincelles, neither the ſoldiers of the line, nor our allies, were engaged. The poſt, it is true, had been in the occupation of the Dutch: they had ſent to the Duke of York for aſſiſtance; and the Guards were immediately ordered upon the

that duty. Theſe our worthy allies, however, without waiting their arrival, had generouſly abandoned the poſt; and General Lake had advanced too far to ſecure a retreat before he diſcovered what had taken place. In this critical ſituation, knowing well the cool and ſteady bravery of his officers and men, he ordered a charge; and 1150 Guardſmen, only, drove from their ſtrong intrenchments 5000 French infantry and 500 horſe: the latter were very improperly omitted in Sir James Murray's letter. Poſſibly the ſame number of troops of the line, or of our allies, with as good and brave a general at their head, might have done the ſame; but I only know that they had not the ſame opportunity. The action is certainly by far the moſt brilliant, and reflects more honour upon our countrymen than any that has yet taken place; and my only deſire is, that, without drawing any invidious or illiberal compariſons, merit may be given where merit is ſo highly due.

AN OLD SOLDIER.

Mr. URBAN, *Dec.* 14.

IT is, I believe, a maxim with a liberal critick, that, in proportion to the difficulties and labour attending any uſeful compoſition, and the time of a man's life which it occupies, ſo ſhould be the candour of his criticiſm. Every one engaged in ſuch a work has a right to expect aſſiſtance rather than abuſe; encouragement, not perſonal inſult. Opinions on ſpeculative or diſputed points may differ; but this will not warp the diſintereſted mind to condemn in the groſs what it only forms objections to in part. I have been led to theſe obſervations by reading an account, in the Critical Review for the laſt month, of Mr. Polwhele's Hiſtorical Sketches of Devonſhire. Convinced of your abhorrence of illiberality of all kinds, and the oppoſite plan on which you conduct your monthly publication, I doubt not but you will admit the following remarks, which do not originate from partiality to Mr. Polwhele, but from a love of truth, of talents, and why ſhould it not be ſaid, of literary virtue, that ſpecies of virtue which will not permit a man of honour, for the ſake of ſhewing his fancied wit or learning, to injure his neighbour?

Mr. Polwhele has devoted his time and abilities to the writing of a County Hiſtory; a work of magnitude, of toil, requiring patient and aſſiduous inveſtigation and attention. In his ardour for procuring the exacteſt information, and to render his work as perfect as poſſible, he ſeems to have deſigned his *Hiſtorical Views*; an arduous taſk impoſed upon himſelf, whether conſulting worldly policy is a queſtion.

The plain account of it given in his Proſpectus (which *The Critick* affects *not to underſtand*) is, "that here he may be at liberty to throw out conjectures on ſubjects of antiquity, and ſubmit to conſideration a variety of points that ſeem ambiguous, but which, when elucidated, may be worthy attention for the larger work. He invites remarks on theſe Views, either to correct error, or reſolve doubts, &c.; one great object being, that every point worthy notice may be examined and aſcertained; in ſhort, that nothing of conſequence may be omitted in his Hiſtory."

Can a deſign ſo perſpicuouſly, ſo modeſtly, expreſſed, be miſunderſtood by any of your readers? Or could the author, even where erroneous, have expected captiouſneſs, ill-nature, and contumely? But *The Critick*, who, confeſſing *he knows nothing* of Sir George Yonge and Col. Simcoe as *Antiquaries*, can opprobriouſly compare them to *quacks in medicine*; who can ſpeak diſreſpectfully of Bryant, Vallancey, and Whitaker, and paſs over with ſilent contempt the name of Sir William Jones; may well be ſuppoſed to treat Mr. Polwhele in a manner equally uncomplaiſant and unceremonious.

That the writer of this letter is not partial to Mr. Polwhele may perhaps be credited, when he aſſures your readers that he puts no faith in the Saxon Chronicle; that he does not believe any part of Britain was peopled while Gaul and Germany remained deſerts; that he places no reliance on the authority of M'Pherſon's Oſſian; nor even, with reſpect to the Armenian ſettlement in Britain, on the opinion of Sir Wm. Jones himſelf.

But, though he diſſents from Mr. Polwhele in theſe very eſſential points of his ſyſtem; while he is free to acknowledge, that he thinks whether the ſyſtem ſtand or fall is of little conſequence to his Hiſtory; he cannot avoid doing him the juſtice to confeſs, that he perceives, in theſe Hiſtorical Views, learning, genius, various and extenſive reading, argumentative acumen, and ingenuity, even in his moſt fanciful conjectures: he is ſtruck with that intereſting and inſuſpicuouſneſs of heart, which would not permit

permit him to inſert what might be conſidered dubious or erroneous in his Hiſtory; which ſolicited inſtruction and information, and found inſtead unmerited reproach. Nor can he avoid thanking him for the entertainment he has received from the many curious facts inſerted in his *Views*, relative to the natural hiſtory of the county of Devon, on mining, on the antient tin trade, on the Druidical religion, &c. &c.

He ſmiles, however, at that œconomy, which, to ſave the pockets of his ſubſcribers, ſtrains their eyes even to aching by the ſmall type made uſe of; having (not ſurely with reference to his own intereſt) compreſſed into a ſix ſhilling book materials, for which, printed in the common mode, he might honeſtly have aſked a guinea.

Nor can he help obſerving, though the preſent volume of Hiſtorical Views, where it is diſputative and ſpeculative, may not interfere with the future hiſtory, yet that many facts likewiſe are anticipated which ought to come freſh to the reader. And, ſhould he go on through the ſucceeding periods, which will not require ſuch ſpeculations, his ſubſcribers may juſtly complain they have paid for two works merely differing in form: the General Hiſtory being only a ſecond edition of the Hiſtorical Views, with alterations and improvements. Should there be facts worthy notice in the Hiſtorical Views, not transferred to the Hiſtory, he will act in contradiction to his terms held out, namely, that, however the work might be *enlarged*, the price ſhould be only four guineas; a circumſtance, I ſee, principally attended to in your laſt month's Review of New Publications. Beſides, has Mr. P. conſidered how he may injure the future ſale of his Hiſtory? For, who but ſubſcribers will purchaſe it, when the edge of curioſity has been taken off by the Hiſtorical Views?

But, recommending theſe obſervations to Mr. Polwhele's ſerious notice, far be from your correſpondent the invidiouſneſs of criticiſm; an invitiouſneſs directed to prepoſſeſs the publick with unfavourable ideas of the merits of the author and his intended work, and which ſcruples not to deſcend to miſrepreſentation and falſehood.

For an example of the firſt: *The Critick* affirms, "as a ſpecimen of Mr. Polwhele's reaſoning, we muſt add, that he ſays, the Saxon Chronicle *bears*, that the inhabitants of the South of Britain came a long voyage by ſea; and it would be abſurd to deſcribe a colony from Gaul as performing ſuch a voyage. The Chronicle is now before us, and there is not a ſyllable to that purpoſe." The words of Mr. Polwhele are, "the Saxon Chronicle, ſpeaking of the original inhabitants, *plainly intimates*, that they, who ſettled firſt in the South or South-weſtern parts, came a long voyage by ſea." Hiſt. Views, p. 5. The Saxon Chronicle *bears* is the barbariſm of the Critick; and the *intimation* alluded to depends on the context. The very expreſſion ſhews that Mr. P. meant, it was not contained in the Chronicle *totidem verbis*.

The Critic ſays, "Mr. Polwhele will have it that the Damnonians were of Armenian origin; and, as *we ſee no proof of his knowledge to the contrary*, we really are inclined to believe, that he is a ſtranger to a glaring circumſtance, namely, that Armenia was, and is, an inland country, ſurrounded towards the ſea by inimical nations." But it is plain, from the whole tenor of the Hiſtorical Views, that Mr. Polwhele did not thus limit the more antient Armenia; and, p. 213, he tranſcribes this ſentence from the letter of a correſpondent: "Armenia, I apprehend, was a large diſtrict, comprehending the modern Turcomania, and part of Perſia." Again, "Though they ſent out colonies, they ſtill retained poſſeſſion of this their former reſidence, and Aſia Minor, which, perhaps, was all included by them under the name of Armenia." All Mr. Polwhele's arguments, indeed, are bent to eſtabliſh a *general* Eaſtern origin, independent of the authority of the Chronicle; for, p. 211, he ſays, "I have not grounded my ſuppoſition on the ſole authority of the Saxon Chronicle. The Saxon Chronicle is one of its weakeſt ſupports. The evidence of Cæſar himſelf is ſtrong in my favour; and the voice of the Greek hiſtorians and geographers is ſtill more deciſive, &c. The wandering ſpirit, and patriarchal policy of Armenia and Arabia, and the religious peculiarities of Perſia and of India, were originally fixed to one ſpot. And, at the time of their firſt colonial ſeparation, theſe characteriſtic lines were equally diſcernible in the Armenians, the Arabs, the Perſians, and the Indians. At this criſis was kindled the flame of adventurous coloniſation. At this criſis the Orientals

Orientals emigrated to Damnonium. And, whilſt the Armenians and Arabs were nationally diſtinguiſhed by one part of the primitive Eaſtern character, and the Perſians and Indians by another, the Damnonians ſeem to have retained the leading features of the whole." This ſyſtem Mr. P. has endeavoured to ſupport; and his active mind has adduced every thing, both antient and modern, which can be imagined to make in its favour; a work well worth reading, for the ſund of knowledge which it contains. His error, in common with almoſt every ſupporter of a ſyſtem, is the want of rejection, the uſing for evidence thoſe ſlight analogies, which, inſtead of adding weight, deduct from the authority of thoſe which are more ſtrong.

But, why had not the Critic accuſed Sir William Jones likewiſe of ignorance; whoſe words are, "The Saxon Chronicle, I preſume, from good authority, brings the firſt inhabitants of Britain from America?" Truly, it ſuited his purpoſe to overlook the opinion of Sir William Jones as well as the matter above adduced: yet, he affirms that he has peruſed Mr. Polwhele's work with attention; though, were that the caſe, he muſt have been guilty of deliberate falſehood.

An ingenuous mind can ſcarcely bear to accuſe even an anonymous writer of ſuch a crime. Yet, the fact cannot be denied; for, he aſſerts that "Mr. P. informs us he was prepoſſeſt that the Damnonians were an Oriental people *before he had read a ſyllable on the matter!*" Yet, what Mr. P. ſays is, that "it appeared to him more than probable, before he had read the Saxon Chronicle, Bryant, Vallancey, Pinkerton, or Sir William Jones," p. 214. To the authorities uſed by theſe gentlemen in forming their ſyſtems, every ſcholar, Mr. P. among the reſt, might have had acceſs. One of the authors, who particularly occaſioned this prepoſſeſſion, he mentions, viz. "Nor ſhould it be diſſembled, that *Dr. Barlaſe's parallel between the Perſians and the Aborigines of this iſland* had long excited in my mind the ſtrongeſt ſuſpicion of their affinity." Ibid.

From ſtrictures like theſe, accompanied with the loweſt vulgarity of expreſſion, and a manner throughout demonſtrating the moſt virulent *perſonal enmity*, the public is expected by the writer to form a judgement as far as the vehicle of his ſlander can extend. Except native malevolence, no cauſe but *party ſpleen* ſeems adequate to the exiſtence of ſuch criticiſms. Diſagreeing with Mr. P. in various inſtances, and in thoſe which moſt affect his ſyſtem, I feel, I am conſcious, not a difference of opinion, but *the moſt unworthy motives*, muſt have generated ſo ferocious and ſcurrilous an attack. Other paſſages equally reprehenſible with thoſe I have quoted, are deſignedly unnoticed by me, becauſe I am not willing to occupy too much room in your Magazine.

You likewiſe, Sir, as an Antiquary, may diſſent from Mr. Polwhele's hypotheſes; yet you neither would ſtoop to be the publiſher of malicious invective, nor will you refuſe to inſert a letter chiefly prompted by the indignation which calumny excites, and a deſire of rendering impartial juſtice. J. M.

Mr. URBAN, *Dec.* 19.

PERMIT me to inform you that you labour under a miſtake with regard to the engravings for Mr. Polwhele's Hiſtory of this country: not above half the number you mention will, I believe, be in readineſs to be delivered with the preſent volume of the chorographical part; and I am pretty certain that Mr. Polwhele doth not intend to wait till the whole number engaged for ſhall be executed: indeed, were he to do ſo, there would be little probability of even this volume's appearing for ſeveral years. The engravings, however, that are completed, are in a ſuperior ſtyle, and far exceed thoſe which have already met the public eye in the Somerſet Hiſtory, done by the ſame hand: had Mr. Polwhele met with the encouragement, which his acknowledged literary merit and ſuch an undertaking demanded, he would have been enabled to have *himſelf* given many an engraving in natural hiſtory, in antiquities, or of the romantic and picturesque ſcenery of the county; but for which, from the ſcantineſs of his ſubſcription, he now feels himſelf under the neceſſity of repeating his application to the liberality of the county, if they have a wiſh to ſee the work embelliſhed as thoſe of the neighbouring counties, Somerſet and Cornwall. His proſpectus hath pointed out a variety of ſubjects for the engraver, which, it is to be hoped, will not be entirely overlooked by the gentlemen of fortune reſident in the neighbourhood, or whoſe

property

property they may happen to be. I am ſorry to ſee your critique on his hiſtorical views, which, in ſome points, ſeems to have been too ſevere; and though I am convinced his plan, as to theſe hiſtorical views, will not anſwer; and though I agree with you, that as to type and paper it is one of the moſt inelegant works ever publiſhed; yet, the ingenuity by which the Armenian hypotheſis hath been conducted, and the other valuable and multifarious matter therein contained, ought, in my opinion, to have guarded it, if not from cenſure altogether, yet from its acrimony. I mean not, however, to apply this to you, Mr. Urban; but to another Reviewer, whoſe treatment hath been leſs candid and liberal! Thus indirectly to caſt a damp on the animation of a mind, even yet ardent for the perfection of its great work, notwithſtanding it hath had ſo many difficulties to encounter, argues but little generoſity, and may (not unfairly, perhaps) be ſuppoſed to originate in private pique.

Σχιζη Φιλιαν φθορος! J. S.

The Chronicles of the Seasons, Autumn, 1793.

UPON the whole, the laſt Autumn was, perhaps, the fineſt that has occurred in the memory of man; a moſt happy circumſtance for our fleets and camps! At the beginning, it is true, the wind blew very keenly from the Eaſt, and frigerating ſhowers uſhered in ſome froſts and fogs. On the 26th of September the barometer was at 30-4-10, a height it had not been at before from the time that the comet was viſible in the beginning of the year. On the 27th the ſame inſtrument was at 30-1-10, and that day was moſt extraordinarily foggy. On the 28th the wind continued eaſterly, but the ſun ſhone reſplendently; yet, notwithſtanding the brilliancy of the day, I judged, by the appearance of ſome ſea-gulls, that the elements were in ſome manner or other troubled; and I was right; for, although nothing remarkable fell out in my vicinity, a ſmart earthquake happened at Saliſbury, Hindon, Fovant, and Shaftesbury; the weather afterwards was foggy, calm, dark, and faint; oppreſſing animal nature greatly. On the 2d of October we had two ſtorms; the one a moderate thunder-ſtorm (being the third of this year), and the other a furious hail-ſtorm; yet ſtill the greateſt part of the month was wonderfully dry and hot; with exception as to a few guſty nights towards the end, and another ſlight thunder-ſtorm (the fourth that has happened to *my* knowledge in 1793) on the evening of the 30th.

With regard to the autumnal *efflorveſcence*, the greateſt ſhow was in the fields; for, although ſome of the horticultural flowers blew ſuperbly, others were prevented from attaining perfection by the equinoxial chills before-mentioned; the luxuriant aftermaths were richly interſected with all the colours of the varied bow till the termination of the ſeaſon, and every dandelion-flower fed a bee even in December. In a barley-ſtubble on the ſide of a chalky hill, I on the 5th of October found, in full bloom, a plant of the *Iberis amara*, or bitter candy-tuft. Muſhrooms were not generally plentiful, and of other fungi I never ſaw fewer; of courſe, fairy-rings were not numerous. The ſecond blow of monthly roſes was delightfully profuſe; and the cinnamon-roſes protracted flowering to the middle of October, a phænomenon doubtleſs owing to their backwardneſs in the ſpring; the hedges were a ſecond time hung with wreaths of woodbine flowers. A few damaſcen trees were totally defoliated by the 10th of October; ſo ſcarce had been their fruit, that one buſhel, collected from the premiſes of ſeveral cottagers, fetched a guinea in a conſiderable market. Apples were in a tolerable quantity, but ſhrivelled up and decayed rapidly. By the middle of October, the horſe-cheſnuts, limes, aſhes, hawthorns, white-withies, and dwarf-hazels, were much changed. The dwarf-hazel, or *Hamamelis Virginica*, or *Hamamelis Corylus*, belongs to the claſs *Tetrandria*, and is thickly covered through winter with brown bloſſoms of a very curious form. Never did I behold ſo full a bloom on the common ivy as this year exhibits.

Robins and common wrens were uncommonly numerous; every ivy-bower, every faggot-pile, and every root-houſe, reſounding with the richneſs of their harmony, harmony more pleaſant to my ear than the fulleſt melody of the capricious Mara. In one of my autumnal walks I obſerved, among a flock of ſparrows (*fringillæ domeſticæ*), one curiouſly pied with white. In October, many wate rails arrived; on the 11th of that month I laſt ſaw ſwallows; and towards the end I noted the mute chaffinches to be flocking together. About the

the end of November there suddenly settled on the levels near Chichester a most prodigious number of web-footed birds; a migration thought by some to foreshew hard weather; but, perhaps, it might be owing to the perpetual cannonading in the Low Countries, where probably those sorts of birds breed, and where there is not, at present, any rest either for man, beast, or fowl.

Generally speaking, the weather continued dry and bright through all November, and during part of December *. On the 4th of the last-named month there was ice for the first time, and ice occurred again the next day. On the 10th the weather set-in stormy and wet.

It seems extraordinary, that, after so dry a summer, and during so fair an autumn, the constitutions of men should dispose towards putridity; yet such was the fact, a virulent and tedious kind of putrid fever, in some cases accompanied by a sore throat, and in others by a nervous fever, prevailed generally, insomuch that many people died; the union of the two fevers was dreadful in the extreme.

Very unfortunate it is, that, in the year after the prevalence of the contagion among the hogs, so great a call should arise for those animals at the Victualling-office; and that that demand should be more considerable than it ever had been in any preceding war. This increased demand is owing to the unprecedented number of commissioned ships, and to the idea lately taken up, that pickled-pork answers better on-board the ships than salt-beef. These circumstances have raised swine to such an immoderate price, that, should a strange hog-herd bring some to sale in these parts, he would find that he might adopt the old adage of, "I have brought my hogs to a fine market!" literally. A healthy yearling pig, of the bangling-ear breed, here sells for 3l. 10s. unfatted!

Notwithstanding this scarcity of hogs, one cannot but contemplate with wonder the quantity of provisions that England is affording: fleets are plentifully victualled, camps are properly supplied, and an host of aliens are liberally fed, with the produce of this little isle! We feed the Emigrants, the Jews expelled from France, the prisoners on parole, and the *Sans Culottes* we hold in prison. These latter never lived so well in their lives before: they are allowed every day three quarters of a pound of good beef, two pounds of bread with all the finest of the flour in it, the bran alone being extracted, two quarts of strong well-relished soup, one pound of cabbage with the heart included, and a quart of good beer. As a Frenchman can live upon one pound of meat for a week, this allowance is over-plenteous, and the prisoners sell more than half of it. With the money so obtained they buy as much strong beer as they can get leave to have brought them. The wounded are allowed two quarts of beer a-day, bread made of the finest flour alone, and such other articles of diet as are judged by the surgeons most befitting their situation. Such is the manner in which Englishmen are at this juncture treating their natural, inveterate, and unalterable, enemies; for, such the natives of France of *all* descriptions are, and ever will be, whatever may be said to the contrary by our fine folks in favour of the Emigrants, or by our Democrats in favour of the *Sans Culottes*; a fact that will be one day exemplified by the French Royalists and Patriots compromising their differences, and turning their arms united against England and her Allies, but more particularly against England. Although I am a simple rustick, time will prove me to be a prophet at least as good as old Nixon, one of whose prophecies is likely to be again verified, *viz.* "There will be a winter council, a careful Christmas, and a bloody Lent!" A SOUTHERN FAUNIST.

* A wasp was discovered this month in Ottery St. Mary, on the wing; and on the 27th the robins were as melodious as in the month of March, and the flower, called Heart's Ease, in full bloom. F. SMERDON.

MEMOIR RELATIVE TO WEIGHTS AND MEASURES. BY M. PELLIZER.

NO certain rule has hitherto been found, by which a standard might be established in order to fix true weights and measures all over the world; but, before it can be fixed, clear and distinct ideas must be had of what is demanded.

First of all, measures of length must be distinguished from weights. A measure is nothing else but a distance in a strait and known line, situated betwixt two points. The opening of a pair of compasses, of parallel points, carried all over the world, would always be the same. But this kind of measure would be indeterminate and inconvenient; and it would be necessary to see it, in order to get acquainted with it. The rod of a pendulum which beats the seconds requires the same length, all over the earth,

earth, to produce every where the ſame movement, meaſuring time equally, and may be taken as a ſtandard for meaſures, by dividing it into three equal parts, which might be called feet. This meaſure would be known and fixed all over the world (ſee the Supplement). The accidents which happen to this meaſure when made of metal, in growing longer or ſhorter in the different climates of the earth, would not hurt the equality of length when the pendulum meaſures time truly; and the ſubdiviſions which would be given to the foot would be equally fixed and known. This rod or pendulum is, by the preſent meaſure, three feet eight lines $\frac{53}{100}$ French meaſ.

But it is not ſo with weights. Weight is nothing elſe but the tendency all bodies have to deſcend to the centre, though ſome other body keep it off. This tendency is then a neceſſary reſult from the maſs or collection of corporeal particles which happen to be in every body, and which alone cauſes the motion of bodies towards the centre, provided there be no other body reſiſting to this tendency, or that no other motion be given. Hence it is neceſſary that the bodies which contain more parts in the ſame ſpace ſhall weigh heavier, and thoſe which contain leſs ſhall weigh leſs. Hence it follows, that bodies weigh equally in their elements, as they do not weigh differently, but in proportion to the parts, the denſity, the maſs, they contain in the ſame ſpace.

The longitudinal meaſure may be adopted to all bodies, every way and arbitrarily, as not one ſingle phyſical effect is known to depend from a given meaſure, except the length of the pendulum. But there are three only which produce the effects in bodies, either in themſelves or relatively to other bodies. Theſe three meaſures or dimenſions are, *the length*, *the breadth*, and *the depth*, which are inſeparable properties to all bodies. They can be neither ſeparated nor phyſically divided among them; and where one of theſe three dimenſions phyſically meets, the other two muſt meet alſo, though the human underſtanding may conſider them ſeparate. Length and breadth being unequivocal, and of the ſame analogy, they produce in bodies the firſt aggregation or multiplication of parts which form ſurfaces. From this aggregation of parts come to bodies the weight of maſs and incertitude, in which all bodies ought to be equal in proportion to their maſs. But as from theſe two dimenſions, length and breadth, depth cannot be phyſically ſeparated, it follows, that the latter, by multiplying the ſurfaces, compoſes ſolids, and produces in bodies another kind of weight, called ſpecific gravity, and eſſentially belongs to depth, which is the ſame thing as height. Theſe two ſorts of weights can no more be phyſically divided into bodies than the three dimenſions among themſelves; but they are diſtinguiſhed in the bodies by the different effects they produce. The effects of the weight of maſs are different from the effects of that of ſpecific gravity. Nobody has ever been able to diſcern the effects of ſpecific gravity in ſolid bodies. Archimedes found the means of knowing its difference in bodies but by plunging them in water. In this manner it may be ſeen how much more maſs or denſity there is in a body heavier than another which is not ſo, and which differs in ſpecific gravity; for, the heavieſt body, taking-up leſs ſpace, removes alſo leſs water; and the difference in the weight is equal to the quantity of the water removed, in an inverted manner.

Fluid bodies have alſo the two weights juſt now mentioned, thoſe of maſs and ſpecific gravity. Torricelli was the firſt, among the moderns, who obſerved the effects of ſpecific gravity in fluids, and who perfected the art of hydraulics, in ſhewing that fluids may be ſucked upwards, to the height only which repreſents the ſpecific gravity of each fluid. The difference there is between the weight of ſolid bodies to that of fluid bodies exiſts but in the manner by which Nature expreſſes them; for, all fluids are ſeen to weigh equally, from bottom to top as from top to bottom, which is commonly called reſiſtance, without their deviating, at the ſame time, from the general law of univerſal tendency to the centre. From this ſingularity of fluids follows this minute y-plain truth, that all fluids are in equipoiſe below their level, and produce no other effect but that of their reſiſtance from below upwards. I have ſhewn, by my hydraulic experiments, publiſhed ſome years ago, that truth which deſtroys the preſſure of the atmoſphere as a thing impoſſible to a fluid in equilibrio. The height where a fluid keeps itſelf is but the mere effect of ſpecific gravity. The height at which fluids keep themſelves changes according to the change which happens to bodies in their ſpecific gravity;

gravity; and *the ſpecific gravity changes in proportion to their being diſtant from the centre of the earth. So that I lay it down as the invariable rule, that the farther a body removes from the centre of the earth, the more it weighs, in whatever latitude of the earth you pleaſe.* All fluids demonſtrate this rule, and the barometer eſpecially, which deſcends in the tube in proportion as we aſcend a hill, and aſcends in proportion as we deſcend, by reaſon only of the augmentation or diminution of its ſpecific gravity.

Nature, being every where the ſame, ought to preſerve at Paris the ſame laws one wiſhes her to have at the 45th degree of terreſtrial latitude. Convinced of this truth, and of all others which my former experiments had preſented me with, I applied to two ingenious artiſts in mathematical inſtruments at Paris; the one made ſcales for me, with the utmoſt nicety and all the precaution my deſign required. We *equipoiſed* at his houſe two weights, the one of lead, the other of German glaſs. We aſcended, all three, the top of the tower of the cathedral of Notre Dame, and there we found the cryſtal weighed heavier than the lead. The barometer marked two lines and a half (Paris meaſure). This height appearing to us not ſufficiently elevated to make a good experiment, we went to the Calvary, where the barometer marked five lines and a half, and where we conſtantly found the cryſtal weighing heavier than the lead. This effect is ſimple and natural. The atmoſphere being leſs reſiſtible above than below, it reſiſts more below than above to the body, which is moſt expanded, as is the cryſtal in its tendency to the centre of the earth. Conſequently, being weighed above, the atmoſphere reſiſting leſs to that body, it ſhews the overplus of the maſs it wanted to equipoiſe below. This experiment is proved under the recipient of an air-pump, when the moſt expanded body weighs heavier in the vacuum than in the atmoſphere.

This experiment, which, at firſt ſight, contradicts my principles on the diſtance of the centre of the earth, which ſhewed me that, in weighing directly the two bodies, I did but try them as weights of maſs, and not as weights of ſpecific gravity. In conſequence, I took up the latter in making the ſame experiments in water. I weighed then the cryſtal and lead on the borders of the Seine, in two veſſels filled with water; and, having put them in equipoiſe, in adding 4½ ounces of lead to the cryſtal, I found that at the top of the ſteeple of the Calvary the two weights had loſt their equilibrium, that the lead very ſenſibly weighed the heavieſt, notwithſtanding the cryſtal had been loaded with ſome lead; and that, having deſcended to the borders of the Seine, the two weights had reſumed their equilibrium: conſequently, the ſpecific gravity of bodies changes in proportion to their diſtance from the centre of the earth, as the borders of the Seine and the top of the ſteeple of the Calvary demonſtrate it.

This diſcovery naturally induced me to conſtruct a new inſtrument, which I ſhall call a Metrometer, or Regulator of Weights; which, without ceaſing to be a barometer, will, at the ſame time, be a certain rule for making weights of an entire equality, not only in a certain country but all over the earth. The Mercury in the barometer varies of about four lines by the preſſure of a pound weight, of whatever denſity or ſpecific gravity it be. But this effect totally depends, in reſpect to its identity, on the meaſure which will be given to the cavity of the ſyſtem of the barometer, the meaſure of which ought to be previouſly fixed upon.

The principal effect this inſtrument will have is, to ſet a hand going, ſo that a certain given weight will force this hand to deſcribe a circle of about 24 feet; half the weight 12 feet and 2 grain, 2 degrees and a half, or thereabout, of the circumference of that circle.

The ſame motion of the hand of this inſtrument, at the ſame height of the barometer, will produce, all over the ſurface of the earth, the ſame weight; and this is what is required.

Supplement for the Longitudinal Meaſures.

I have given, in my Memoir on Weights and Meaſures, the length of the pendulum, which beats the ſeconds, in all the latitudes of the earth, at Cayenne, at Paris, and in Lapland, as a ſet rule. My reaſon for it is plain; time being every where of the ſame duration, the inſtrument which meaſures it exactly in one place ought to be the ſame every where; and, if the length of the pendulum is, at Paris, 3 feet 8 lines $\frac{5}{100}$ long, it will be of this very ſame length at Cayenne and in Lapland, where the pendulum would not meaſure time exactly, were it either ſhorter or longer than 3 feet 8 lines $\frac{5}{100}$.

This aſſertion is abſolutely contrary to the opinion of the Academy of Sciences

at Paris, according to M. de la
e, in his *Abrégé d'Aſtronomie*, N°
in which he affirms, that the
n of a pendulum ought to be, for
aſuring time truly at Cayenne, or
the Equator, 3 feet 6 lines $\frac{76}{100}$;
ris, 3 feet 8 lines $\frac{52}{100}$; at Ponoi,
pland, 3 feet 9 lines $\frac{17}{100}$; and the
nce in theſe two extremes is 2
$\frac{47}{100}$.

y down as a fact, that this diffe-
proceeds only from the expanſion
ıtraction of the metal the pendu-
ras made with, from the falſe mea-
ade uſe of to aſcertain its length,
ot from the variation of the mea-
equiſite for the pendulum to mea-
me.

e truth of this is clearly demon-
by the firſt experiment of this
ade in 1642, by Mr. Richer, of
ne academy. He carried to Ca-
a clock which marked the ſeconds
xactneſs at Paris, and this very
happened to go ſlower at Cayenne,
2 minutes in 24 hours. Mr. R.
ied its pendulum, to make it beat
conds at Cayenne; conſequently,
it of the climate had lengthened
ıdulum to more than what was
te for beating the ſeconds.

ſame gentleman took with great
it Cayenne, in an iron rod, the
neceſſary to make the pendulum
ıe ſeconds at Cayenne; and, ha-
ought that rod to Paris, he found
gth required for beating the ſe-
at Paris had got ſhorter by one
nd a quarter, which was the ne-
meaſure to beat the ſeconds at

n this fact of the moſt authentic
nent that had been made among
derns, and which clearly ſhews
ıl length to be as neceſſary to beat
onds at Cayenne as at Paris: the
y of this has been concluded by
ıdemy of Sciences.

ter times experiments have been
ith the Paris foot to know the
of the pendulum which beats the
at Cayenne, under the Line,
ny, and at the Polar circle; but
trument being expoſed to the
of the heat and cold of thoſe two
a the meaſure receives the ſame
e as the weather; in conſe-
of which, it is impoſſible to find
aſure.

I thought, having found it in the *manner* of meaſuring geometrically the terreſtrial ſemidiameter, by means of two perpendiculars, of about 1000 or 2000 feet in length, the two inferior ends of which ſhould be where the circumference of the earth is, on the ſea-ſhore at high-water, the two ſuperior ends ſhould mark a ſecond circumference. In drawing to theſe points two inferior and ſuperior cords, the difference of the one to the other would give a length towards the ſide of the angles; which, with the ſame difference of all the parallels to one of the perpendiculars, would interſect the other, the diſtance of theſe two perpendiculars ſhould be at leaſt 100 feet aſunder. This geometrical operation (notwithſtanding all the difficulties attending it) would be more ſure than the meaſuring an arch of nine degrees on the meridian. I thought to have found in geometrical figures, formed after the length of the thumb-nail, taken 8, 16, or 24 times, which figures might correct themſelves, a greater or ſmaller quantity in a variation of the angle, which ſhould be ſet for a given quantity; but I could not convince myſelf of the certainty of this operation, on account of the extreme difficulty of the art of true diviſion.

Theſe difficult operations led me to make experiments on the dilatation or expanſion of metal; and it is that which gave me the means of having a true ſtandard in all the climates of the earth; and it will ſerve likewiſe to prove againſt the wrong aſſertions of the Academy at Paris,—that the pendulum is not of a different length, under any climate of the earth, when it beats the ſeconds truly.

I do not know, in all nature, any meaſure which deſerves more than another to be called *natural*, except the length of the pendulum, which produces the natural effect of meaſuring time; that is to ſay, the day or diurnal motion of the earth. The meaſurement of the ſemidiameter of the terreſtrial circumference is an operation too diſproportionate to the faculties of man to be able to make it with a geometrical preciſion; and this is the very preciſion which is required. It is this preciſion I propoſe in the dilatation of the two metals together, yet ſeparate from one another, and at full liberty, to the end that any one, with his own eyes, may ſee by how much his meaſure varies, and know how to bring it back to its true

is the 25th of an inch Paris meaſ.

true length, were it diſplaced but an hundredth part of a line.

Method.

Take a very ſmooth braſs rod, long enough to be able to trace on it the length of a pendulum meaſuring time exactly, from the point of ſuſpenſion to the centre of gravity. This rod muſt be aſſociated to another of iron, of equal length, like a ſector. Through the centre of the joints of theſe two rods a line is to be drawn acroſs, at rectangles with the two ſides of the two rods. Conſequently, the inſide contact of the two rods muſt be as perfect as poſſible, and the ſurface of the two rods muſt make but one, and a very ſmooth and even one. In the two rods at the other point of the other extremity another tranſverſal line, like the firſt, muſt be drawn, which is to contain exactly, from the other line, the length of the pendulum. In the two lines, and on the ſide of the iron, two flat roſe-diamonds may be ſet, in each there is to be a point, wherein the very ſharp points of the compaſſes are to be placed, to avoid ſpoiling the line by the repeated taking of the length. In the breadth of the iron rod a line, from one end to the other, may be drawn and ſubdivided. The inſtrument may alſo be lain, as it were, in a looſe wooden frame, ſo as to have both ſurfaces expoſed to the impreſſion of the climate.

In this ſituation it is evident that the two rods, joined at one end, will not be able to dilate or ſhorten themſelves but at the oppoſite end. It is evident alſo, that the braſs rod will dilate itſelf more than the iron one, which will dilate alſo, by the ſame cauſe which will dilate the braſs rod. Therefore, when the cold will ſhorten the iron rod, the braſs one will ſhorten too, but more, as braſs is more dilatable than iron. In both caſes the tranſverſal line, drawn to the centre of the joint of the two rods, will undergo no alteration; but the other tranſverſal line, drawn at the other extremity of the inſtrument, and which ends the length of the pendulum on the ſame ſurface of the iron and braſs, will preſent an account of the greater dilatation of the braſs, two lines inſtead of one; that of the braſs rod will go beyond that of the iron rod by the dilatation, and the ſame line more behind that of the iron rod by the contraction.

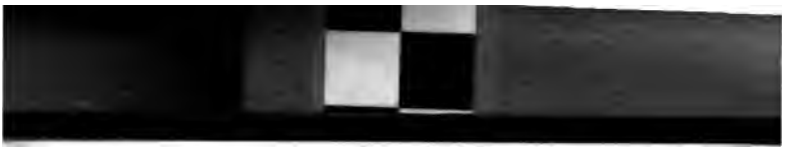
In theſe two contrary caſes contrary cautes muſt be made uſe of to replace the two lines, in order to make but one of them; and every time it is done, it is evident that the ſame meaſ been found which had been fixe at firſt, *à liued*. If then the hea climate, or the artificial heat, r the line of the braſs rod from the iron rod, cool the two me the two lines form but one agai theſe two lines ought to be as poſſible, and the two extremities rod extremely even, a good gla be made uſe of to be able to them well.

If, on the contrary, the cold contract the braſs, and remove i from the line of the iron rod, the ment muſt be heated till the tw form but one, and conſequentl the ſame diſtance theſe two lin been fixed from that of the othe In order to demonſtrate it, the means of cold and heat may be e e! in every climate, as they are place where the inſtrument is for, in taking with a pair of co the length of the two lines, a moving them afterwards by cold, the compaſſes will ſhew much they are diſplaced; and time the two lines form but one actly anſwers the length taken w compaſſes. It is then evident th theſe means, the ſame length will in every climate of the earth; quently, the ſame meaſure to wh others will be referred with th exactneſs, the miſtakes of the excepted.

Every mathematical inſtrument will be enabled to make his inſtr more correct, obſerving, by this ment, the variations they experie the conſtruction by the varied mi of the change of the variation weather.

Mr. URBAN, *Adderbury*, Oc

YOUR Literary Intelligence tainly very acceptable to m your readers, and, in commo others, I am much pleaſed with i thank you for this and numerou inſtances of Urbanity exhibited i zeal to oblige. I read with par pleaſure the intelligence commu in p. 536, reſpecting the works o and Dryden, and rejoice to und they are in ſuch good hands, eſp Dryden; as I believe it is impoſſ procure a complete and uniform e his Works. Both, as eminent a deſerve to be handed down to p with the moſt ſplendid advanta



nd paper; but if Dr. *Warton*, or *Malone*, should intend to print in yle for the collections of the t and curious, I hope they will r also the herd of common read- hose pockets will not justify the se of pompous editions! If I ake the liberty to suggest a hint, d propose a *crown octavo* as the egible size for poetry in general; t only affords an amplitude of r fine print, and a good margin, likewise renders the volumes rtable, at the same time it is a ibrary size, and modifies the purchasers in general. For ex- , I could refer to a beautiful of Thomson's Works, in 3 vol. by Strahan, 1788; likewise those Young, 3 vol. for Dodsley, &c. Hurd's Cowley; and numerous Whatever mode of printing adopted, it is hoped the cele- translations of both authors will uded. I was also well-pleased to t the same time, that a new edi- Dr. Percy's Reliques, &c. was forth; it is an elegant and plea- rk, such as no real admirer of poetry would surely be without. rs, &c. T. WOOLSTON.

URBAN, *Adderbury, Nov.* 6.

very sensible of the impropriety roubling the publick with queries concern nobody but ourselves; casioned a diffidence about send- se p. 610: but I thought, per- hey might excite something in to them, from some good-na- eader, which might prove agree- formation to others as well as . On this head my acknowledge- are due to U. U. p. 799, for his ndeavours, but I have not been profit by them at present. I ad Dr. Knox's Essays, and Win- nings; but I never met with the ation he alludes to, relative to r. My edition of his Essays be- at of 1782, in 2 vol. 12mo, I it, perhaps, it might be inserted subsequent edition; according- ly I examined the ninth edition, in 3 vols 8vo. and, not finding it there, I must have been either an inattentive reader, or there must be some mistake in the reference. I read Watts's Lyric Poems some years ago, which I believe first interested me in the enquiry after Casimir; but, as I have not them at hand, I do not recollect what he has said of him in his preface, nor what ac- knowledged use he made of him in his Odes. How far Dr. Watts's claims to originality may extend, I know not; I believe that was a matter of no great consequence to him; his chief aim seems to have been in rendering his Muse subservient to the cause of Reli- gion and Virtue: and, if poetical merit were to be estimated by its usefulness, I believe, he would have very few stand before him.

I am particularly obliged to T. P. (p. 904, who has not only directed me to a translation of Casimir, but has also given us a good account of Watson* the poet, and his works, though it may, perhaps, be a difficult matter to pick any of them up at this time of day, as they are be- come so very antiquated.

Examining the paintings of J. Barber, Esq. in consequence of Mr. Copley's re- quest, I find the portrait of Sir S. Luke is still in being there, together with another of his lady, and one of his son; they are fine portraits, and in good preservation. As Dr Grey, the celebrated and inde- fatigable annotator on Hudibras, lived at Hinton, within six or seven miles of Adderbury, and was, doubtless, ac- quainted with the father of the present Mr. Barber, it is rather surprizing that he did not get a copy from it, for his fine edition of that poem: for, though he did not believe Sir S. Luke to have been the real hero of that piece; yet Butler's connexions with that family, and the general opinion that he was so, was of sufficient consequence to have entitled it to a place there.

Mr. Barber shewed me a curious an- tient piece of painting on oak pannel; it was a small, but very fine, head of Christ, with the following inscription:

HIS PRESENT FIGURE IS THE SIMILYTUDE OF OUR D. JHE OUR SAVIOUR IMPRINTED IN AMIRALD BY THE EDESESSOR OF THE GREAT TURKE AND SENT TO POPE ENT THE VIII. FOR A TOKEN TO REDEME HIS BROTHER THAT WAS TAKYN PRISONER.

---

* In my letter, p. 610, l. 21, it should have been "*elegant sonneteer.*"

NT. MAG. *Supplement*, 1793.

Should

3

Should the inclosed verses be worth a place in your Magazine, by permitting me to pay a compliment to an amiable lady of genius, you will oblige,

Yours, &c. T. WOOLSTON.

The SONNET, *p.* 844, *transformed and addressed to the Writer, Miss* LOCKE.

Fair "*pensive Wanderer,*" who delight'st to *stray,*
And woo the sacred soul-enchanting *pow'r,*
O may the Muse still cheer thy peaceful *day,*
And Love's soft blessings brighten every *hour.*

Should modest merit, drooping, meet thy *sight,*
Withdrawn from proud Ambition's dazzling *blaze;*
O shield it from the cold damp dews of *night,*
And warn the gay, ere Folly's path *betrays.*

So hoary Wisdom from her sacred *cell*
(Though still you shrink to hear the voice of *fame*) [*dwell,*
Shall point to thee, with whom the Virtues
While grateful hearts with tears of joy *proclaim* [*approve,*
Thy rich deserts, which Heaven will sure
While angels waft them to the realms *above!*

Mr. URBAN, *Dec.* 30

NOTWITHSTANDING it may be said, that an Obituary revives the concern we must all in common feel for the loss of friends and relatives, I thought to have read some *memento* of a very good friend in your Magazine for last month; I mean of the late *George Townsend Sloper*, of Tetbury, in the county of Gloucester, and of New Inn, in the county of Middlesex, esq. barrister at law, who died in November last, and by whose death I was much affected.

He was the eldest son of Matthew Sloper, esq. deceased (who for his integrity must still be remembered by many of the present practisers of the law), and of Sarah, his wife, and was called to the bar in 1783, having been previously entered of the Honourable Society of the Middle Temple.

He was only 34 years of age, and lived much retired, by inclination, to the regret of his acquaintance; yet he had the spirit, at the last general election, to oppose the celebrated Mr. Sheridan as member for Stafford; and, had he made earlier application than he did, it was generally thought he would have succeeded.

He has left his mother almost disconsolate; and, for her good comfort, an only surviving brother, Henry Hall Sloper, esq. now a captain or lieutenant in the Oxford Blues, but who, it is feared, stands a chance of going into actual service on the present alarming emergency.

Let it be remembered at least, that, of the late friend of whom I am now writing, he was a worthy and an honest man; and what more need we desire or expect to be said of any of us when we shall have left this sublunary residence?

YOUR CONSTANT READER.

Mr. URBAN, *London Bridge, Dec.* 10.

I HAVE lately been cured of a rheumatic complaint in my back and shoulders by the application of a sheet of common brown-paper. After wearing it for a week, it produced a violent eruption of small pimples, which itched extremely. I then discontinued the paper; and, by frequent applications of warm milk and water, the itching abated. The paper should be well aired before it is applied; and I found the easiest way of wearing it was to have it sewed withinside a flannel waistcoat which I wear next my skin; but, when the eruption took place, and I had left off the paper, I was obliged to wear a linen waistcoat under the flannel one to prevent its irritating the pimples.

As the remedy is so very simple, and yet so efficacious, I wish to make it known for the benefit of the poor, who are very liable to rheumatic complaints.

Yours, &c. R. T.

Mr. URBAN, *Dec.* 12.

HAVING lately been into Northamptonshire, to get some drawings done of churches and monuments, in order to illustrate Mr. Bridges's History of that county, I met with the following inscriptions in the church of Great Oxendon, near Market Harborough, to the memory of the family of the Rev. John Morton, author of the Natural History of that county, which, if you think worth inserting in your Magazine, are at your service. They are on black slate Leicestershire slabs on the pavement; the three first within the rails of the altar.

1. "Subtus depositum jacet
quicquid mortale fuit
JOHANNIS MORTON, A. M. et R. S. S.
mariti, patris, amici, proximique
indulgentissimi, et perquam humani:
ob exquisitam plantarum
fossilumque peritiem,
naturalem hujusce comitatûs historiam
limato ipsius calamo conscriptam,
in morbis explorandis sagacitatem,
nec-

nec minus in eorundem remediis
fauſto omine adhibendis judicium;
in munere denique paſtorali obeundo
ſtudium indefeſſum,
reipublicæ non parum benefici;
poſtquam huic eccleſiæ
per annos 19 curatus,
per 16 rector, operam impenderat,
animam exhalavit Julii 18, 1726,
anno ætatis ſuæ 55."

2. " Here
lyes the body of the
Rev. Mr. HENRY MORTON,
late rector of this pariſh,
ſon of the
Rev. Mr. JOHN MORTON,
who was formerly rector of the ſame.
He changed this life for a better,
the 6th of September,
in the year of our Lord 1737,
and of his age 32."

3. " Hoc tumulo conditur SUSANNA,
Reverendi Johannis Courtman filia,
necnon Reverendi Johannis Morton uxor
amans, parique cum ardore redamata:
quam inſignivit pietas et priſca fides,
inſolita rerum utiliſſimarum ſcientia,
officioſa ſedulitas,
mira ſuavitas comitaſque,
virtutum omnium quotquot pulcherrimo,
exemplo indigitavit, maritum
feliciter æmulans.
Obiit Sept. 2, 1728,
anno ætat. 60."

4. " Subtus conduntur
mortales exuviæ
ANNÆ,
Reverendi Henrici Morton
& Annæ uxoris ejus filiæ.
Obiit
die Sept. 25,
anno ætatis ſuæ 29,
æræ Chriſti MDCCLX.
Virgo pulchrâ, pudica, pia,
concordia rara,
vixit naturæ quidem parum diu,
ſatis vero virtuti,
ſatis ergo gloriæ,
[Ni varia Fides,]
in cœlis nunquam perituræ."

5. " Beneath
reſts the mortal part
of the Rev. WILLIAM FRANKS, M.A.
He married Ann, the relict
of the Rev. Henry Morton;
was rector of this pariſh
during the ſpace of 13 years,
which office he diſcharged
with truly paſtoral integrity.
He died
Dec. the 30th, in the 42d year of his age,
in the year of our Lord 1752."

The family have now ſold the living to a Mr. Bolton, whoſe ſon is the preſent rector. The church of Brixworth is a curious ſtructure, the body of which is built out of ſome old Roman temple or fortification, the ſides are full of Roman arches, and at the end of the ſpire ſteeple is a round Roman tower, curious.

T. Grant, eſq. of Towceſter, has been levelling the caſtle dykes, mentioned by Bridges, vol. I. p. 61; and gave me a Roman pot found in one of them.

I likewiſe ſend you an impreſſion I took from a braſs in Wappenham church (ſee plate I. p. 4.), which Bridges calls an eccleſiaſtic; but it evidently appears to be a perſon in armour, with his beaver up: this is all of it remaining: it was a whole-length, with an inſcription, but the reſt is broken off and gone.

Yours, &c. J. SIMCO.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT, 1793. *(Concluded from p. 1112.)*

H. OF LORDS.

May 17.

THEIR Lordſhips proceeded on the trial of Warren Haſtings, eſq.; which was afterwards adjourned till Friday, the 24th.

In the Commons, the ſame day, Mr. *Hobart* in the chair, the Houſe reſolved itſelf into a Committee of Ways and Means.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* acquainted the Committee, that he had deemed it expedient to propoſe, that the ſum of 675,000l. ſhould be raiſed by means of a lottery, for the ſervice of the enſuing year. He ſaid, that a mode had been deviſed to remedy the juſtly-complained-of evils of inſurance, which he thought, as far as the caſe would poſſibly admit, would anſwer the propoſed end. He moved two reſolutions, expreſſive of the opinion of the Committee, relative to the meaſure of a lottery, in the uſual way; which were paſſed, and the report ordered to be received.

The adjourned debate on the eſtabliſhment of a Board of Agriculture for internal improvement was reſumed; when Sir *J. Sinclair* opened the buſineſs, which, indeed, partook more of the nature of a converſation than a debate, and ſtrenuouſly recommended the meaſure of conſtituting the Board.

Meſſrs.

Meſſrs. *Duncombe*, *D. Scott*, *Roſe*, and *Pulteney*, ſpoke in approbation of the meaſure; Meſſrs. *Fox*, *Grey*, &c. were againſt it. The Houſe divided; and there appeared in favour of the motion 101, againſt it 26.

On the report of the bill from the Committee for regulating the affairs of India, Mr. *Fox* oppoſed the proviſion for regulating the Board of Controul, adding two new commiſſioners, &c. as tending in a very conſiderable degree to increaſe the influence of the Crown.

Several gentlemen delivered their opinions; after which, the queſtion being put, the Houſe divided,

Ayes 113, Noes 42.

H. OF LORDS.

May 22.

In a Committee of the whole Houſe on the African ſlave-trade, three witneſſes were called to the bar, and examined in behalf of the Weſt-India merchants.

In the Commons, the ſame day, the bill for the relief and encouragement of Friendly Societies was read the third time; a clauſe was added, by way of ryder, and paſſed.

Mr. *Wilberforce* moved, that the Houſe do reſolve itſelf into a Committee, to conſider of the motion for leave to bring in a bill ſo far to aboliſh the ſlave-trade as to prevent the ſupply of Slaves to foreign iſlands.

The motion was oppoſed by Mr. *Cawthorne*, and ſupported by Mr. *Buxton*, Sir *William Dolben*, Mr. *Francis*, and Mr. *Courtenay*. The Houſe divided, Ayes 61, Noes 18.

H. OF LORDS.

May 23.

Lord *Grenville* brought up the report of the Committee of Privilege appointed to examine precedents relative to the queſtion, Whether a Scotch peer, created an Engliſh peer by patent ſince the Union, had a right to vote for the election of Scotch peers to repreſent the peerage of Scotland in that Houſe?

Lord *Grenville* conceived that the queſtion ought to be referred to the Judges for their opinion; his Lordſhip adduced many arguments in ſupport of his motion, which involved much legal knowledge.

Lord *Cathcart* acknowledged that it was a very important queſtion; but he conceived that their Lordſhips were competent to decide on it.

The Duke of *Norfolk* was of the ſame opinion.

On which the Houſe divided,

Contents 30, Non-contents 31.

Lord *Mansfield* then moved, that the votes given by the Duke of Queenſberry and the Marquis of Abercorn, at the late election for the repreſentation of the peerage of Scotland, be ſtruck off the roll.

Lord *Kinnoul* ſupported the motion in a ſpeech of ſome length.

The *Lord Chancellor* quoted ſeveral precedents and legal opinions in ſupport of the motion.

Lord *Grenville*, in a ſpeech of conſiderable length, combated the motion. His Lordſhip reſted his arguments on the ſtatute of Union, the reſolutions of the Houſe in 1708—1782, particularly in the caſe of the Duke of Hamilton, who was created an Engliſh duke by the ſtyle and title of Brandon, who ſat in that Houſe as an elected peer of Scotland, and an elector of the Scotch peerage repreſentation. His Lordſhip therefore inſiſted, that the votes of the Duke of Queenſberry and the Marquis of Abercorn ought to be counted.

On the queſtion being put, that their votes, if duly tendered, ought to have been counted, the Houſe again divided,

Contents	41	Non-contents	31
Proxies	7	Proxies	10

Majority 7.

In the Commons, the ſame day, the *Speaker* counted the Houſe at four o'clock; and, as 37 members only were preſent, an adjournment took place.

H. OF LORDS.

May 24

Their Lordſhips proceeded farther on the trial of Warren Haſtings, eſq.

In the Commons, the ſame day, the order for the reading of the bill for regulating the government and trade of India being moved, and the bill read accordingly, Mr. *Dundas* preſented ſeveral clauſes, which he moved ſhould be added to the bill by way of ryders. Theſe clauſes produced much deſultory converſation between ſeveral gentlemen, but did not in general meet with any pointed oppoſition.

Mr. Alderman *Curtis* propoſed a clauſe, the intent of which was to relax

the operation of the act which goes to regulate the deposits, hour of payment, &c. of the tea-brokers, by empowering the Directors to enquire into the circumstances of the different cases, and to act accordingly.

Many gentlemen delivered their opinions; when, the question being called for, the House divided, and there appeared in favour of the clause 41, against it 90.

H. OF LORDS.
May 27.

Their Lordships proceeded farther on the trial of Warren Hastings, esq.

In the Commons, the same day, on a motion that the report of the bill for enlarging the elective franchise of the borough of Stockbridge be now received,

Sir *R. Hill* was against the bill; for, if it passed into a law, its present form would involve the innocent with the guilty.

Mr. *Eliot* contended that the majority of the voters were involved in the accusation.

Mr *W. Ellis* called it a bill of pains and penalties. The proper step would have been to have directed the Attorney-general to have prosecuted the accused persons; but, as the time limited for that was elapsed, he should therefore consider this bill as an *ex post facto* law.

The House divided, for the question 33, against it 42.

H. OF LORDS.
May 28.

Mr. Dallas, on the part of Mr. Hastings, concluded his defence; after which Mr. Hastings addressed their Lordships in a speech of upwards of 20 minutes, which he concluded with begging their Lordships would endeavour to conclude his trial in the present session of parliament.

In the Commons, the same day, Mr. *Burke*, after a few introductory observations, moved, "that a Select Committee be appointed to enquire into the state of the impeachment of Warren Hastings, esq. and to report accordingly;" which the House agreed to, and named Messrs. Burke, Wyndham, Grey, Sheridan, Cox, Ryder, Will. Smith, North, and a few others, for the Committee. Five were appointed a *quorum*; and permission was given to proceed notwithstanding any adjournment of the House.

H. OF LORDS.
May 30.

Mr. Townshend, attended by Mr. Sheridan. Mr. Grey, and others, appeared at the bar, and stated, that, as the evidence on the trial of Mr. Hastings was extremely voluminous, and would require a longer time to be considered by the Managers than the time fixed by the Lords; it was requisite that a longer time be given for that purpose.

The members of the House of Commons having withdrawn,

Lord *Stanhope* moved, that the House should proceed on the trial on Monday se'nnight; which was agreed to.

In the Commons, the same day, Mr. *Townshend* brought up the report of the Committee appointed to enquire into the state of Mr. Hastings's trial.

H. OF LORDS.
May 31.

In a Committee on the debtor and creditor bill,

Lord *Thurlow* moved, that the bill be read the third time on this day two months.

On a division, the numbers were,
Contents 10, Non-contents 5.
Majority against the bill 5.

In the Commons, the same day, Mr. *Wharton* rose to make a motion respecting the present state of the Constitution. He prefaced it with a short speech, in which he asserted, and pledged himself to prove (should his motion be agreed to), that all the salutary provisions which were asserted and enacted at the time of the Revolution, for the security and the pure administration of the Constitution of these kingdoms, had been, since that period, almost entirely done away. He then concluded by moving, "that a Committee of the House be appointed, to enquire whether any, and which, of the provisions, made by Parliament in the reign of William and Mary, and in the reign of William, for securing the responsible exercise of the Executive Authority; for securing a fair, free, and frequent, representation of the Commons in Parliament; and for securing a fair and impartial administration of justice in the courts of law, whether

whether any, and which, of these provisions have by any means been invalidated or taken away; and to consider whether any, and which, of these lost or invalidated provisions may be fit to be re-enacted, in order to restore the people of this country to the situation in which they were placed by the glorious Revolution of 1688."

Col. *Macleod* seconded the motion.

The question being put, the House immediately divided; when there appeared, in favour of the motion 11, against it 71; majority 60.

H. OF LORDS.

June 5.

Lord *Guildford* objected to that clause of the East India bill which appoints two new commissioners; he considered it as taxing the East India Company to augment the patronage of the Crown, which he thought already greater than the Constitution had designed it to be. His Lordship said, he did not entirely approve of an act, that had passed some years ago, to diminish the influence of the Crown; he did not then think the Legislature was called upon, by any undue influence or extension of its power, to circumscribe it within narrower limits; but, since that time, it certainly had not suffered any mutilation to occasion any act at present to support its influence.

Lord *Fitzwilliam* followed, and made nearly the same objections to the clause.

Lord *Hawkesbury* replied to what had been objected to by the Lords Guildford and Fitzwilliam. His Lordship said, that, from the reign of King William to this time, the influence of the Crown had been diminished; and that the extent and influence of property and commerce had been increased in an extraordinary manner. He was sensible, by experience, of the vast weight of business which the extensive trade with the East Indies occasioned. Privy-counsellors could not possibly attend to that and other concerns; it was necessary that young men should be early trained to an acquaintance with the foreign affairs of the State, that they might fill such offices afterwards with knowledge and dignity. His Lordship, therefore, warmly supported the appointment of the new commissioners.

Lord *Lauderdale* objected to the appointment of commissioners, as a novelty in the present bill which the framers of it had disclaimed, as they professed to be guided by experience alone.

The Bishop of *London* wished to recommend an attention to the interests of religion, for which purpose he had meant to propose some clauses; but, as he understood the Board would take care to provide for the object in view, he would not press the admission of any new clause.

The Archbishop of *Canterbury* said, that the whole amount of what was allotted for the support of religion in India was about 13,000l.; but it was unequally, and perhaps imprudently, distributed. He recommended, that the British subjects in India, who were members of the Church of England, should be allowed an opportunity to enjoy the comforts of religion; and, though he would not attempt to convert the natives to Christianity unless they were disposed to embrace it, yet none of its professors should be without the means of enjoying its comforts.

The Bishop of *St. David's* wished that the Board of Controul and the Company would pay every attention to the interests of religion. He intended to have made a motion to insert some clause to that effect, but would leave it to the Minister to provide for it.

Lord *Grenville* said, that the bill could not regulate any concerns that regarded the shipping of the Company, but only the affairs in India; but, from what had been said in the House, he hoped the Company would take some steps to remedy the evil, and that an act would be passed for that purpose.

The bill was then reported, without any amendment.

In the Commons, the same day, the Committee went into the farther consideration of the Farnham hop-bill.

H. OF LORDS.

June 6.

The Judges delivered their answers to certain queries propounded to them by the House in the writ of error, Lickbarrow and Mason. Several others of a similar nature, respecting bills of exchange, were ordered to abide the event of this, which was, that fictitious drawers, payers, &c. of bills were invalid, and that the court below should proceed *de novo* in the cases before the House.

In the Commons, the same day, Mr. *Grey*

Grey contended, that the Managers could derive no advantage from the procraſtination of the trial of Mr. Haſtings; after which he moved, that the Commons ſend a meſſage to the Lords to acquaint them, that, on a conſideration of the ſtate of the trial, together with the advanced period of the ſeſſion, it would not be poſſible for the Managers to reply this ſeſſion, even to the firſt article, without materially injuring the ſame; they therefore requeſted the Lords to put off the trial to next ſeſſion, when the Managers would be ready and deſirous to attend their Lordſhips, from day to day, if their Lordſhips ſhould think proper.

Mr. *Francis* ſeconded the motion.

Meſſrs. *Wrigley*, *Law*, *Cawthorne*, and *D. Ryder*, ſpoke againſt it. Meſſrs. *Sheridan* and *Dundas* ſupported it.

On which the Houſe divided; for the motion 61, againſt it 65.

H. OF LORDS.

June 7.

On the motion of Lord *Grenville*, the bill for the government of the Britiſh territories in India was read the third time, and paſſed, without any debate.

Lord *Cathcart*, the chairman of the Committee of Privileges, preſented the report of the Committee; from which it appeared, that the thirteen peers who have taken their ſeats were duly returned.

The Earls of *Selkirk* and *Stair* were alſo declared to be duly elected; the number, therefore, entitled to ſit are now fifteen.

For the vacant ſeat, beſides that occaſioned by Lord Stormont's being created a Britiſh peer, eight Lords are found by the report to have an equal number of votes; of courſe, a new election muſt take place previous to the next meeting of parliament.

In the Commons, the ſame day, Mr. *Grey* ſaid, he felt himſelf in a very aukward ſituation from the fate of the motion he had the honour of ſubmitting to the Houſe yeſterday; ſuch a ſituation, indeed, that he wiſhed the Houſe would accept of his reſignation as a Manager, as it was impoſſible for him to proceed to reply to the evidence of Mr. Haſtings, on the firſt article of impeachment, on Monday next. He therefore applied to that Houſe for inſtructions, and ſhould be guided in his conduct by the deciſion of the ſame.

Mr. *Dundas* moved, that a meſſage be ſent to the Lords, to intreat their Lordſhips to put off the replication to a farther day, as it would be impoſſible for the Managers to proceed on Monday next.

After a long debate (during which the gallery was cleared of ſtrangers) the Houſe divided, for the motion 82, againſt it 46; majority 36.

H. OF LORDS.

June 10.

On receiving the meſſage from the Commons for poſtponing the trial of Warren Haſtings, eſq. a debate took place, during which time all ſtrangers were excluded. The reſult, however, was, that the houſe divided on a motion made by lord Stanhope, for proceeding on Wedneſday next, when the numbers were, Contents 21, Non-contents 48. Majority againſt the motion 27.

Lord *Grenville* then moved, that the trial be proceeded with on the ſecond Tueſday in the next ſeſſion of parliament, which was carried without a diviſion.

In the Commons, the ſame day, Mr. *Birch* ſaid he underſtood that the militia had not a ſufficient quantity of arms: he thought, if that was the caſe, they might be ſupplied from the Tower.

M. *Courtenay* obſerved, that when a noble marquis (Townſhend) was at the head of the ordnance, he paid a very particular attention to every thing that related to the Tower, particularly to the arms, and, as a proof of it, it was his intention to make a motion on that ſubject. He therefore moved, that there be laid before the Houſe a return of the different ſtands of ſmall arms in the Tower in 1784.

Mr. *Francis* ſeconded the motion.

Mr. *Roſe* oppoſed it as unneceſſary and abſurd, the noble marquis having in no ſhape whatever ſuſtained any charge of neglect.

After a ſhort reply from Mr. Courtenay, the Houſe divided. For the queſtion 10, againſt it 30.

H. OF LORDS.

June 11.

Lord *Auckland* was introduced to the Houſe; and, having ſubſcribed the cuſtomary oaths at the table, took his ſeat accordingly.

In the Commons, the ſame day, Mr. *Dundas* preſented a report from the com-

committee, appointed to enquire into office fees and perquiſites; alſo, the return of the militia. Both were ordered to lie on the table.

H. OF LORDS.

June 12.

As ſoon as the Houſe was formed, lord *Stair* took the uſual oaths at the table, and his ſeat as one of the ſixteen peers of Scotland.

In the Commons, the ſame day, Mr. *Wilberforce* moved, that the Houſe do now reſolve itſelf into a committee on the foreign ſlave-trade bill.

Mr. *Eſte* oppoſed the Speaker's leaving the chair.

Mr. *Cawthorne* moved, that the bill be poſtponed to that day three months; on which the Houſe divided. For the amendment 31, againſt it 29.

H. OF LORDS.

June 17.

The royal aſſent was given, by commiſſion, to ſeveral bills, which had paſſed both houſes of parliament.

A debate enſued on a motion of lord Stanhope's, relative to the memorial, dated the 5th of April laſt, preſented by lord Auckland to the States General; which was negatived without a diviſion.

In the Commons, the ſame day, Mr. *Fox* obſerved, that he felt it his duty to come forward, to ſtate to the Houſe, and to the country, what his ſentiments were of the preſent ſtate of the war, which, he ſaid, could be attended with no good effect, even if ſucceſsful; but would certainly be productive, in any caſe, of the worſt conſequences to this country; and here he obſerved, in pathetic language, what he termed the deplorable ſtate of commercial credit, the numerous bankruptcies, and the thouſands of manufacturers ſtarving for want of employment; all which he conſidered as the effects of the war, and which, he ſaid, muſt accumulate in an accelerated ratio by its continuance. With reſpect to the avowed ends of the war, ſecurity and indemnity, the firſt he muſt conſider as already atchieved; and the latter, if it were practicable to gain it, would not be worth the expence attending the purſuit; but an adequate indemnity for what we have ſuffered by the war, he inſiſted, was not in the power of France, nor of all Europe, to beſtow. With theſe ſentiments of the preſent ſtate of the war, and of the affairs of the continent, he could not but deem it his duty to recommend to the country to take the ſpeedieſt and moſt effectual ſtep towards a general pacification, or, at leaſt, as far as this country was concerned. He then moved an addreſs to his majeſty, of conſiderable length, to that effect; and, on the queſtion being put,

Mr. *Wyndham*, in a ſhort ſpeech, replied to the principal heads of Mr. Fox's ſpeech. He was conſcious there was a party in the country who deplored the ſucceſſes of our arms, and who panted for the introduction of the French ſyſtem and principles into this country, and to their exertions was owing whatever clamour or outcry had been raiſed againſt the proſecution of the war.

Mr. *Jekyll* ſupported the motion for the addreſs.

Mr. *Burke*, in a ſpeech of conſiderable length, in which he diſplayed his uſual ability, oppoſed the motion; and concluded, in an animated and ſerious ſtrain, with cautioning gentlemen how they entertained a meaſure which muſt caſt an indelible ſtain on themſelves, and injure, in the moſt important manner, the intereſts of their country, of Europe, and poſterity.

Many other gentlemen ſpoke; when the queſtion was call'ed for, and the Houſe divided. Ayes 47, Noes 187.

H. OF LORDS.

June 21.

His majeſty came in ſtate to the Houſe; and, being ſeated on the throne, the Gentleman Uſher of the Black Rod was ſent with a meſſage to the Houſe of Commons, to command their attendance at the bar; and the Speaker with ſeveral of the members, having come thither, the royal aſſent was given to the remaining bills, which have paſſed both houſes of parliament; after which his majeſty made the following moſt gracious ſpeech:

"My Lords, and Gentlemen,

"The firmneſs, wiſdom, and public ſpirit, by which your conduct has been eminently diſtinguiſhed on the many important occaſions which have ariſen during the preſent Seſſion, demand my peculiar acknowleigements.

"Your firm determination to ſupport the eſtabliſhed Conſtitution, and the zealous and general concurrence in that ſentiment which my ſubjects have ſo ſtrongly and ſeaſonably manifeſted, could not fail to check every attempt

tempt to diſturb the internal repoſe of theſe kingdoms: and you will, I doubt not, in your ſeveral counties, encourage the continuance of the ſame vigilant attention to that important object.

"The rapid and ſignal ſucceſſes which in an early period of the campaign have attended the operation of the combined armies, the reſpectable and powerful force which you have enabled me to employ by ſea and land, and the meaſures which I have concerted with other powers for the effectual proſecution of the war, afford the beſt proſpect of an happy iſſue to the important conteſt in which we are engaged:—it is only by perſeverance in vigorous exertions, and by endeavouring to improve the advantages already acquired, that we can hope to obtain the great end to which my views are uniformly directed, the reſtoration of peace on ſuch terms as may be conſiſtent with our permanent ſecurity, and with the general tranquillity of Europe.

"Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,

"I return you my particular thanks for the cheerfulneſs and diſpatch with which you have granted the neceſſary ſupplies; and I am happy to reflect that you have been enabled liberally to provide for the exigencies of the public ſervice in a manner ſo little burthenſome to my people.

"My Lords, and Gentlemen,

"The arrangements of the Britiſh territories in India, and for the regulation of our commerce with that part of the world, will, I doubt not, ſecure and augment the important benefits which we have already derived from thoſe valuable poſſeſſions. It has been impoſſible for me to ſee without concern the embarraſſment which has lately ariſen in the ſtate of commercial credit; but the ſteps which you have taken to prevent the progreſs of that evil appear already to have been productive of very ſalutary conſequences; and, while they have afforded a ſtriking inſtance of your attention to the intereſts of my people, their effect has furniſhed additional reaſon to believe that the diſtreſs which has been felt proceeded from a concurrence of temporary cauſes, and not from any diminution of the real wealth, or any failure in the permanent reſources of the country.

"I have much ſatisfaction in reflecting on the effectual protection which I have been enabled to afford to the trade of my ſubjects ſince the breaking out of the war; I am at the ſame time perſuaded that if our commercial intereſts had unavoidably been affected to a more conſiderable extent, it would not have been forgotten that we are contending for our future ſecurity, and for the preſervation of advantages the moſt ſtriking and the moſt valuable which any nation has ever, by the bleſſing of Providence, been permitted to enjoy."

Then the Lord Chancellor, by his Majeſty's command, ſaid;

"My Lords, and Gentlemen,

"It is his Majeſty's royal will and pleaſure, that this Parliament be prorogued to Tueſday the 13th day of Auguſt next, to be then here holden; and this Parliament is accordingly prorogued to Thurſday the 13th of Auguſt next."

In the Commons, the ſame day, three new writs were moved; the firſt for Marlborough, in the room of lord Courtown, who, ſince his election, hath accepted the office of Steward of the Chiltern Hundreds; the ſecond for Great Bedwin, in the room of lord Stopford, who, ſince his election, hath accepted the office of Treaſurer of the Houſehold; the third for Shafteſbury, in the room of William Grant, eſq. appointed one of his majeſty's juſtices of the counties of Caermarthen, Pembroke, and Cardigan.

Sir Francis Molineux acquainted the Houſe, that his majeſty commanded the attendance of that honourable Houſe immediately in the Houſe of Peers. The Speaker, with ſeveral members in his train, attended accordingly; on his return, he read, at the clerk's table, the ſpeech which his majeſty was moſt graciouſly pleaſed to deliver from the throne; after which, the members immediately withdrew.

Deſcription of TOULON *from* BUSCHING's Geography, V. 118—121.

TOULON, a large city and ſea-port, the reſidence of a particular governor-lieutenant of the king, a biſhoprick, bailliage, and ſeneſchauſſe, has a cuſtom-houſe, admiralty juriſdiction, ſub-delegation, marechauſſée, adminiſtration of juſtice by conſuls, and a tribunal of counſellors, &c. It is ſituated on the Mediterranean, in an agreeable country, which produces capers in particular, and other excellent fruits. It is divided into the *old* and the *new quarter*; the latter in general ill-built, the former in a very ſubſtantial and elegant manner. The firſt includes the cathedral, with the chapel of Nôtre Dame; which laſt is the conſtant reſort of a great number of devotees. The town-hall remarkable for two perfect terms of ſtone, placed at the two corners of the great gate, where they ſeem to ſupport a balcony. A college occupied by prieſts of the oratory. A kind of mall, or walk, called, La rue aux Arbres, ſheltered

sheltered from the sun. Convents of Dominicans, Minimes, barefooted Augustines, barefooted Carmelites, Ursulines, nuns of the Visitation, Cistertian nuns, Capuchins, an hospital of the Holy Ghost. The other quarter, built by Louis XIV, includes, besides many handsome private buildings, a handsome square, longer than wide, planted with trees, where the marines and other troops exercise; a magnificent house formerly belonging to the Jesuits, a parish-church of St. Louis, convents of the fathers of Our Lady of Mercy, Recollects, an hospital called *le Bassin de la Misericorde*, another of general charity, built without the walls, containing many manufactories to employ the poor, and several manufacturers of coarse woollen-cloths, &c. The bishop is suffragan of the metropolis of Arles, and his diocese comprehends 25 parishes, two abbeys, and three chapters. His annual income amounts to 15,000 livres, and his tax to the court of Rome is 400 florins. This city, impregnable on the sea side, is very well fortified towards the land; and its port, one of the safest in the Mediterranean, and the largest, though its entrance is so narrow that only one ship can go in at a time, is divided into the *old* and *new* port, communicating by a canal, and terminating in a common road, sheltered to the North, defended by a number of castles, towers, and batteries, both of mortars and cannon, so disposed that their fire crosses, and no vessel can force its way in. The new port, built by Louis XIV, has a magnificent arsenal, where is made and finished every thing necessary for the building and equipping of ships. It has mathematical, drawing, fencing, and other schools, for the *gardes marines*, or young gentlemen designed for the sea-service, celebrated by Breval (IV. 168) as one of the noblest and most useful institutions. The lock and other smiths, carpenters, and carvers, have separate workshops; and every ship of war has its magazine distinct from the general one, well furnished and arranged, which serves to supply the wants of the separate ones. The park of artillery is full of guns piled up, bombs, grenades, mortars, chain-shot, and other ammunition, with anchors ranged along the edge of the canal, which surrounds it, and turns the forges. The sail-warehouse is immense; and the rope-walk, built of hewn stone, 320 *toises* long, with three rows of arcades level with the ground, covered over-head, where three companies of rope-makers can work at a time, sheltered from the weather; and the upper story is occupied by innumerable workmen, who prepare the flax and hemp. The cannon-foundery, the armory, the gun-room, the ovens and bakehouse, the stocks, &c. are equally worthy of observation. Although the port of Toulon is particularly destined for ships of war, it includes many royal gallies; and the usual garrison is composed of one staff-officer and one battalion. In 1744, the great English fleet, under Admiral Matthews, fought the combined fleets of France and Spain under M. Court and Don Joseph de Navarre; but the victory remained undecided, and the loss was nearly equal. Toulon was bombarded by the Imperialists 1702; by the Duke of Savoy, when the Prince of Anhalt was killed, and eighteen or twenty French men of war, damaged in the fight off Malaga, were sunk in the harbour's mouth for a blockade. This city has been nine times desolated by the plague, the last time in 1721. The inhabitants, at present, amount to 25,000; and it has produced several illustrious persons.

Mr. URBAN, *Dec* 31.

I DO not profess to understand Hebrew; but I doubt if your correspondent L. L. is warranted in saying, p. 1079, that the Psalmist introduces the *great Creator* as *saying*, "Moab is my washpot, over Edom will I cast out my shoe." The context does not warrant us, either in Psalm lx 8, or cviii. 7, to understand these words as spoken by the *Almighty*, but rather by *David*, in the holy confidence wherewith he felt himself inspired when "God had spoken in his holiness," that, as Bishop Patrick explains it, "God, who is most holy, and cannot lie, hath spoken."

P. 1092. The LXX translate "Holiness to the Lord," Exod. xxviii. 26, Αγιασμα Κυριου; and Zech. xiv. 20, Αγιον τω Κυριω παντοκρατορι; synonymous terms expressing *consecration* to the Lord.

"Et nunquam fuit *extra*," in Aliebond's poem, p. 1096, col. 1, means "never was *out*."

P. 1104, col. 2, l. last, read, *Richard Scrope* was bishop, &c.

P. 1105, col. 1, l. 15, r. *ruituram*.

P. 1147. Lady Hoby's second husband was *John* Lord Russell, second *son* of *Francis*, Earl of Bedford. She was buried

buried at Byſham by her firſt huſband and his brother, whoſe two figures are on their monument there, and a Greek inſcription on *herſelf* on a tablet near the foot of her monument. See Aſhmole's Berkſhire, II. 464—470.

P. 1151. Edward, the younger ſon of Lady H. Conyers, is vicar of Waltham and Epping, both family livings. Her youngeſt daughter was married to Mr. Baker, and is already the mother of nine children.

P. 1154. Co'onel Maurice Johnſon, who died at Spalding Dec. 4, was eldeſt ſon of Maurice Johnſon, eſquire, the learned founder of the literary ſociety at Spalding, lieutenant, and afterwards colonel, in the Duke of Cumberland's regiment of foot-guards, and ſerved under his Royal Highneſs in Flanders, 1746; was an excellent draughtſman, father of two ſons and three daughters. His eldeſt ſon Maurice, educated at St. John's college, Cambridge, M A. is curate of Spalding, in the gift of truſtees, and vicar of Moulton near it, of which his father was patron, and prebendary of Lincoln 1785. His youngeſt ſon is or was lieutenant in the third or Prince of Wales's regiment of dragoon-guards.

P. 1158. Mr. Wild was buried at Buſhey January 13 and the company returning were attacked by a highwayman, who fired into a chaiſe fortunately without doing miſchief; and, being immediately purſued by the poſtillion on one of the horſes, was taken on the Edgware road near Kilburn, but not before he had twice fired at his purſuers; after which he was knocked down, and carried before Mr. Addington at Bow ſtreet, where it appeared he was the ſon of a gentleman of independent property in Ireland, of the name of Hawkins.

The arch under the New River at Buſh-hill, deſcribed LIV. 723, having given way, after having ſtood 111 years, the preſent bed is turned to repair it.

Yours, &c. D. H.

Mr. URBAN, *Dec.* 20.

I WAS informed by an acquaintance, the other day, of his having been cured ſome time ſince of a violent flux by the following method, which, I believe, is but little known. Will you think it worthy of being introduced to notice? If you do, perhaps ſome of your profeſſional readers may favour us with an opinion upon it.

After having ſtewed the meat off an offal, he put the ſoft part of the bone, which forms the joint of the knee, into a briſk fire, where he let it remain ſo long, that, when it became cold, he could reduce the external part to a fine powder: of this powder he took about a table-ſpoonful in a glaſs of wine, which had ſo good an effect, that, tho' he had been troubled a long time, and was much reduced, he found immediate relief, and has ever ſince been free from every ſymptom of the complaint.

Should you think the above recipe may be uſeful, I beg you will make any alteration you may think proper, to make it fit for the Gentleman's Magazine.

Yours, &c. A.

Mr. URBAN, *Bedford, July* 9.

PERHAPS it will afford ſatisfaction to ſome of your readers when they are informed, that, years ago, I ſaw ſeveral circular beechen plates, much of the ſame kind as the roundels (which, I preſume, is a local appellation) mentioned in p. 378. They had been then lately found, walled-up, in a farm-houſe, which has been a religious houſe, at St. Leonard's, in this town. I think there were more than ten of them, but will not be poſitive as to the number. Some of them were finely painted and gilt; and theſe had each ſome religious ſentence on them, and verſes, if I remember right, not very fit to accompany it. I do not recollect that they had, like the Staffordſhire, human figures on them. They were larger conſiderably than that which you have figured in your Magazine, but the letters much the ſame: ſome of them were plain beech, without letters, paint, or other ornament. They were thought to have been uſed for diverſion as ſome game. I underſtand they were all ſent home ſoon after they were found. Should the preſent poſſeſſor (who the gentleman is I know not) of the beechen plates under conſideration, on ſeeing this letter, think proper, through your means, to give a more particular account of them, it may prove an acquiſition to the Antiquary; and, at the ſame time, any miſtake I may, from length of time (perhaps now 15 years ago), have made reſpecting them, will be ſet right. The gentleman, who had them firſt, left them for Major Groſe at his lodgings at Mr. Hooper's, but never had an opportunity of ſeeing the Major afterward, neither has he heard from

from any one concerning them ſince the Major's death.

Mr. Drew, of this place, ſtone-maſon, has ten ſomewhat ſimilar flat circular beechen plates to thoſe juſt mentioned, in a round box (painted after too rude and inſignificant a manner to deſerve a deſcription of it). Theſe plates ſeem deſigned, like the others, for ſome game. Mr. Drew had them from Lincolnſhire, but they came originally from Staffordſhire, where the perſon he had them from ſaid they really were played with as a game, but in what manner he cannot tell. They conſiſt of prints coloured, and paſted on the beech wood, which is plain on one ſide; that lying before me has a rural landſcape, and the figures of two women ſurrounded with baſkets of various kinds of fruits, and the following verſes, written round the margin in ſmall Roman letters:

"Feed and be fatt, heere 's painted peares and plumbs, [gums;
Will never hurte your teethe or ſpoyle your
And I wiſhe thoſe girls that painted are
No other foode than ſuch fine painted fare."

I have ſelected this plate as one without improper levity; ſome of them diſguſt through the lowneſs of ſtyle.

I add verſes from another plate, which repreſents perſons playing at dice, and ſome of them dreſſed in groteſque maſquerade, becauſe theſe circumſtances, I think, ſeem to point out the game as one more particularly in vogue about Chriſtmas time:

"Diſguiſed thus at Candlemas we come;
With gambolls, dice, and cards, we maſque and mumm;
Some loſeth all, and ſome the money purſes;
Some laugh outright, whilſt others ſweares and curſes."

Each of the ten plates has one of the ſigns of the Zodiac on it; and twelve plates would fill the box ſo as juſt to admit of its ſhutting. Hence I conclude there were twelve of them when complete.

As an antient game I have thus expatiated on the plates, and on that account only; for, in point of compoſition, ſome of them are worſe than trivial.

Hoping in time that ſome correſpondent may tell us the preciſe antiquity, name, and manner, of the game of both ſets of plates, I am, yours, &c. M.

Mr. URBAN, *July* 13.

I SEND you a drawing of a round piece of Beech-wood, like that deſcribed by Mr. Barrett in p. 398 *. It formerly belonged to Mr. Ives, the Yarmouth antiquary, who has written upon one ſide, which is quite plain, "a trencher for cheeſe or ſweetmeats, uſed about the time of James I." I do not acquieſce in this explanation, being of opinion with Mr. Barrett, that theſe pieces of wood were either converſation, or, what is yet more probable, *fortune-telling* cards. From the character of the writing and orthography, they are certainly older than the time of James I. and ſeem to have been made about the reign of Henry VIII. The lines are,

"To ſpende over muche be nott to holde,
Abate rather ſomewhatt yi houſholde;
For of thy landes bothe fare and nere,
To the ſmale frutes will come this yere."

P. S. Will it be deemed any anſwer to G's query concerning the age of Our Saviour, to refer him to John viii. 57. "Then ſaid the Jews unto him, thou art not yet *fifty* years old, and haſt thou ſeen Abraham?" Surely the inference is, that he muſt have then been upwards of *thirty-three*.

P. 30, Mr. Ruggles is informed that the coin, which he enquires after, is a very common but unappropriated Britiſh coin. He may find it engraved in Speed's Chronicle, and Camden's Britannia.

P. 522, I cannot agree with R. G. in his idea, that the painting on glaſs, referred to in p. 397, repreſents the *diſtribution of worldly gifts*, &c.; neither is there any attribute of Folly whatever in the principal figure. It is rather ſome ſaint, or holy perſon, diſtributing alms to the poor and lame. On each ſide of him are baſkets filled with loaves and flaggons of liquor. S. E.

Mr. URBAN. *Nov.* 20.

IN your Magazine for *May* 1793, (p. 398,) ſome of your correſpondents are requeſted to explain the uſe of *ten flat roundels*, now in poſſeſſion of Charles Chadwick, eſq. having each an ancient diſtich thereon, &c. (ſee plate II. fig. 4.) I flatter myſelf that I can comply with this requeſt. Near forty years ago I paid a viſit to the old lady viſcounteſs Longueville, (grandmother of the preſent earl of Suſſex), at her ſeat at Brandon, three miles from Coventry. After dinner, for the amuſement of ſome

* Ruſticus ſo nearly reſembles that in p. 398, that the engraving of it ſeems ſuperfluous.—EDIT.

young

young company preſent, this good old lady ordered her waiting gentlewoman to bring forth the LOTS, who produced about a dozen ſuch *roundels* as Mr. Chadwick's, which ſhe held ſpread out in the manner of cards, with their backs towards the company, each of whom drew one. And great diverſion was excited by the ſatirical diſtich which accidentally occurred on the lot of each, as being ſuppoſed to be deſcriptive either of the character or of the matrimonial choice of the perſon who drew the ſame. Her ladyſhip then told me, that theſe had anciently belonged to the nuns of Lacocke, in Wiltſhire, and had been handed down, from the time of the diſſolution, along with the nunnery itſelf, which had belonged to her father, Sir John Talbot, of Lacocke, knight, and is ſtill poſſeſſed by the deſcendants of lady Longueville's ſiſter, who aſſumed the name of Talbot; as the LOTS themſelves are probably by her grandſon and heir, the earl of Suſſex. This good lady, who remembered the court of Charles II. died in 1763, aged near 100, and retained her faculties to the laſt.

Before I take off the pen, let me inform your correſpondent J. H. (in your Magazine for September laſt, p. 799.) that the "Hiſtory of England, in a Series of Letters from a Nobleman to his Son, London, printed for Newbery, 1764, 2 vol. 12mo.' was written by none of the lords Lyttelton, Cheſterfield, or Orrery, but by the ingenious Dr. Goldſmith, who was much gratified to find the aſſumed character ſo well ſuſtained, as to paſs upon the world for real, and often diverted with the contending opinions of ſuch as aſcribed it to one or other of the above noblemen. This information comes from one who had a copy given him by the real author, when it firſt came from the preſs, and who had often laughed with him at the ſucceſs of his fiction.

The merit of theſe two little volumes induced Mr. Thomas Davies, afterwards, to contract with Dr. Goldſmith for an extention of the ſubject, in four volumes 8vo. which he publiſhed with his own name, as is well known to your readers. Yours, &c. T * P *.

Mr. URBAN, *Dec.* 12.

IT is an obſervation of the Hon. Mr. Boyle, that, in making experiments, many unheeded, ſeemingly trifling, circumſtances, are often of conſequence, in rendering *the experiment* the more eaſily ſucceſsful. This gave me the hint of requeſting you to publiſh the following narration of a fact.

As I am often liable to intermitting complaints, I am conſequently obliged to have frequent recourſe to Peruvian bark. Dr. Franklin taught me to take it in milk, which ſo ſoftens the bark as to render it the leaſt offenſive of any vehicle. Some of your readers may ſmile at my giving the Doctor as the author of ſo trifling an advice; but whoever knew him ſo well as I did would readily affirm, that he never thought anything trifling which could give any degree of pleaſure to any perſon. On my taking ſome bark in milk, there was a piece of bread on the table; I chewed ſome of the crumb of it in my mouth, and ſwallowed it with ſome ſpoonfuls of milk, and was agreeably ſurpriſed to find that the taſte of the bark was immediately carried off. I have followed the ſame practice after taking ſome other unpallatable medicines, and with the ſame effect. This ſimple means of removing a diſagreeable taſte may give that ſatisfaction to nice palates, that it has given to

AN INVALID.

Mr. URBAN, *Dec.* 14.

THE paſſage which NUGATOR, p. 1096, ſays he does not underſtand, "Et nunquam fuit *extra*," is not of difficult interpretation: it means that the preacher got on fluently, and *was never out*. The expreſſion, indeed, is not Latin; no more are many others in this humourous poem; it being of the character of the macaronic poetry (as it is called), to pay little or no attention to the Latin idiom; but to ſubſtitute Latin words in the room of Engliſh ones, and ſo form a kind of *Babyloniſh dialect*.

E. S.

Mr. URBAN, *Worceſter, Dec.* 18.

IN your Magazine for November laſt, I ſee inſerted in plate II. fig. 4, an engraving from a drawing of a ſeal I ſent you ſome time ago. I have ſince learned the figure on the ſtone was not intended to repreſent a griffin, but an Argod. The Argod was an image like a dragon, placed at the feet of Woden; it was the ancient arms of Weſſex, which has been often falſely blazoned a griffin regreant. The heathen Saxons, in the ſpring, uſed to bear, in proceſſion, a banner Argent, where was diſplayed the god Woden Azure, and the Argod, his uſual attendance, Gules.

I ſent

I ſent you, at the ſame time, my reading of the legends on the gold coin of Arcadius, found at Silcheſter, of which you have given an engraving in June 1792, plate III. fig. 4, which was as follows: round the head; "DOMINUS NOSTER, ARCADIUS, PIUS FELIX AUGUSTUS." On the reverſe; "VICTORIA AUGUSTORUM. MANU DIVINA On the exergue, "CONSTANTINOPOLI OBRIZUM."

Yours, &c. G. B.

Mr. URBAN, *B. V. Dec.* 15.

"Non hyemes illam, non flabra, neque imbres [annos,
Convellunt: immota manet, multoſque per
Multa virûm volvens durando ſecula vincit."

THOSE who have read Fiſher's Treatiſe on the Deficiency of Oak Timber, publiſhed near thirty years ago, and with attention to the calculations ſince made, muſt be alarmed at the decreaſe of an article indiſpenſable to the exiſtence of this, as a commercial country. Although various obſervations have been laid before the publick from time to time, it does not appear that any material ſteps have been taken to prevent the impending danger; unleſs an exception is made of what parliament directed to be done laſt year in Hampſhire. Some of the great proprietors of land, with commendable foreſight in future intereſt, have, indeed, planted, but to ſo ſmall an extent, as can only be a trivial ſupply for future want.

Planting timber is not generally a favourite purſuit, nor can the proſpect of future advantage make it ſo; the contemplation is apt to raiſe melancholy ideas in the mind of the ſhortneſs of man's exiſtence, and the ſmall degree of probability for any one to enjoy the fruits of his labour. Theſe ideas have ſecretly had an influence upon men of landed property; and farther diſcouragements ariſe from the expence of fencing, and the devaſtation made by cattle without it; but eſpecially an unwillingneſs for any portion of their eſtates being occupied otherwiſe than for immediate profit.

In order therefore to accompliſh ſo eſſential a purpoſe to the raiſing timber adequate to future demands, I propoſe, as a general outline, that the commiſſioners of the Board of Agriculture ſhall be eſtabliſhed, by act of parliament, a company for a term of years, and be enabled to raiſe a ſum, by ſubſcription, not exceeding five millions, for the purpoſe of purchaſing and renting waſte lands for planting, in all convenient parts of Great Britain: that the ſhares be transferrable at the Bank of England, and bear an intereſt of five per cent. per annum. It does not occur that this meaſure would partake of the dubious ſecurity for money experienced in France, in the Miſſiſſippi, or in England, in the South-Sea ſcheme of 1720; on the contrary, the ſubſcribers would not only have real ſecurity at home, but alſo the proſpect of large profits; and therefore it may be concluded the ſubſcription would be filled, and the inveſtments, in a ſhort time, be at conſiderable advance.

As many difficulties might ariſe in the purchaſe of lands, from the diſagreement of owners, and the expences of an act of parliament for each purchaſe; the ſame act which forms the Agricultural Board into a company ſhould be declaratory; that any common or waſte land ſhall be alienable to the ſaid company, where two-thirds of the proprietors in number and value ſhall have ſigned a bond of agreement, ſetting forth their aſſent: and, although the company were only to take a part of ſuch waſte lands, the remainder might be allotted to the owners; or, which would probably be a better mode, put up to auction in lots, and the produce divided.

The money ariſing from the purchaſe made by the company would enable the proprietors to fence and improve the remainder of ſuch lands ſo allotted, or purchaſed at auction; as there is cauſe to believe that the want of ſpirit to improve in men of landed property is ſometimes owing to a deficiency of ready-money to commence with: and it is evident that a ſufficient quantity of land for agricultural purpoſes is not at preſent in cultivation, from the large ſums annually paid to other countries for grain and proviſions. Therefore, the company ought to be reſtricted in their purchaſes to ſuch lands as are not wholly eligible for tillage, or for ſheep-walks, the ſource of our ancient manufactures, unleſs in moderate parcels, and with a view to plantations becoming covers to the flocks in rigorous ſeaſons, and to vegetation in their vicinity, warmth being its firſt principle.

Objections may be made to commons being generally high land, rocky, thin of ſoil, and seldom with a clay bottom; therefore,

therefore, inimical to the growth of oak. And, admitting it to be the caſe in a conſiderable degree, it does not follow, that moderately high ſituations are unfit for raiſing various kinds of uſeful timber upon; a want of which is experienced in ſeveral parts of the kingdom. It may farther be concluded, from the growth of timber in the North of Europe, that, having the precaution to plant cloſe, the effects of cold harſh weather, which may be expected in this climate on the ſummit of even moderately high ſituations, will be prevented, and that the diſperſion of the leaves by the autumnal winds will ſaturate, and in ſome degree increaſe, the thin ſoil: Nature muſt, however, always be attended to, and each ſpecies have ſoil peculiarly adapted. From congenial nouriſhment will proceed vigour to aſpire and become a protection to the infant oak, planted in certain ſituations at the bottom and firſt acclivity, where clay is in various parts to be found. Farther benefit is ſuppoſed to ariſe by fences being firſt completed in ſituations choſen for planting, and obnoxious animals extirpated, ſo that the heath and graſs become a ſhelter to young and tender plants. Material advantages would be derived by the ſervices of foreſters in ſmall dwellings built upon the ſkirts of the woodlands, with incloſures for each to keep a cow and raiſe potatoes upon for the uſe of the family; to be ſubject in the duty required to regular ſurveys by diligent ſupervifors, at ſtated periods, and accountable to them for the loppings and underwood. The uſe of thoſe for fuel, together with young trees to be taken out as the woods attained a proper growth, might prevent the preſent exceſſive conſumption of coals, and the probability of a ſcarcity, ſymptoms of it having a ready made an appearance.

Having finiſhed the ſubject I purpoſed to write upon, I hope to be excuſed a few obſervations, ariſing from the query of the Agricultural Board reſpecting the means to cauſe a ſpirit of improvement and induſtry in the country. Landlords for years paſt, having a view to the vanity of large rent-rolls, and aided by power from competition for farms, have greatly advanced rents; and the ſmall farmers particularly have had their noſes held to the grindſtone without mercy. And it may be obſerved, to thoſe who contend that the advance will make tenants more induſtrious, that, truly, they muſt get what they can out of the land, though often to their own and the landlord's loſs, by the impoveriſhment of it, and ſcrew their neighbours alſo, or have no porridge. Improvement is the buſineſs of the landlord; and, to inſpire huſbandmen with the true ſpirit of induſtry, let them taſte the ſweets of thriving, and their labour will be chearful; they will then weigh well what will conduce to their own, and ultimately to the landlord's, benefit, contrive and conſult to provide againſt all accidents, and bluſh at not being able to pay their rent without arrears and without complaints.

It does not even appear that the primary movement to attain ſo deſirable an influence is, that the landlord lower his rent, as a greater ſpur to induſtry might probably ariſe from marling, draining, and clearing, which, with an addition of lime and other manure, at his own charge, would improve waſte corners of eſtates, that have for ages been unprofitable alike to the huſbandman and the community. The high prices paid for proviſions in many parts of the kingdom, which the farmer muſt have, to enable him to raiſe his rent for the day which he knows moſt aſſuredly will come, is a cauſe that ſo many of the loweſt claſs of the people are *Sans Culottes*; each is, however, thankful for the Conſtitution he lives under, and the liberty he enjoys; and all would partake of pleaſure if this paper eventually be productive of warmth, *à leurs derrieres*, from the receſſes of the foreſt. T. W.

Mr. URBAN, *Dec.* 27.

THE following extracts explain two of the queries in p. 984.

The firſt of them is from the will of Thomas Windſor, Eſq. dated in 1479. (Qu. whether it is not the ſame T. W. Eſq. mentioned in p. 993?)

"Item, I will that I have brennying, at my burying and funeral ſervice, four tapers, and twenty two torches of wax, every taper to conteyn the weight of ten pounds, and every torch ſixteen pounds, which I will that twenty-four very poor men, and well diſpoſed, ſhall hold, as well at the tyme of my burying, as at my *moneth's minde*. Item, I will, that after my *moneth's minde* be done, the ſaid four tapers be delivered to the church wardens, &c. And that there be 100 children within the age of ſixteen years, to be at my *moneth's minde*, to ſay for my ſoul. That againſt my *moneth's minde*, the candles bren before the rude (croſs) in the pariſh church. Alſo, that my *moneth's minde* my executors provide twenty prieſts to ſing *placebo, dirige*, &c."

The

The *monethe's minde*, mentioned in this extract, was a service performed for the dead, one month after their decease: there were also *weeks' mindes*, and *years' mindes*, which were services for the dead performed at the end of a week, and of a year. The word *minde* signified remembrance; a month's mind was a remembrance after a month; a year's mind, a remembrance after a year. The phrase *monthe minde* survived the custom, and the words being still remembered as coupled, when their original meaning was almost forgotten, it is, I think, easy to conceive that a person who had a strong desire to a thing might, instead of saying, I have a mind to it, say, I have a month's mind to it, as meaning somewhat more.

The other extract is from Ray's "Collection of English Proverbs;" where it is said, that

"To dine with Duke Humphrey, is to fast, to go without one's dinner. This Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester, was uncle to King Henry VI. and his protector during his minority, renowned for hospitality and good house keeping, and commonly called the good duke of Gloucester. Those were said to dine with duke Humphrey who walked out dinner-time in the body of St. Paul's, because it was believed the duke was buried there. But, saith Dr. Fuller, that saying is as far from truth as they from dinner, even twenty miles off; seeing this duke was buried in the church of St. Albans, to which he was a great benefactor." H. D. B.

Mr. URBAN, *Dec.* 31.

"BIOGRAPHICUS," (p. 1131) wishes for some "Anecdotes of John Smith, esq."

As soon as I read the query, I had recourse to my MS Collection of Lawyers, of the name of SMITH; and I find *three* different John Smiths, about the period your correspondent mentions.

JOHN SMITH, a Commissioner of the Treasury in 1694, Chancellor of the Exchequer in 1699, and Speaker of the Lower House of Parliament in 1705. He died in March 1723 4.

JOHN SMITH, Gray's-Inn *, Serjeant at Law 1700, Puisne Baron of the Exchequer 1702.

JOHN SMITH, Lincoln's Inn *, Serjeant at Law 1702, Chief Baron of Scotland tempore Queen Anne, Puisne Baron in England 1714.

Si quid novisti rectius [*vel amplius*] istis,
Candidus imperti, si non his utere mecum.

Yours, &c R. J.

* Quære, if these two are not in reality the same person? EDIT.

Mr. URBAN, *Cowbit, Dec.* 31.

YOUR Constant Reader, p. 1107, seems to be well-disposed, and well-informed concerning the duty he enquires about; and would not the sincere communicants, whom he speaks of, find much Christian sobriety, sound judgement, and excellent instruction, in a Companion to the Altar, which is printed in many of our Prayer Books?

P. S. X. Y. p. 1091, seems to be right in his remark on Exodus, xxviii. 36: "Holiness to the Lord." It is true, the Septuagint is Αγίασμα Κυρίου, the Holiness of the Lord; but Tremellius has it "Sanctitas Jehovæ;" as X. Y. has before observed. Now ל signifies *to* or *unto*, and is generally prefixed to the dative case, which, I believe, Tremellius means here; for, I find him frequently closer to the Hebrew than the Septuagint is.

May not the word "extra," p. 1096, mean, he never was *extra viam*, out of his way, or at a stand? J. M.

Miscellaneous Monumental Inscriptions.

1. On a mural tablet at CLIFTON.

"Hic situs est JOHANNES PILGRIM, A. B.
Sti. Coll. Johan. Cantab.
pietatis exemplar, literarum decus,
quem
Numismate solenni decoravit
Mæcenas Holles Duc. Nov. Castri.
ob. Jul. 12, 1753, æt. 23."

2. In Clifton church-yard.

"In a vault beneath this stone lies intered the body of the late Rev. THOMAS FRY, Dr. in Divinity, President of St. John's College in the University of Oxford. He departed this life, 22 Nov. 1772, aged 56 years.

3. In BAKEWELL church-yard.

"To the memory of SAMUEL ROE, clerk of the parish church of Bakewell; which office he filled thirty-five years with credit to himself, and satisfaction to the inhabitants; his natural powers of voice, in clearness, strength, and sweetness, were altogether unequalled.

He died Oct. 31, 1792, aged 70 years."

4. In St. PANCRAS church-yard.

"THADÆUS FITZPATRICK, Esq. died the 6th of September 1771, aged 47 years.
If Truth, if Candor, if Probity,
will ever prove acceptable in the sight of God,
We trust his soul hath received
the reward of the Just,
and now looks down with compassion
on those who must always admire his talents,
and revere his virtues.
His afflicted mother caused this stone
to be inscribed to the memory
of a most amiable and worthy son.
✝ Requiescat in pace; Amen."

Mr.

URBAN, *Dec.* 10.

ſwer to your correſpondent F. A. S. 416, it is believed that the Daniel nquired after was a NATURAL ſon of that noble family.

. 405, col. 2, l. 47, what is meant dditional Charter?" E. D.

URBAN, *Oxford, Dec.* 31.

HAPS you will find room in ur *Supplement* for the admiſſion following ſtrictures, reſulting ſome enquiries in the preceding f your volume for 1793.

11. The Queriſt has been already to in p. 1011. But was not Dr. 's *colleague* mentioned in his pre- the ſecond volume of lord C a- 's State Papers, Dr. Nowell, the worthy principal of St. Mary His *ſucceſſor* was, undoubtedly, onkhouſe.

perſon ſo illiberally deſcribed by ſee p. 811, was, moſt aſſuredly, er than the late highly-to-be-re- b ſhop Lowth; to whoſe inter- the omiſſion of that critic's ob- able note is to be attributed. nnicott had no concern in it. deſcription of biſhop Lowth, as ris elegantioribus planè hoſpitis;" L's characterizing him in p. 1079, by "a total want or neglect of ;" may ſurely be conſidered as lt of blind prejudice, or hardy ion, to the general voice of the world. This haughty ſpirit of rity ſeems to have poſſeſſed your ondent, when he hurled his *te- belle* againſt the biſhop's poeti- formances, and his proſe verſion h. The truly ingenious tranſla- *Euripides*, Mr. Potter, in his to "The Oracle concerning n, &c. from Iſaiah; London, entertains a more favourable of his lordſhip's abilities. The cavils at *ſuperaccuracy* in ſome s of the verſion, as ariſing from *untoward* taſk of publiſhing a r," ſtrongly indicate a glaring cy of judgement in L. L. whoſe candour alſo cannot permit him lip any opportunity of ſhewing gious malignity towards epiſco- Lowth would probably have it, had not his "name made arance in the Gazette" as a bi- ſome of which order, though uld "ſpy deſert," L. L. cannot. y well repreſent what he has T. MAG. *Supplement*, 1793.

publiſhed in p. 702, 703, as having been "copied from *foul* notes *;" for, "foul" they certainly deſerve to be called. His impartiality, however, ſhould be celebrated in one inſtance; as he there aims an inſidious blow againſt a ſiſter univerſity with equal good will as againſt his own, which, together with the hierarchy, never eſcapes his ſneers, if he can at any time find occaſion to indulge himſelf in caſting them. What your reviewer has ſaid, in p. 933, col. 2, of the buſineſs there alluded to, cannot be fairly controverted. The defendant's own account, ſince publiſhed in an octavo volume, juſtifies alſo a brother reviewer's deſcription of his whole conduct, as diſcovering "throughout a degree of petulance ſcarcely pardonable in a boy, and highly diſgraceful in a man who lays claim to the character of an enlightened and *liberal* philoſopher. The whole ſeries of his remarks during the trial, and of his ſubſequent vindication, conſiſts of trifling quibbles, or diſingenuous evaſions. The conduct of his opponents was temperate; the r proceedinge ſyſtematically regular; and their ultimate deciſion juſt." It ſhould not have been omitted, that the long and excellent ſpeech of the vice-chancellor, which you ſo deſervedly commend in p. 933, col. 2, is moſt diſingenuouſly given, in a very *imperfect* manner, by the defendant; whoſe "laudable, manly ſpirit" muſt be left to the celebration of L. L. the ready advocate of a man, who "ſtands ſo firm in innocence, that the common law cannot reach one hair of his head." See p. 702, 703. The paſſage which he *perfectly* remembers, p. 1072, col. 2, wherein Lowth applied an expreſſion of the Pſalmiſt to Warburton, ſhould, in common candour, have been pointed out. If it ſtands as L. L. repreſents, he ſhould recollect how often "the mere awkwardneſs of a man, who knew not how, attempting to be facetious," will apply to very many paſſages, in which he himſelf takes the liberty of uſing, or rather abuſing, the language of Scripture.

Ut nemo in ſeſe tentat deſcendere!

P. 936 col. 2, l. antep ſhould we not for "Spence's" read "Lowth's?" The "Choice of Hercules," at the end of the 10th dialogue in Spence's "Polymetis," was the undoubted performance of his friend Lowth.

Yours, &c. ACADEMICUS.

---

* See p. 1080, col. 1.

Mr.

Mr. URBAN, *Dec.* 31.

THE following notices may not be unacceptable to ſome of the numerous readers of your volume for 1793; in p. 1001. of which the famous Edmund Curll is referred to for information relative to Craſhaw. Recourſe, however, needs not be had to him, whoſe authority unſupported is of no avail. Craſhaw's education "in Sutton's Hoſpital, called the Charterhouſe," is atteſted by A. Wood, in his *Faſti*, Oxon. ii. 3, to which the ingenious writer of his life in the "Biographia Britannica" refers, and from which Curll muſt have borrowed his account; which is alſo given by Mr. Headley in his "Biographical Sketches" prefixed to "Select Beauties of Antient Engliſh Poetry; London, 1787."

P. 796, col. 2. line 35, for "439." read "435;" and p. 797. col. 1, l. 23, eraſe the comma; as alſo the period after "vocat," in l. 28; and to the *note* add, "of vol. LXII."

P. 1335, col. 1. l. 23, read "folio."

P. 1051, col. 1, the intelligence in l. 8, 9, 10, being premature, ſhould not have been admitted.

P. 1096, *note*, l. 2, "and he never was out," will probably explain this paſſage; that is, he never was at a loſs for ſomewhat to ſay; he never ſtopt for want of words.

Ibid. note, l, 13, Dr. Ninecaps may not, perhaps, occur in the *Tatler*, but in the *Spectator*, No. 494. See Granger's "Biographical Hiſtory," under Thomas Goodwin.

P. 1125, col 2, l. 37, read "Part ii."

P. 1091, col. 1, to what do lines 38, 39, 40, refer? SCRUTATOR.

Mr. URBAN, *Dec.* 19.

A LEISURE day has afforded me the great pleaſure of reading your Magazine, and making a few remarks.

May the example of the benevolence of Birmingham be followed by the inhabitants of every town!

Thanks to William May, for ſo pleaſing a receipt for a ſcald; and ſhould Veritas, or any of his family, meet with ſuch an accident, he will try the cold water, and has not a doubt of its being a good preſcription.

Can any of your numerous correſpondents inform me who was the author of The Whole Duty of Man?

Can you inform me whether William Gilpin, vicar of Boldre, near Lymington, and author of Lectures on the Church Catechiſm, &c. &c. is deſcended from Bernard Gilpin, p. 1111?

"On every hedge
The glow-worm lights his gem."

Till Q. X. mentioned it, I never knew that a glow-worm ever appeared but in an hedge: I have often ſeen it there. Though not a Southern Fauniſt, I take the liberty to notice this. VERITAS.

TWO MONTHS TOUR IN SCOTLAND.

(Continued from p. 1095.)

HAVING left Bunaw, and forded a wide, but ſhallow, ſtream, paſſing ſome iron furnaces, we croſſed a tract of pleaſant meadows, where now, in the end of Auguſt, the mowers were juſt beginning to cut down the graſs. On account of the roughneſs of the ſurface, ſcattered plentifully with fragments of rock, this work is performed in a jerking and interrupted manner, with a ſcythe of not more than a foot and an half in length in the blade.

Riſing out of this bottom up the ſides of hills richly clothed in birches, whoſe bright and penſile foliage, ſoftly undulating with the breeze, formed a moſt refreſhing contraſt with the dead and duſky moors over which we had been lately travelling, we found occaſion to lament, that Art, too frequently at enmity with Nature, was beginning to play the tyrant even here, many parts of this lovely landſcape having been already plundered of their ſhades to ſupply the demands of Vulcan in his caves below.

At the diſtance of about two miles from Bunaw, in paſſing through an inconſiderable village, Crouarchin preſented itſelf to us in a moſt impreſſive point of view, towering ſupereminently aloft, above all competition from its ſurrounding neighbours. Like Parnaſſus, it may boaſt two ſummits, the one ſaid conſiderably to ſurpaſs the other in altitude; though, from the vaſt elevation of them both, this difference is ſcarcely obſervable from below.

Upon the border of a valley ſomewhat farther onwards ſtands another village, the name of which we were unable to collect from the quick and ſtrongly-accented pronunciation of the inhabitants; it was, however, of greater extent, better built, and more fully peopled, than any we had lately ſeen; being, beſides, diſtinguiſhed by a ſchool endowed for the purpoſe of teaching the Engliſh language to the natives of theſe regions, where the Erſe, till lately, has almoſt

almost alone been known. Charitable foundations for education are common in most parts of Scotland; nor, as is the case with us, do manufactures and agriculture (affording light manual employments, adapted to the earliest years of life) draw off the attendance of youth from such seminaries: hence it happens, probably, that the peasantry of that country are in general better taught, and more informed, than persons of the same class in this.

Soon after having left this village, Loch-aw, a lovely water of thirty miles in length, but not proportionably broad, appeared before us betwixt its rocky confines running nearly straight and parallel to each other. Having ferried over it in a boat of a construction sufficiently roomy and commodious, we again resumed our saddles, and pushed briskly forward for Inverary, hoping there to meet with such accommodations as would compensate for all the fatigues and inconveniences we had of late experienced, and repay the exertions of one of the most laborious days that we sustained in Scotland.

It has already been observed, that it is to the soldiery stationed in this country that it stands indebted for the great improvements which have been effected in its highways; to whom, whilst so employed, an encouraging addition is made of six-pence to their daily pay. By these a road was now forming from the ferry abovementioned, to fall in with that leading from Tyendrum to Inverary, and which, when completed, would no fail of being both an ornament and a benefit to those neighbourhoods.

As we continued upon the road this evening to a much later hour than usual, the moon, now near its full, and riding in cloudless splendour above the summits of the highest mountains, produced, amongst the natural inequalities of those broken and romantic regions, effects of light and shade inconceivable by such as have been accustomed only to the uniformity of level countries; whilst Echo, responsive from her numerous caves to the tramping of our horses on the rocks, our different voices calling to each other, the rush of rivers far beneath our [illegible] the roar of torrents from [illegible] heights above, or the dying and indistinct murmurs of distant water-falls, conspired with the "witching time of night" to excite an intermixture of awful, anxious, and agreeable emotions in the mind.

In approaching Inverary, extensive woods of pine, investing the sides of vast and lofty mountains, flung their solemn shades across the vale, in the very depth of which the Aray rolls along, revealing himself at intervals betwixt the trees, but more generally buried in his rugged bed, and betraying himself only by the noise and tumult of his course.

It was one in the morning when we reached our inn; the family, however, were still up. The house was large and excellent; and, a synod of the Highland clergy being there assembled at the time, by the arrangements of the larder it appeared that the Kirk, as well as the Church, is no improvident nor unskilful caterers. A most sumptuous supper was quickly served; and, though the best beds in the house were previously occupied by the guests who had come before us, those which remained, in contrast with the lodgings we had lately had, seemed beds of down, and by no means to stand in need of the apologies which our host repeated in their behalf as he lighted us to our apartments.

(To be continued.)

Mr. URBAN, *Caernarvon, Dec.* 30.

I HAVE read, in p. 1093, a letter from Lichfield, in which the writer asks two or three questions respecting the late Dean of Bangor and his predecessor; and, as I happen to be able to give accurate answers to these enquiries, you will be pleased to inform your correspondent, that the immediate predecessor of the late Dean of Bangor was Dr. Hughes, who was promoted to this dignity in 1749 by Dr. Pearce, then Bishop of Bangor; and, on the death of Dean Hughes, in August, 1753, the same bishop conferred this preferment on Dr. Thomas Lloyd, who, dying in October last, enjoyed this dignity full 40 years; and, in November last, the present bishop collated his nephew, John Warren, M.A. son of Dr. Warren, to this dignity; and, as your correspondent is, I make no doubt, a gentleman of candour, and fond of ecclesiastical anecdotes, you will be pleased to add, that our bishop, in the course of ten years, or thereabouts, has given to the clergy of this country parochial and other ecclesiastical preferments, amounting together to the annual sum of 4000l. at least; and, the deanry excepted, every vacant benefice has been hitherto conferred on Welshmen. LAICUS.

Mr.

Mr. URBAN, *Dec.* 31.

THE poem of Craſhaw, mentioned by your correſpondent M. Green, p. 1001, as alluded to by Mr. Hayley, could not be on occaſion of "Natalis Principis Mariæ," but was doubtleſs written in conſequence of the birth of the Princeſs Anne, the king's third daughter, on March 17, 1636-7, who "died at Richmond, not having attained to the age of three years and nine months. The "Natalis Ducis Eboracenſis" was Oct. 14, 1633.

In reply to the requeſt of A Conſtant Reader, p. 1076, I ſend you the following extracts from a paper, which was, I believe, put into my hands by the late Sir Aſhton Lever, at Alkrington, near twenty years ago; in which, after explaining to his friends what are "the ſubjects he is deſirous to obtain," he "lays down a method for their preſervation and ſafe convevance, calculated to give as little trouble as poſſible"—"Large beaſts ſhould be carefully ſkinned, with the horns, ſcull, jaws, tail, and feet, left entire: the ſkins may then either be put into a veſſel of ſpirit, or elſe rubbed well on the inſide with the mixture of ſalt, allum, and pepper, hereafter mentioned, and hung to dry. Small beaſts may be put into a caſk of rum, or any other ſpirit. Large birds may be treated as large beaſts, but muſt not be put in ſpirit. Small birds may be preſerved in the following manner: take out the entrails, open a paſſage to the brain, which ſhould be ſcooped out through the mouth; introduce into the cavities of the ſcull and the whole body ſome of the mixture of ſalt, allum, and pepper, putting ſome through the gullet and whole length of the neck, then hang the bird in a cool airy place, firſt by the feet, that the body may be impregnated by the ſalts, and afterward by a thread through the under mandible of the bill, till it appears to be ſweet, then hang it in the ſun, or near a fire: after it is well dried, clear out what remains loofe of the mixture, and fill the cavity of the body with wool, oakum, or any ſoft ſubſtance, and pack it ſmooth in paper. Large fiſhes ſhould be opened in the belly, the entrails taken out, and the inſide well rubbed with the preparation of ſalt, allum, and pepper, and ſtuffed with oakum. Small fiſhes put in ſpirit, as well as reptiles and inſects, except butterflies and moths, and any inſects of fine colours, which ſhould be pinned down in a box prepared for that purpoſe, with their wings expanded. With regard to birds ſhot in this kingdom, I wiſh to have them ſent freſh-killed; only obſerve to put tow into the mouth, and upon any wound the bird may have received, to prevent the feathers being ſoiled, and then wrap it ſmooth at full-length in paper, and pack it cloſe in a box. And, if it be ſent from a great diſtance, the entrails ſhould be extracted, and the cavity filled with tow dipt in rum or other ſpirit. The following mixture is proper for the preſervation of animals: one pound of ſalt, four ounces of alum, two ounces of pepper, powdered together.

I ſhould be particularly obliged to ſuch captains of ſhips as would ſet apart a ſmall caſk of ſpirit, into which they may put every uncommon ſea production which they meet with during their voyage, wrapping every article ſeparate in a rag, or a little oakum.

P. 1077, col. 1. In the article reſpecting the Letters on the Hiſtory of England, line 8, after the words "Lord Cheſterfield" inſert the word *not*.

P. 1093, col. 2. Hugh Hughes, D D. was Dean of Bangor in 1755; but when he died, or when Dr. Lloyd* was appointed dean, I am not able to diſcover; the reaſon of which I take to be, that the deanry is in the gift of the biſhop, not of the king, and therefore the appointment is not announced in the Gazette.

Inform your correſpondent Biographicus, p. 1131, col. 1, that, according to your Magazine, the "Rev. Mr. Muſgrave, of Brampton, Derbyſhire," died April 22, 1736. Whether he be the perſon your correſpondent enquires after, I am not able to ſay. E.

Mr. URBAN, *Dec.* 31.

IN p. 1157, you mention the Duke of Somerſet's eſtate as ſmall. When the title came to Edward, Duke of Somerſet, who died in 1702 (ſee LXII. 91), the eſtate was ſmall, but he lived a long life in great retirement at Maiden Bradley, ſaved much money, and laid it all out in purchaſes of land. He was ſo afraid of the ſmall-pox that he would not open letters; they were to be held up to a glaſs window that he might read them through it. He paid no viſits for ſome years before his death. Q. X.

Mr. URBAN, *Dec.* 31.

I HAVE not lived enough in Italy to know the play of *Scrope*—but *ſciopero* (whence the common ill-ſpelt word *chaperon*) is an idle or lazy perſon. R.

* D.D. of Trinit. college, Cambridge, 1755. 295. 20

295. *The History of* Cumberland, *Part I.* at length appears; and, we are told, it is "to be completed in four parts," the price of each 11s. 3d.: so that the editor or editors is or are at last become explicit in their demands, and his or their proposals, dated Carlisle, Jan. 3, 1792, for *six* parts, at 6s. 6d. to four parts, at 11s. 3d. see p. 202 of this volume. The execution of their work remains to be examined. The title of the history, together with an account of the materials whence it was wrought, seem reserved to the conclusion of the whole. The introduction follows a copious list of subscribers, and opens with telling us that Strabo calls the Brigantes, who inhabited the district now called *Cumberland*, *grassatores*, robbers and plunderers. We are of opinion, that the original term, λῃστὰς, should have been given, and not a double translation of it into Latin and English; not to mention that the passage in Strabo, IV. p. 206, has no reference to Britain, but to the Brigantii about Brigantium in the Alps. Still less do we incline to deem the Roman accounts *confused* and *contradictory*, or Tacitus's account of Cartismandua's conduct *fabulous*. This is a way of cutting a knot unworthy a writer who has any character to support. It is sapping the foundation of all history in the lump. But zeal for the honour of his countrymen is to cover all the faults of our historian. Nor is the printer less careful in his department, when he prints the *imperial purple*, which Hadrian assumed, in Italicks, p. 2; and for *cassocks*, the nominative plural, *cassock's*, the genitive singular, p. 7, n. Extracts from modern writers, and from manuscript letters of eminent antiquaries, are lugged in by head and shoulders, without taste or selection. Cæsar, Tacitus, and Strutt, are put on a level. As to prints, poor Nehalennia, copied from a rude sketch of Mr. Gale's, instead of many modern prints of her, looks like a full-dress lady in a hoop, short apron, cloak, and lappets (p. 10). The historian persists in his errors about Egleston on the Tees, in Durham, making it the scene of the battle of *Degsastane*, rather *Dogstane*, Dawston, near Jedburgh, between Ethelfrith and the Scots. He calls Matthew of Westminster, or Florilegus, *Florigellus Westmonast.* p. 17, n.; and, p. 42, makes Bp. Gibson quote *Sammar's* instead of *Somner's* glossary. P. 260, He held it *in King* Edward I. for *in the reign of* King Edward I. Such incorrectnesses should not appear in a well-*written* or well-*printed* work. Typographical errors are innumerable, particularly in the Latin *.

The introduction contains the Roman, British, and Saxon histories of Cumberland, with the border history, and list of knights of the shire, in 42 pages. Then follows an account of Cumberland in general, and Camden's description of it, p. 45 (Clarence*aux*, p. 46), beginning with the barony of *Gilsland*, chiefly taken from a copy of Denton's MS. in Mr. Milbourne of Armathwaite's possession (the original being in Lord Lonsdale's), brought down to 1610. Then follow the parochial accounts of *Lanercost*, the remains of whose abbey are descanted on; and we are told of *cherubs* heads ornamenting pilasters that support the canopy of a nich; of an open gallery, or colonade, running round the upper part of the whole edifice, supported *on* fine pillars, "without any *dead* space or intervals;" of *embrazured* battlements; of escutcheons. P. 60, we have *viduity* for widowhood.

Mr. George Smith, the frequent correspondent of our miscellany, having communicated to us a Roman inscription from this abbey, the following account is given of him:

"George Smith, Esq. was a native of Scotland, a man of genius and learning, but of an assuming air, irritable temper, and suspicious principles as to religion. After being some time an assistant in some seminary of learning in or near London, he lived with and assisted Dr. Desaguliers in his philosophical experiments. Marrying soon after, he engaged in an academy at Wakefield, afterwards lived near Brampton, and finally settled at Wigton, where he lived on a small annuity. He instructed se-

* Ceduuallam Juvenem—ab Allania usque cornubiam, p. 16, n.—Rex Will'mus cognoꝺnine—*Dedit*—Ran[ol]hnn—Et Will'mo fatri eoꝺem. P. 109, l. 5 from bottom, Flario. P. 147, l. 2 from bottom, Plute. P. 58, n. pr' *genem*—excan't. P. 86, enfignia—nymbus. London Antiquarian Society, p. 92, for Society of Antiquaries of London. P. 105, the fall of timber had opened it (the Roman station) *out*. P. 110, l. 10, a *forced* road. P. 169, l. 8, Maxentius. P. 164, n. l. 2, alplaster. P. 186, l. 10 from bottom, *Napono*, in l. 3 is *Maponus*. P. 187, l. 2 from bottom, *Namen*, which *Testus* interprets to be *quasi* Nulus *Dei*, for nutus. P. 201, l. 39, Pica for Pisa.

veral perſons in that neighbourhood in mathematicks and philoſophy; and was a great contributor to the Gentleman's Magazine. Both he and his wife died at Wigton. He had the merit of exciting in that neighbourhood a very general attention to literature, and the demerit of promoting a ſpirit of ſuſpicion and infidelity. His wife had a daughter by a former huſband, called Mrs. Sarah Smith, who for ſome time was a preacher among the Quakers. *Biographia Cumb.*"

Mr. John Smith, landſcape-painter, pupil of S. Gilpin, the horſe-painter, was born at Irthington, and drew for Mr. Curwen a ſet of views of the lakes, ſince publiſhed by ſubſcription (p. 121). Guy Carleton, biſhop of Briſtol and Chicheſter, and the late James Wallace, eſq. attorney-general, were born at Brampton. Dr. Leake, who died Auguſt 8, 1789, was a native of Ainſtable; Dr. Threlkeld, of Kirkoſwald; Dr. Benſon, the diſſenting-miniſter, of Salkeld.

The account of the Roman ſtation at Burdoſwald is taken from Mr. Horſley, and all his inſcriptions there crouded into one quarto plate, without many new copies. Only two of 25 are now at Netherby, and five at Rookby; it is not ſaid where the reſt are. In Roman antiquities our hiſtorian is not to be depended on; he overlooks us with the accounts of former antiquaries, and adds nothing to them.

Bew or *Burth* caſtle follows next, and its Runic croſs is a prominent feature in its hiſtory. The accounts of it, by Bp. Nicolſon, Mr. Smith, and Mr. Armſtrong*, are firſt given; and then the preſent author's, who adopts the idea of its being Danish on the authority of ſimilar monuments in other parts of the kingdom, as Wales† and Scotland. But no good drawing of it is given‡. The other pariſhes in Inſtable ward are, *Kirk Cambock* §, *Walton*, *Irthington*, *Brampton*, *Farlham*, *Denton*, *Hayton*, *Warwick*, *Wetherall*, *Caſtle Carrock*.

No liſt of incumbents: *Currew*, *Carleton*, *Ainſtable*, *Croglin*, *Kirkoſwald*, *Renwick*, *Alſton*, *Melmerby*, *Ouſby*, *Aldingham*, *Langwathby*, *Kirkland*, *Edenhall*, *Salkeld*, *Lazonby*.

The account of *Naworth* caſtle ſeems to be better drawn up than either that by Pennant or Groſe. A South eaſt view, drawn by Robert Carliſle, and engraved by L. Beuge, is given. In the deſcription of the chapel, we apprehend, the ſeat of the lord of the caſtle is, by miſtake, given to his *oeconomicks*.

Speaking of Mr. Wm. Reay, a native of Denton, and ſon of its rector, whoſe ſermons were publiſhed for his relief while curate of Batterſea, where he died 1756, the author of the *Biographia Cumb.* is introduced, ſaying, "He who wiſhes his mind to be ſtrongly imbued at once with good principles, and a good taſte for compoſition, let him give his nights and days to the reading of Engliſh ſermons. Among the foremoſt of theſe we place thoſe of Benſon, Fothergill, Seed, and Reay." This is a mixture we ſhould not have expected.

The three gold *ſhekels*, as they are called, from their reſemblance to the ring fixed to the plough-beam found in Hayton pariſh (p. 151), are the ſame kind of inſtruments as thoſe ſo frequently dug up in Ireland (ſee *Archæologia*, II. 40, pl. III.; Camden, *Britannia*, III. 476, pl. XXXIII).

We cannot entertain a very favourable opinion of the taſte of the Dean and Chapter of Carliſle, who refuſed Mr. Howard's *officious* compenſation for the ruins of Wetherall abbey, which they choſe to apply to rebuild a prebendal houſe at Carliſle (p. 156).

We have Tanner's account of the regiſters, &c. of this priory, which do not ſeem to have been looked into by our editors.

"In a deſcription of Corby it would be doing a piece of injuſtice to it, as well as to an ingenious man of taſte [Henry Howard, Eſq.], who, like Shenſtone, ſcattered around it fundry apt quotations and inſcriptions [from Milton, Horace, &c.] not to notice them" (p. 169).

Of Cumwhitton pariſh it is obſerved, that "there is great ſimilarity of character and ſameneſs of diſpoſition in the people. No manufactory, nor any public road but for colliers. The market-town affords them, now and then, intercourſe with the reſt of mankind. *Politick, and foreign occurrences never diſturb their thoughts; and not till this year*

1792

---

* Of whom ſee particulars p. 83, n.

† Where, by-the-bye, the Danes never penetrated.

‡ The hand elevated in a *teaching* poſture ſhould be a *bleſſing* poſture.

§ No religious duties are performed here, nor has it had miniſters ſince 1586; the church is deſtroyed, and the church of Carliſle, who had the impropriation, covenant to keep it up. *A preſcript payment*, the Latin of which we imagine to be *reditus preſcriptus*, and the more correct tranſlation a *preſcribed* or *preſcriptive* payment, is called, in the note p. 80, a preſcription.

1792 *has a news-paper entered the pariſh, and now one ſolitary Cumberland packet has been introduced. No taſte for ſcience or polite literature; books are regarded as puerile amuſements.* They are ſtrictly honeſt, credulous, and ſuperſtitious; delight in athletic exerciſes, and are tenacious of old cuſtoms. *Tea, though a luxury, ſtealing in upon them, is held in ſuch deteſtation with ſome, that they would rather cheriſh a ſerpent than admit a tea-kettle.* The people in general exhibit a ſtriking reſemblance of the moſt antient inhabitants in their blunt honeſty, fierce honour, and ruſticity of manners." (p. 177). Whether the writer of theſe obſervations inſinuates praiſe or blame by them, we cannot help thinking the Cumwhittonites happy in the want of the luxuries which gain ſo little ground among them. But ſuch is *polite* topographical writing.

Beſides the typographical errors with which this work abounds, we cannot help objecting to the abridged way of writing which perpetually occurs, as if the expence of printing and paper was not ſufficiently provided for.

The engraving of the Roman altar at *Nunnery*, referred to p. 186, faces 225.

No liſt of priors of Wetherall, or prioreſſes of Armathwaite nunnery; nor does any uſe ſeem to have been made of the regiſters of religious houſes.

At Kirkoſwald, Camden ſays, was long kept the ſword wherewith Hugh Moſvill and his aſſociates murdered the Archbiſhop of Canterbury. The paſſage cited from CAMD. LOND. has "et *mea* memoriâ diu enſis," &c; whereas all the Latin editions, from the fourth, where it was firſt inſerted, read "*in facti* memoriam."

Speaking of the reſtoration of the Derwentwater eſtate, it is obſerved, "let the diſcontented and clamorous at this time recollect how many acts of munificence have marked this reign; among which, the diſpoſition to the American Loyaliſts are not the leaſt" (p. 215). Biography in Kirkoſwald and Wetherall is inſerted 60 and 10 pages diſtant, in p. 221.

Near 20 pages are waſted in proving *Long Meg* a Druidical circle, when references to the ſeveral authors whoſe works are cited would have been ſufficient.

No account of the *foundation* of *Skinwith* abbey in Kirkland (p. 260); nor does ſuch a name occur in Tanner. Was it a cell or grange to Wetherall?

Of *the Luck of Edenhall* (p. 269) ſee our vol. LXI. pp. 721, 995, 1079. Its being a *chalice* (and againſt that application its ſhape militates) is denied; and ſo is the opinion that the Duke of Wharton was author of the ballad intituled "The Drinking-match of Edenhall."

This part is adorned with twelve copper-plates, and two maps of roads. We wiſh we could commend the drawings or the engravers. The EDITORS, for ſo they chuſe to ſtyle themſelves, though they are not far out of the reach of conjecture, return their humble thanks to thoſe who have aſſiſted them, but wiſh to have their names concealed. The *publiſher* concludes with hoping he may aſſure his benefactors that the work will meet with no other delay than ſuch as is unavoidable, and neceſſary to give it all the correctneſs and elegance in his power. In this hope we heartily concur; and that he will conſider our ſtrictures as intended ſolely to promote his own views.

296. *The Cauſes of the preſent Complaints fairly ſtated, and fully refuted.*

THE author argues, in a ſummary way, againſt a change in the preſent ſyſtem of government, particularly of parliamentary repreſentation, from the diſorder unavoidable on frequent or more numerous popular elections throughout the kingdom, and the infringement of the treaty of Union, which he thinks, with the late Lord Chatham, ought to be held ſacred. He quotes the ſtatute-books, to prove that no poſitive law, to controul the right of aſſembling parliaments annually, was enacted till 1641; and that, till 1694, they were not limited to any particular term, and then only to three years. He conſiders the repeal of that act, and the enacting of the ſeptennial act, as a work of mere neceſſity, the Pretender being at that time (1715) returning-officer for Scotland.

297. *The Debtor and Creditor's Aſſiſtant: or, A Key to the* King's Bench *and* Fleet *Priſons; calculated for the Information and Benefit of the injured Creditor and the unfortunate Debtor, including* Newgate, Ludgate, *and the Three Counters. To which are added, Reflections on perpetual Impriſonment for Debt, and Outlines of a Bill for aboliſhing the ſame, &c. &c.*

THE author tells us, in his preface, that his "aim is to give an account of the two firſt of theſe priſons, as far as concerns their government and reſpective accommodations with regard to priſoners, of which the greateſt part of the publick have but a very imperfect idea; and to prevent, if poſſible, inſolvent debtors from being thrown into priſon, when

when it can only tend to fix unthinking creditors with an enormous load of coſts." We recommend this as an uſeful and informing little work. The Society for the relief of ſmall debtors have, with 29,384l. diſcharged 12590 priſoners, and relieved their wives and children, to the amount, all together, of 43,700 perſons, at an average of 45s. for the men, and no more than 13s. each on the whole. Many creditors are cruel and abſurd enough to confine their debtors, at an expence exceeding the original debt. The total number of perſons confined for debt in the different gaols of England, on the laſt ſtatement, was 1957, beſides 100 crown debtors. The number of wives belonging to them was 1300, and children 4088.

298. *A familiar Treatiſe on the Sacrament; with an Appendix on the Expediency of a Correction of our preſent Tranſlation of the Scriptures.* By George Hagget, *M. A. Rector of* Beachamwall, Norfolk.

A PLAIN and ſenſible account of this moſt ſolemn rite of Chriſtianity, conſidered as a poſitive command of the Divine Founder. Mr. H. offers his ſentiments on a new tranſlation of the Bible with candour; and concludes with a juſt obſervation on the conduct of the friends of reformation, whoſe "violence, acrimony, and not diſcountenancing the ruinous machinations of deſperate and unprincipled men, who contend under their banners, their careleſſneſs as to all conſequences, when put in competition with the advancement of their favourite plans, have made, to the body of the people, the very name of reformation ſuſpicious and hateful. If the Church and State deſcend to poſterity unamended by the preſent generation, theſe, in my opinion, are the men to whom it is chiefly to be imputed."

299. *A Sermon delivered in the Pariſh-church of* St. Laurence Jewry, *before the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor and the Worſhipful the Court of Aldermen,* Sept. 28, 1793, *previous to the Election of a Chief Magiſtrate for the City of London. By the Rev.* Thomas Wrench, *M.A. Chaplain to his Lordſhip.*

FROM Rom. xiii. 4. Mr. W. takes occaſion to commend and enforce good government and good education; and concludes with a panegyrick on the Philanthropic Society.

300. *A Narrative of Tranſactions relative to a Sermon preached at* Brighton, Auguſt 18, 1793: *with ſhort Extracts from the Sermon, and occaſional Remarks. By* Vicesimus Knox, *D.D. Maſter of* Tunbridge *School, and late Fellow of* St. John's *College,* Oxford.

MR. K's attempts at humour and declamation are in vain, while he does not permit the obnoxious ſermon to anſwer for itſelf. He ſhould have laid it before the publick at the firſt, and it would have pleaded his cauſe better than 20 pamphlets of as many pages as the preſent will do—if the controverſy, or the occaſion of it, be deemed intereſting to the publick 20 days longer.

301. *A charitable Morſel of unleavened Bread, for the Author of a Letter to the Rev.* William Romaine, *intituled,* "Gideon's *Cake of Barley meal,*" *being a Reply to that Pamphlet.*

MR. R's character ſtood not in need of a defence from the rancorous attack which we noticed p. 936, and which will derive too much conſequence from the preſent defence. The author apologizes for troubling the publick, by the reſentment he felt on ſeeing his antagoniſt's pamphlet had gone through a ſecond edition, with large additions.

302. *Réflexions ſur le Procès de la Reine. Par une Femme.*

A favourable repreſentation of the character of the late Queen of France, written with remarkable force and elegance, and aſcribed to Madame Stahl, daughter of the celebrated Neckar.

303. *A Letter to the Nobility, Clergy, and Gentry of* France, *now reſident in* England, *on the preſent Criſis.*

AFTER obſerving that France has had no Conſtitution ſince the Revolution of 1789, and propoſing a general amneſty after the regicides ſhall be put to death, or driven out of the country, the author recommends the Conſtitution of England as a model for the future government of France, and urges religious toleration.

304. Τρυφιοδώρου Διου Αλωσις. *De plurimis mendis purgata, et notis illuſtrata, à* Thoma Northmore, *A.B. et Societ. Antiq.* Lond. *Soc.*

THE poem, of about 700 lines, on the *Taking of Troy*, by Tryphiodorus, who lived between the reigns of the emperors Alexander Severus and Anaſtaſius, or between the beginning of the third and the beginning of the ſixth centuries, derives more merit from the elegant tranſlation of it by Mr. Merrick, 1741, than from any intrinſic excellence of its own. The original has ſuffered much from the

* Is this ſtrictly claſſical?

negligence of tranſcribers, who have drawn down on it the charge of obſcurity. It was firſt publiſhed at Venice, by Aldus; from whoſe edition that of Baſle, 1569, was copied. Janiot republiſhed it at Paris, 1557, with a Latin tranſlation and notes; Neander, in his *Opus Aureum*, Lipſ. 1577; H. Stephens, among his Greek poets, 1569, copied by Lectius, in his Collection of Greek poets, 1606. Friſchlin's edit. Francf. 1688, is the beſt and moſt correct. Mr. Merrick was aſſiſted by this in his edition of the Greek, with Friſchlin's Latin tranſlation ſubjoined to the Engliſh, and by a MS. furniſhed by Reimar, and by the notes of Danſqueius on Tryphiodorus, Francf. 1614. A ſubſequent edition was publiſhed by Bandini, at Florence, 1765, with various readings from two MSS in the Medicean library; and from theſe two lateſt editions Mr. N. has formed his, which gives only the original Greek, and notes at the end; in which laſt he acknowledges his obligations to Mr. Wakefield.

Mr. N. has alſo juſt publiſhed

305. Plutarch's *Treatiſe upon the Diſtinction between a Friend and a Flatterer; with Remarks.*

However highly the moral writings of Plutarch have been eſteemed, both in antient and modern times, the beſt apology, perhaps, for a new tranſlation of this piece is, that it was intended by the tranſlator as a relief to his mind under the loſs of an amiable wife, to whoſe brother it is inſcribed. The remarks are principally made up of copious extracts from Cicero's Lælius tranſlated by Melmoth, from Pope, Milton, &c. &c. Mr. N. tells us (n. 31), that he has ſome intention of publiſhing the original of this his favourite treatiſe, in the correction of which his friend Mr. Wakefield has aſſiſted him. He alſo announces as ſpeedily to be publiſhed by him, aſſiſted by a *reverend prelate*, a new and improved edition of "Mr. Grey's Supplement to the Tour through Great Britain."

306. *The Siege of* Berwick, *a Tragedy, by Mr.* Jerningham, *as performed at the Theatre Royal,* Covent Garden.

"IN the reign of Edward III. Sir Alexander Seaton refuſed to ſurrender the town of Berwick, even at the peril of loſing his two ſons, who, being taken priſoners in a ſally, were threatened with immediate death unleſs the town was delivered up." Mr. J. ſuppoſes the two ſons of Seaton to have been taken, and permitted to come back to their father, to tell him that unleſs he agreed to ſurrender the town, they were to be bound to pillars and expoſed to the arrows of the garriſon. In the mean time the governor makes a ſally, fights and kills the enemy's general, and reſcues his ſons. The management of the tragedy is as uſual; and we obſerve that Mr. J. adopts a different meaſure in his lines from what other play-writers have been accuſtomed to do. The prologue and epilogue are both of his own writing; and the play is dedicated to Mrs. Pope, in compliment to her good acting in the part of the governor's lady.

In the epilogue the author pays the following compliment to his country:

"Goes your complaint to this—that we diſplay
A tale unſuited to the modern day?
Does this fam'd iſland then produce no more
The bright atchievements of the days of yore?
Avert the thought!—ſtill antient glory tow'rs,
And warm heroic virtue ſtill is ours.
Even here, as I the martial theme purſue,
Full many a mother riſes to my view,
Whoſe ardent ſons domeſtic comforts fly,
To ſeek th' advancing foe with kindling eye;
And, braving the full force of hoſtile power,
Add to their country's wreath another flower.
No ſtation, titles, here exemption claim,
All feel alike the ſympathetic flame. [throne,
Ev'n SHE, whoſe life adds ſplendour to a
Whom every Britiſh heart delights to own;
Ev'n SHE beholds her brave, undaunted SON
In early youth the path of danger run.
Happy the realm, in this convulſive age,
Whoſe tragic ſcenes are only on the ſtage!
Calamity extends her wither'd hand, [land;
And drags her harrow o'er a neighbouring
While you, reclin'd beneath a ſofter ſway,
Bask and enjoy a bright, unclouded day.
Depreſt by civic ſtorms, deform'd with woes,
Stung by the pangs of agonizing throes,
A nation falls—'Tis yours to ſtill the ſtorm,
To raiſe with generous arms her bleeding form;
To ſoothe her ſhame, adminiſter relief;
To cloſe the guſhing artery of grief;
To caſt a veil o'er each diſgraceful *ſeam*,
And once more lift her to her own eſteem.
This godlike act, which is reſerv'd for you,
With glowing zeal and confidence purſue:
This act from future times ſhall homage claim,
Extend your worth and conſecrate your fame."

307. *Corrections in the Review of* Stonehenge, *a Poem.*

P. 923, note, l. 1, read Sir *William* Jerningham. L. 3 from bottom, for *ſet* r. *ſought*; l. 5, for *dum* r. *dome*; l. 7, for *me with* r. *with me*.

P. 924, col. 1. l. 23, r. *Modern Art* "*quits*; l. 6, for *chief* r. *chiefs*. Col. 2, l. 22, for *now* r. *no*; l. 32, for *forget* r. *forgets*.

*** P. 932, for "Lewis," r. "Lewes" twice.

EREMITA.

(Concluded from p. 1136.)

[N. B. In p. 1136, l. ult. for *mella* read *mellea*.]

IX.

" INNOCUOS mores, juſtam ſine crimine
" vitam, [videt.
" Alme ſenex, DOMINUS, plenus amore,
" Cui virtus, caſtæque preces, et vota piorum
" Grata, ut odoriferis thura cremata focis.
" Hæ dotes noſtras regiones ocyus intrant,
" Angelicumque cient, non ſine laude,
" chorum.
" Et Pater, angores cordis miſeratus amaros,
" Ipſe tibi lucem conſiliumque refert.
" Miſſus ad hoc, pacis regnum cœleſte re-
" linquo.
" Ne mihi flecte genu—ſervus et ipſe DEI.
" Tuque adeò divina oracula ſedulus audi—
" Adhibe ſincero pectore dicta, ſenex—
" Et fugiant dubiam turbantia nubila mentem
" Ut fugit Eous, Sole micante, vapor. [tor
" Principio, Omnipotens cœli terræque Crea-
" Omnia quæ fecit vindicat ipſe ſibi—[ni,
" Nec tamen, æterni linquens penetralia regi-
" Dignatur propriâ cuncta movere manu.
" Illius ad nutum fidi ſunt mille miniſtri,
" Qui, dicto citius, quicquid agatur, agunt.
" Et quia Majeſtas, atque intolerabile Lumen
" Mortali ſenſu non potuere capi.
" Inſidet æthereo ſolio, mortalia cernens,
" Quæ ſint, quæ fuerint, quæque futura
" manent; [voluntas
" Libera dum reſtans hominum inviolata
" Huc illuc ſeſe flectere jura poteſt.
" Quanta tibi ante oculos dudum miracula
" furgunt! [vent!
" Quam variæ ſpecies territa corda mo-
" At fontes rerum, cauſaſque ab origine
" marum, [tus.
" Ipſe tibi tandem oſtendam, juſtitiamque Pa-
" Haſtra recludet, me vis compeſce tumultum;
" Cætera, quæ curis ſolvere, mitte DEO.
" Magnificus *Deus*, qui luxuriofior æquo,
" Cui varius genuit mentia ſæpe cibus,
" Aurea cui celſam fulgentia veſtis per aula
" Et matutinos pocula plena dare,
" Amillo cyathos, meras amittit inanes;
" Sequæ deſuper ſolitæ ad munera labitur.
" Dapſ recubuit teſſit cruribus ocior ales,
" At fugere et lexus, et prolibere cafas.
" Sed *nunc* ille, gravi cor ſtridens cardine
" porta
" Pauperibus nunquam non hoſpitalia ſinum,
" Jam tandem accepto cyatho, clementior
" et largâ manu, diſtribuitque mapalia;
" Confeſtim, avertere deplorat crimina vitæ,
" Et rurſum modus conſt referre ſtudet;—
" Scilicet agnoſcens, extenſis ſuspendere dex-
" tra [Deum.
" Munera quæ dederit quiſque benigna,
" Haud ſi ter, ſuperimq; ovato cantione liquæ-
" Lucrando copiam ea modi ſtirt. [ſcens,
" Plumbea mutata, genus mutant, et victa
" cedere,
" Amiſſis ſcoriis, et ſine labe, nitet.
" Integer et mentis, puruſque a crimine vixit
" *Tertius* ille, puer cui modo raptus obit.
" Quas vero ob cauſas tanta infortunia luget
" Deponens tutis auribus, ecce, loquor.
" Nam ferum accipiens munus, quod ſæpe
" petebat,
" Acceptum nimio fovit amore pater.
" Interea ſenſim cœpit langueſcere virtus,
" Nec toto manſit pectore priſca fides.
" Nec puduit normam vitæ amiſiſſe prioris,
" Nec puduit nato poſthabuiſſe DEUM.
" Donec particulam divinæ protinus auræ
" Fixit humi—quantum diſcolor ipſe ſibi!
" Hei mihi, quam diræ nimia indulgentia
" patris
" Cauſa foret culpæ, ni morerere, puer!
" Nunc autem, ignaro vitiorum, et labe ca-
" Æternæ vitæ janua læta patet. [renti
" Nunc, felix anima, et noſtris aſcripta ca-
" tervis,
" Ætherea fueris luce, videſque DEUM.
" Interea mœſti circumſtant corpus amici,
" Et ſolita credunt linquere morte diem.
" Non illis licuit cœli vidiſſe miniſtrum,
" Ut tibi permiſſum eſt cernere, care ſenex!
" Nec pater, ingenti quamvis mœrore gravatus,
" Immerito ſeſe plectier ipſe putat.
" Hæc inter lachrymas—' Donum præcarius
" æquo [DEO.'
" Aufert, qui dederat: gloria ſumma
" Macte tuâ virtute, pater—ſic itur ad aſtra:
" Gaudia ſic animæ mox reditura tuæ.
" Mox erit ille dies, cum tu quoque, raptus ad
" Intrabis magni regna beata DEI. [curas
" Mox erit, et lætâ clamabis voce, ' Paterne
" Rurſus ad amplexus, eia age, nate, veni!'
" Quæ tamen inſtabant vicina pericula, noſtræ
" Dux modo vixerit perfidus iſte viæ!
" Perfidus iſte, feris junctus latrombus, ultrò
" Inſontem dirâ cæde petiſſet herum.
" Jamque propinquabat tempus jam (noſte
" ſequenti)
" Intraſſet tectum fœda, cruenta manus.
" Mactaſſetque virum, turpiſque cupidine lucri
" Pauperibus ſacras deſpoliaſſet opes.
" Et tibi, care ſenex, mors impendebat acerba—
" Te voluit ſævi ducere ad antra gregis,
" Ni comes adfueram: ſed tu nunc tutus abibis,
" Et necis artificem debita pœna rapit.
" Sic mentem volutat fortuna arcana docere
" Omnipotens: felix vive, memor quæ Dei."

Dixit, et ad cœlum patribus ſe fuſſuit alis
Cernit abire ſenex, intuituque ſtupet.
Haud aliter ripam Jordanis ad flumina olim
Saphathides illo ſtabat Elisæus ab ore,
Cum curru regnum quarens ſublime, propheta
Ignipedes plenus numine, vexit equos.
Miratur famulus pompam aſcendentis Eliæ;
Et gemit, exoptans ſe quoque ad aſtra rapi.
Talia Eremicolæ mentem portenta movebant;
Terror ubi, at ſacro gaudia juncta metu.
Tum, genibus flexis, "Toto" ſic orat, "morbe
" Fiat, ut in cœlo, lex tua, Summe DEUS!"
Dixit. Et antiquam ſylvam contectus adibat:
Vivere tranquillè ſtat, placitæque ſenæ.

Nov. 25, 1793. G.

Mi-

Mr. TASKER's IMPROMPTU.

Addressed to Mrs. ROBINSON.

ON antient Greece, in three fair forms were seen, [queen.
Wisdom's stern goddess, and Love's smiling
Pallas presided over arms and arts,
And Venus reign'd o'er gentle virgin's hearts:
But Taste and Beauty now in one combine,
And in fam'd ROBINSON united shine.

STANZAS ON LIFE.

SLOWLY I trode the river's winding way,
And, lost in melancholy, musing stood,
While o'er its banks the frolic zephyrs play,
Or dimple the smooth surface of the flood.

And life, methought, to the lone murm'ring stream [below,
Resemblance bore; for, checquer'd here
'Twas lost in darkness, or a transient gleam
Of sunshine bade its wand'ring waves to flow.

So glides the stream of life, in mazes lost
Of Love's delusive error, still, and slow;
Or on wild Passion's dang'rous eddies tost;
Frozen, if Penury's bitter blast shall blow.

Flows on the stream, and flows the tide of life, [days;
Till Death shall dry the current of our
And, pass'd in joy or pain, in peace or strife,
Tells but the gloomy truth, "that man decays."

But blest is he, whose bold, confiding breast
Launches his bark with courage from the land;
Maintains his course, tho' mortal ills molest,
And gives the guidance to Religion's hand.

Bootless on him the black'ning tempest low'rs,
Or drives the whirlwind with impetuous sway,
Calm and serene, o'er human woe he tow'rs,
Or seeks the regions of eternal day.

Then, mortal, turn! despise all earth-born woes,
Dispel each doubting cavil from thy breast;
Learn, tho' the stream of Life in mis'ry flows,
It gains the haven of Immortal Rest.

AN EPITAPH

for a Tomb now erecting to the Memory of Mrs. KENNEDY, *late of* Govent Garden *Theatre; written, at the Request of her inconsolable Friends, by* ANTHONY PASQUIN, *Esq.*

INURN'D, and mould'ring with her kindred dust,
Here Merit sleeps, as all who triumph must!
Her melody subdu'd the varied throng,
She charm'd a list'ning empire with her song:
Warm'd by illusive Hope, consum'd her days,
Cheer'd in her aims by universal praise. [rod,
When Anguish smote, she kiss'd th' afflictive
Rapt with her faith, and given to her God!
She bade the streams of human kindness flow;
Her sympathy embrac'd another's woe:
No document, unknown to Virtue, taught,
No system, unattach'd to Honour, sought:
Array'd her deeds by the behest of Peace,
And made the bosom's little tumults cease:
The fev'ring vanities of life withstood,
And own'd no greatness unallied to good.

Mr. URBAN, *Dec.* 14.

THE following Stanzas were not originally intended for the press; but as the lady, to whom they were addressed (though never presented), is now dead, it will be some consolation to the author to see them in your respectable publication. EDWARD.

To ELIZABETH.

Infandum—renovare dolorem. VIRG.

WITH ceaseless flames for thee I burn,
My kindred heart to Betsy flies,
I sicken, languish to return,
And feel once more her piercing eyes.

Not now the fairest of the fair,
Who London's fresco'd halls make gay,
No rose-bud lips, ambrosial hair,
My constant bosom can betray.

She will domestic joys increase,
Whose looks my humble roof shall grace;
Whose angel-soul against my peace
Conspir'd with her heavenly face.

Sooth'd by her voice, faint by her charms,
Her tender breast my cheek receives,
Rapture extatic fills my arms:
'Tis Fancy paints, and Love believes.

Yes, dear Sincerity shall tell,
How tenderly I love the maid;
And young Desire shall with us dwell,
In Virtue's sober garb array'd.

And emanations, fair and bright,
Which mortals guardian-spirits name,
Pluming their pinions bath'd in light,
Shall nerve my arm to shield the dame.

Close by our pillow soft and sweet,
Where dancing, melting, Love reclines,
Each night in watchful bands they meet,
Whilst god-like armour o'er us shines.

But, when the sun of lower day
From outward eyes his rays withdraws,
In sleep far other beams shall play,
And Heav'n shall open all her laws.

Sustain'd by Him in whom we live,
In whom we move, and being have,
Will humbly take what he may give,
Nor fear (tho' pleas'd with life) the grave.

And oh! our pilgrimage to chear,
Thus finding favour in his sight,
Some living pictures of my dear,
Sweet as herself, may come to light.

We'll emulate the Roman name,
"My jewels these," Cornelia cries;
For from our hearts we'll say the same,
And gold, and stars, and crowns, despise.

Farewell! ye joys the world inspires,
Welcome her soul-refining smiles;
Farewell! unhallow'd meaner fires,
Her true love outweighs all your guiles!

EDWARD.

BP.

BENEVOLENCE.

(Stanzas applicable to the Season.)

BENEVOLENCE, meek Pity's darling child,
Who gives that succour which the weak implore,
Cheers the afflicted, and with friendship mild
Invites the trembling stranger to her door;

Calms the rough tempest which the mind surveys,
And bids the tear of rapture fill the eye;
Like the bright sun, whose beam a thousand ways
Disperses night, and beautifies the sky.

Yon aged object needs your gen'rous aid;
His food is sorrow, and his drink a tear!
How like an angel doth his anguish plead!
He speaks, and Pity listens to his pray'r:

"O come, and clasp my shiv'ring limbs!—can I
"I'm cold!—
"These wintry winds so pierce me, scarce
"My wants proclaim!—I'm helpless, weary,
"old,
"And only fit to lay me down—and die!"

Pity and kind Benevolence appear—
Truth guides their footsteps to the victim's
shed; tear—
Hush'd is the sigh—repress'd the trickling
Sadness is joy! and wretchedness is fled!

Dec. 27. W. SYLE.

HORACE, Book I. Ode XXXIV.

Parcus Deorum cultor, &c.

I WHO, forgetful of the pow'rs divine,
Scarce deign'd to visit the neglected
shrine;
Whom mad Philosophy has led astray,
To wander in a dark erroneous way;
Now back would sail to Virtue's blissful shore,
And tempt the dang'rous seas of Vice no more.
For Jove (who us'd to cleave the low'ring sky) was nigh,
Through heav'n serene, when not a cloud
Impell'd his winged car and thund'ring steeds on high.
The pond'rous earth, and wand'ring floods around, found!
Felt the dread shock, and trembled at the
Styx foams, and labours with encumber'd waves, caves!
And Ten rus bellows through his horrid
The West's remotest bound the thunder hears
(Where groaning Atlas props th' incumbent spheres).
Th' eternal God all Nature can derange,
And low to lofty in a moment change;
His pow'r th' obscure can from oblivion save,
And sink the fam'd for ever in the grave.
Hence fickle Fortune, rapid as she goes,
Now here, now there, a transient crown bestows!

THE ROBIN RED-BREAST.

HARK, at the little Robin's double note!
How sweet she strains her beauteous
swelling throat;
Quits gloomy silence, and the bramble-wood,
And, nearing man, proclaims her gratitude.
For, when the air was full of sleet or snow,
The sapless thorns disrobed of the haw,
When ev'ry thatch with icicles was bound,
And not one insect crawl'd upon the ground,
The frigid chirper left the harden'd fold,
And on the shepherd's hearth her story told.
Fearful at first, she hops in at the door,
Lur'd by the faggots shining on the floor.
Soon does the little vagrant feel the heat,
Dreads to advance, yet trembles to retreat;
Whilst the kind landlord her intention views,
And tempting crumbs around his cottage
strews.
Th' emboldened Robin, more familiar grown,
Pecks from the gen'rous hand the welcome
boon.
Such nat'ral lessons are by Heav'n design'd
T' implant the act humane on youthful mind.
"Children, like tender oziers, take the bow,
And, as they first are fashion'd, always grow."
And, mark! when Spring enamels the bright
scene
With boundless carpets of enliv'ning green,
When flow'rs, eye-pleasing, rear their showy
heads,
An odoriferous scent through æther spreads,
Then does the Robin build in neighb'ring
tree,
And chearful breeds a helpless progeny.
Whistle, ah! whistle on, thou lamb-like bird,
That thy delightful music may be heard;
And if Grimalkin fell, approaching sly,
Should on poor Red-breast throw a longing eye,
I will, by Heav'n! will, with angry voice,
Bid her begone, to feed on thieving mice.
So, prithee, warbler, bid adieu to fear,
Be sprightly and secure—for, man is near.

A RAMBLER.

SONNET

à l' Imitation de celui de DESBARREAU.

GRAND Dieu! ta patience égale ta bonté,
Et ta miséricorde excede ta justice;
Mais un peuple inhumain creuse le précipice
Où doit s'anéantir son courage indompté.
Venge toi donc, Seigneur! que ta sévérité
De l' incrédule Athée confonde la malice;
Ta loi n'est, suivant lui, qu'un tissu de caprice,
Il doute en ce moment de ton autorité:
"François séditieux! le sang de vos victimes
Sur le livre éternel a tracé tous vos crimes;
Au jour du jugement vous les verrez écrits:
Du Dieu, dont vous avez outragé la clémence,
Vous ne pourez fléchir la trop juste vengeance; [Christ."
Pour le faire, il faudroit un second Jesus

H. PETERSON.

Great Berkhamsted, Herts, Dec. 31, 1793.

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE NATIONAL CONVENTION OF FRANCE, *continued from* p. 1140.

Aug. 29. BARRERE, in the name of the Committee of Public Safety, caused to be decreed:

"That all the *ci-devant* officers of the troops of the line who shall refuse to wear the blue uniform, or who, after wearing it, shall retain the distinctive marks of the regiments to which they formerly belonged, shall be cashiered.

"That the salt usually supplied by France to Switzerland shall be excepted from the Decree, prohibiting the export of articles of consumption."

Sept. 3. Ramel read the definitive plan of a decree for the Compulsory Loan of a thousand millions of livres. Several important additions have been made to this plan, of which the two following are the most essential:

I. The Compulsory Loan shall be collected by the receivers of districts, instead of the Municipalities.

II. The individuals subjected to the Compulsory Loan, who shall not have acquitted it at the period of the 1st of June next, shall be compelled to pay without indemnification; namely, without obtaining receipts with which to purchase national property.

Saint André called the attention of the Convention to St. Domingo, which is in the most deplorable situation. The magnificent city of Cape François is only a heap of ashes. It has been consumed by a most terrible conflagration, which lasted from the 19th of June till the 22d. All the whites have been massacred, and all the merchant-ships which were in the road have gone to take refuge in the United States of America. Polverel and Santhonax, who had been sent to St. Domingo to maintain order and peace, have ruined every thing; it appears that they wished to make themselves masters of the colony, and then to give it up to the English. These two villains partly succeeded. I demand that the Minister at War give an account of the proceedings and measures taken for the execution of the decrees.

Sept. 5. Chaumette delivered a report from the Committee, on the distresses of the people, and the manœuvres of the monopolists—"Your fate," he exclaimed, "our fate, and that of the people, attaches us to the Republic—our enemies must be destroyed—give to the people the means of subsistence—appoint a Revolutionary army, and let it be attended by an extraordinary tribunal—put the gardens of Paris in a state of cultivation.

St. André moved that these propositions should be taken into consideration.

Danton wished them to be decreed as a general principle, and to be sent to the Committee of Public Safety, in order that a law might be framed on the subject. He also proposed that 40 sous a day should be allowed to those poor citizens who should afford their assistance to the assemblies of the sections, and that one hundred millions should be at the disposal of the Minister at War for the fabrication of guns.

A Deputation from the Jacobin Club demanded that all the *ci-devant* nobles, who possessed military functions, should be discharged, and that judgement should be speedily pronounced on Brissot.

For several days, exclaimed Barrere, the reports we have received, and the letters that have been intercepted, inform us of some important operations in Paris on the part of the Royalists. They will be opposed by a revolutionary army well organized, and by the whole mass of the people. These conspirators thirst for blood. They may, perhaps, soon gratify their wishes by the blood of Marie Antoinette and Brissot.

From the depth of their dungeons, traitors still conspire against public liberty. Brissot, in his chains, has asserted, that, before his head shall fall upon the scaffold, the National Convention will find it necessary to condemn to death several of its members.

A revolutionary army must be put in motion, to disperse this horde of conspirators! The power of the Revolutionary Tribunal must not be checked in its operations, and all the military men must be sent from Paris.

Barrere concluded his speech by proposing the following decree, which was adopted:

"That there shall be at Paris, during the whole period of the Revolution, an armed force of 6000 men, and a corps of artillery consisting of 1200 men, who shall watch over the execution of the revolutionary laws, support the measures of public safety, and the safe convoy of provisions. Their pay shall be the same as that of the National Gendarmarie.

"That every officer, suspended or dismissed from his functions, shall leave Paris in twenty-four hours, and betake himself to his Municipality, under the penalty of twelve years imprisonment in chains. The citizens forming the Gardes du Corps, formerly the Gardes du Roi, are comprised in this decree. No military man shall come to Paris without an order from the Minister at War. The wounded are excepted from this prohibition."

Sept 6. The Commission of Six presented the articles of the law concerning foreigners. The Convention decreed:

I. That all foreigners, born in the countries with which the Republic is at war, shall be put under an arrest, and seals be fixed to their papers.

II. All

II. All artiſts and artizans, who can produce atteſtations of their patriotiſm, and all thoſe who ſince their reſidence in France have given proofs of it, ſhall be excepted.

III. Thoſe who have not been able to obtain a certificate of hoſpitality ſhall receive a paſſport, in which the route they ſhall follow is traced out to them. If they return to France, they ſhall be puniſhed with death.

Thoſe who ſhall harbour foreigners ſhall ſuffer the ſame puniſhment as for emigrants, viz. death.

The following decree was paſſed unanimouſly, and loudly applauded:

I. All Public Functionaries, Agents of the Nation, Army Contractors, Receivers, Collectors, Adminiſtrators, and other public men, ſhall be bound to give an account of their fortunes before and ſince 1791.

II. Thoſe, who ſhall not give a ſatisfactory account of the additions made to their fortune ſince 1789, and the means by which they were made, ſhall make reſtitution of the exceſs.

III. This exceſs ſhall be paid into the Public Treaſury.

IV. The Committee of Legiſlation ſhall preſent a plan for putting this decree into execution.

Sept. 7. Dufourni, at the head of the Adminiſtrators of the Department of Paris, was admitted to the bar. He demanded, that the decree, which ſequeſtrates the property of the Emigrants, ſhould be extended to all foreigners, and particularly to the inhabitants of Great Britain in France.

Merlin, of Douay, expreſſed his fears, that the Engliſh would wiſh for nothing more than that ſuch a law ſhould paſs, as they would gain more by it than France.

Gaſton ſaid, that he entertained no ſuch apprehenſion. There were no Frenchmen, except thoſe who, from hatred of liberty, had placed their property in England, who would ſuffer by a ſequeſtration in that country, and the ruin of thoſe ariſtocrats was not to be regretted. They were not the French Sans Culottes who had remitted their property to an enemy's country; and we, ſaid he, have large confiſcations to make of funds, which, if ſpared, would be applied to aid the views of the combined Monarchs.

Several Members wiſhed to make exceptions in favour of the Engliſh who had taken refuge in France.

"Do not deceive yourſelves," replied Danton: "Engliſh policy is deceitful. The fleets of England fly before ours; it is with gold that its Government obtains poſſeſſion of ours; it is with gold that it ſows diviſions in the Republic. They have given brevets of excluſion to the agents whom they have among us. Theſe agents, our pretended friends, and victims of what they call Liberty, deceive us ſo much the more eaſily as their brevets are ſuppoſed to be genuine. It is by their means that the Engliſh gold circulates amongſt us, debauches our Adminiſtrators, and our public ſpirit. I make the expreſs motion, that the law againſt the property of foreigners be extended to all foreigners, ſubjects of the Powers with whom we are at war." Adopted.

The following decree paſſed, upon the motion of Fabre d'Eglantine.

"Every Frenchman is prohibited from receiving any right of ſervitude, in whatever part of the world he be."

On the motion of Merlin, of Douay, the Convention confiſcated all the property of thoſe French who, ſince the ſurrender of Valenciennes and Condé, have had the baſeneſs to accept places or employments in the Imperial adminiſtration of theſe cities.

The Convention, being informed that in different armies of the Republic there were diſtributed allowances of proviſions to waggoners, and ſeveral other citizens who followed in the train, to whom none were due, in order to remedy ſuch abuſes, decrees:

Art. I. From the publication of the preſent decree, all, who furniſh and are entruſted with the care of proviſions, are prohibited to deliver out any allowance of proviſions to waggoners, and perſons employed in the ſervice of the moving hoſpitals, of the artillery, carriages, and military convoys, and to all others who ſhall not be authoriſed to receive them, either by a decree, or by a regulation not annulled.

II. The different Contractors and Adminiſtrators to the Superintendants, by whom the allowance of proviſions ſhall have been furniſhed, ſhall be bound to give an account of them to the Republic, at the rate of the price they pay.

III. The Commiſſioners, Comptrollers, or others, charged with inſpecting the receipts of thoſe who furniſh proviſions, ſhall be bound to form ſeparate and diſtinct ſtatements, to facilitate their recovery.

IV. The adminiſtration of military ſubſiſtence ſhall be bound to collect, within as ſhort a ſpace as poſſible, at the lateſt ſix weeks, all the receipts for proviſions, which ſhall have been delivered out to perſons deſcribed in Art. I. It ſhall form ſtatements of them, in order to be ſent to the National Treaſury, which ſhall exerciſe its diſcretion with reſpect to them, according to the price which the Miniſter ſhall fix.

V. Thoſe who furniſh proviſions and ammunition are equally bound, within the ſame ſpace, to tranſmit to the Miniſter, the receipts of the ſupplies which they ſhall have provided, in order that the National Treaſury may exerciſe its diſcretion with reſpect to the different contractors and others.

Sept. 10. Duhem announced that a column of the Republican army had penetrated to Ypres—"Behold, we are again in the Belgic Provinces," he exclaimed; "but we have not yet eſtabliſhed ourſelves in the

Pollethan

Poſſeſſion of them in ſuch a manner as to plant the Tree of Liberty.—Our philanthropy laſt year coſt us 12,000 men.—In future, therefore, inſtead of attaching any conquered Provinces to France, would it not be more prudent to make them furniſh us with proviſions and ſtores, and conduct ſome of the Belgic Saints to Paris?"

"Certainly," re-echoed the whole Aſſembly, with much applauſe.—The propoſition was immediately ſent to the Committee of Public Safety.

A letter from the Repreſentatives of the People on the coaſt near Breſt informed the Convention, that the heights commanding the Pont-de-Cé had been carried; that the communication had conſequently been re-eſtabliſhed: and that the Rebels, who had made another attack on the bridge with freſh troops, had been defeated with the loſs of 300 men killed.

Chabot, who had oppoſed the arreſt of the bankers, and the ſealing up of their effects, from a conviction of the bad conſequences likely to reſult from ſuch a meaſure, made a report of a decree, allowing the bankers permiſſion to carry on their buſineſs in the ſame manner as before, under the inſpection of a Gens-d'armes.

It was decreed, that ſo long as the war ſhould continue, Paris ſhould be ſupplied with proviſions in the ſame manner as garriſoned towns. The Municipality and the Miniſter of the Interior are to be reſponſible for the execution of this decree. The village called Bourg de l'Egalité is to be ſupplied in the ſame manner as at Paris. The bankers are not to quit their occupation without giving three months notice to the Municipality. They are not to purchaſe corn in any market as long as the decree ſhall remain in force. The infringement of it is to be puniſhed by a penalty of 3000 livres.

Sept. 11. The duplicate of a diſpatch, relative to a victory gained at the Pont-de-Cé, being read; Goupilleau obſerved, that the Committee of Public Safety, ſo alert in announcing every petty ſkirmiſh in which the French were ſucceſsful, had obſerved a profound ſilence with reſpect to the defeats experienced by the Republic. The relation of the paltry advantage, gained over the Rebels at the Pont-de-Cé, had been twice read, and not one word was mentioned of the maſſacre of 6000 men in the army of Chantonay.

Billaud Varennes made an apology for the Committee, by ſaying, that they had certainly received intelligence of the defeat alluded to by Goupilleau; but it was deemed proper to delay the mention of it till the Committee had prepared a report on the means of repairing this diſaſter.

Barrere informed the Convention of the total defeat of the army commanded by Tuneck, near Chantonay; ſix thouſand Republicans had been cut to pieces. The General, who had abandoned his poſt, has *been arreſted.*

Sept. 13. Merlin, of Douay, propoſed that the Emigrants be judged and condemned by the Tribunal of thoſe places where they ſhall, in future, be apprehended.

Bourdon, of Oiſe, was for adopting the moſt ſummary proceedings with regard to thoſe Exiles. He moved, that the Revolutionary Committees of the place of their detention, be authoriſed to identify them as Emigrants, and to ſend them ſtrait, and without delay, to the guillotine.

The Convention decreed, that the Criminal Tribunals ſhall be competent to judge Emigration.

On the motion of Bourdon, it was alſo decreed, that, wherever there ſhall be ſufficient evidence of Emigration, the Tribunal which ſhall take cognizance thereof ſhall be empowered to condemn the accuſed, without the intervention of a Trial by Jury.

Chabot.—I move that you appoint a Commiſſion, compoſed of Six Members, to digeſt a freſh Code of Laws reſpecting the Emigrants; but let this Code be ſo ſimple, ſo explicit, that even a child may ſend an Emigrant to the guillotine, without having recourſe to the lawyers.

The Convention decreed the appointment of a Commiſſion of Six, for digeſting a ſummary Code of Laws againſt the Emigrants, and nominated the following of their Colleagues to fill that Commiſſion, namely, Chabot, Merlin, Dunhem, Le Bon, Echafferian, and Bourdon of Oiſe.

Sept. 14. Lecointre of Verſailles propoſed, in the name of the Committee of Nine, to except from the requiſition for immediate ſervice in the armies, all thoſe young farmers who ſhall cultivate a tract of ground ſufficient to occupy a plough; and that they be permitted to continue their agricultural labours.—Order of the day.

Charlier roſe to inveigh againſt the Tribunals of Diſtricts, who, in imitation of the late Parliaments, adjourn by way of receſs.

The Convention decreed, that thoſe Tribunals reſume their functions, on pain of being caſhiered.

Sept. 15. The conſtituted authorities and popular ſocieties of Paris demanded the ſuppreſſion of all the colleges and ſchools of divinity and phyſic.—Decreed.

Sept. 16. The number of Engineers not being ſufficient for the 14 Armies of the Republic, the Miniſter at War demanded leave to increaſe their corps by young men, choſen from among thoſe claſſes of the people, whoſe buſineſs required ſome knowledge of mathematics, for inſtance, ſurveyors, architects, &c. &c. But, as a voluntary levy would not fully anſwer the purpoſe, he requeſted that the Convention ſhould paſs a decree, that the ſurveyors, architects, and all civil engineers, were henceforth to compoſe one and the ſame corps with the military engineers. Decreed.

For-

PORT NEWS.

His Majeſty's cutter Pigmy, of 14 guns. Lieut. Pulliblank commander, ſailed from Torbay on the morning of the 15th, with the wind at S. S. W. bound to Plymouth, In the courſe of the day, the wind veered farther ſouth, and increaſed to a violent gale, attended with very thick hazy weather. About ſix o'clock in the evening they found themſelves very near the ſhore, abreaſt of Motherbank, a ſmall inlet 12 miles eaſt of the port of Plymouth, dividing it from Dartmouth, which place it is ſaid they miſtook for the entrance of Plymouth Sound. The ſea running very high, and the wind right on the ſhore, they were under the neceſſity of letting go two anchors to prevent her driſting on the rocks; the anchors held faſt for about two hours, at which time the cutter began to drive; one of the boats with five people on-board them put off from her, and ſhe fortunately reached the ſhore, though one of the ſeamen was drowned in the attempt. At 9 the cutter driſted to the rocks, and fell broadſide on, when the crew began cutting away the maſt, which very providentially fell towards the ſhore, and afforded an opportunity for the officers and crew to ſave themſelves, greater part of whom, by this means, reached the rocks in ſafety. The commander, Lieut. Pulliblank, as the crew report, could not be prevailed on to leave the cutter, though by tarrying he had nothing but inevitable deſtruction before him; and his officer, with about eleven others (the number not exactly aſcertained), were unfortunately drowned, and the cutter by eleven o'clock at night was daſhed to atoms. The crew, when the cutter ſailed from Torbay, conſiſted of 65 perſons; there was alſo on-board her a woman, the wife of one of the ſailors, that had the day before been delivered of a child, who, together with the infant, were miraculouſly ſaved. The country people, on hearing ſignal guns of diſtreſs, went down to the Roads with lanterns, and gave every aſſiſtance in their power towards ſaving the crew; but the cutter was ſo ſituated that nothing could prevent her from being deſtroyed.

Extract of a Letter, written by an Officer of the Agamemnon of 64 guns, Captain Horatio Nelſon, and dated at Tunis, Nov. 8, 1793.

"On the 21ſt of October, off the Iſland of Sardinia, (having only 345 men at quarters, the others being landed at Toulon, and in prizes), we fell in with, and chaſed, the following French men of war from Tunis, viz.

	guns.	weight of metal.	men.
Melpomene	44	9 and 18 pounders	400
La Minerve	44	9 and 18 -	400
La Fortune	44	12 and 36 - -	500
La Fouchet	24	9 - - -	200
—— brig	14	9 - - -	100

"The Agamemnon, after firing for near four hours, ſo diſabled the Melpomene (ſuppoſed) ſhe being apparently in a ſinking ſtate, that the other ſhips declined bringing the Agamemnon again to action, (as it appeared, to take care of her,) which they had the option to do for three hours after the Melpomene hauled from her. The Agamemnon was ſo cut to pieces, as to be unable to haul the wind towards them."

- *Plymouth, Nov. 16, four o'clock.* Juſt now the Cæſar, of 64 guns, was launched at this dock-yard. A finer launch has not been ſeen for many years. There were preſent Lord Courtenay, Lady Courtenay, Lord, Lady, and Miſs Lenox, Commiſſioner, Mrs. and Miſs Fanſhawes, Mr. Mrs. and Miſs Heywood, Mrs. Bertie, and an aſſemblage of all the beauty, faſhion, and elegance, in the two counties. The dock-yard was ornamented with ſilk flags of the Royal Standard, and emblematical of the different trades in the yard. Four ſilk ſtandards, with the King's Arms, and "King and Conſtitution," beautifully embroidered, were hoiſted before the head of the Cæſar, which was elegantly carved to repreſent Julius Cæſar, by J. Dickſon, Eſq. Maſter Carver to His Majeſty's dock-yard. Juſt as ſhe ſhot into the water, an American armed ſhip ſaluted the Royal Standard with 21 guns.—Mr. Parkley's yacht alſo ſaluted with 21 guns. "God ſave the King" was ſung juſt as ſhe went off, by the Stoke Church ſingers, accompanied by the chearful voices of near 20,000 ſpectators, who all teſtified the effuſions of their loyal hearts by nine loud huzzas, which was anſwered from the Cæſar. She is now hauled along-ſide the Jetty head, and will go into dock on Monday, to be coppered.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Nov. 27. A fire broke out at the houſe of Molleſon, eſq. at *Mitcham*, which did conſiderable damage before it was got under.

Nov. 28. The ſtables of Sir Peter Burrell, bart. at *Langleys*, in Beckenham, were deſtroyed by fire. A ſet of ſix fine coach-horſes periſhed in the flames, and a ſeventh was ſo injured as to be rendered uſeleſs. It is ſuppoſed to have happened by a wooden brick for the purpoſe of hanging the horſes to while dreſſing being fixed too near the chimney of the harneſs-room. The ſtables had not been long erected, and fortunately were at ſuch a diſtance from the houſe as not to endanger it. Sir Peter himſelf narrowly eſcaped from the kicking of one of the horſes in the agonies of death.

The church of *St. Auſtle*, Cornwall, has been greatly damaged by a ſtorm: the lightning threw down the ſouth pinnacle, part fell on the market-houſe, and part on ſome houſes on the north ſide of the church; and very conſiderable damage is done both to the church and market-houſe.

Two perſons have loſt their lives, and a third had nearly ſhared the ſame fate, at Padbury, Bucks, by getting into and attempting to cleanſe a veſſel of ſtrong ſoury beer.

From

From the ſtrength of the liquor which had been therein, and the beer-grounds then remaining, the two were ſuffocated.

Dec. 21. This day an inhuman murder was committed at *Brayſby*, in Lincolnſhire. Mr. Brown, of Ropſley, had that morning ſent his ſon (a young man) to a barn, in the pariſh of Brayſby, for a ſample of corn, with the intention of ſelling ſome at Grantham market. Thinking his ſon was gone a long time for it, he diſpatched a ſervant to haſten his return, when he found the body of the young man a lifeleſs trunk behind a ſtable-door (adjoining the before-mentioned barn), covered with ſtraw. The coroner's jury has returned their verdict, wilful murder againſt ſome perſon or perſons unknown.

Dec. 27. This night, about half paſt ten o'clock, as Mr. Wenham, of Queen-ſtreet, *Weſtminſter*, was ſitting with his family and ſome friends (nine in number) in his front parlour, a ball of fire fell down the chimney, beat out the grate, ſcattered the fire round the room, and made its way through the windows, the ſhutters of which, though double-bolted, it forced open, every perſon in the room miraculouſly eſcaping perſonal injury, although one ſide of Mr. Wenman's coat was ſcorched from the cape to nearly the bottom of the ſkirt. One of the ſhutter-bolts was forced entirely off, and another was completely doubled up.

Dec. 29. Two bankers, working on the *Grantham canal*, were taken into cuſtody, and committed to priſon, for rioting at a well known public-houſe; and, on Tueſday, the bankers, to the number of 200, armed themſelves with plank-hooks, ſpades, bludgeons, &c. and aſſembled before the Town-Hall, threatening deſtruction to the building, and every one in it, unleſs their fellow-workmen were immediately releaſed. The alarm-bells in the town were rung, and the inhabitants were in the greateſt conſternation. The alderman, and other magiſtrates, remonſtrated with them for ſome time, but all to no purpoſe. The magiſtrates thought it moſt prudent, for the ſafety of the place and their lives, to releaſe the two men, who were taken away in triumph by the bankers.—The magiſtrates ſent off to Newark and Lincoln for the military (Cheſhire militia) quartered there, who arrived the ſame evening. Two other bankers have ſince been committed, and all remains very quiet.

Dec. 31. Six large bales were ſent from *Hinckley* to the Council-Chamber of the city of London, to the care of Mr. Deputy Nichols, containing 2,400 pairs of ſtockings, and 70 flannel waiſtcoats; being the ſubſcription of the gentlemen and ladies of that town, and its vicinity, to be forwarded to the brave Britiſh troops now ſerving under the Duke of York on the continent. It has ever been the pride and boaſt of the inhabitants of Hinckley to ſtep forward, on any public occaſion, to ſhew their loyalty to their King, and their ſupport of the Conſtitution. In the preſent inſtance much praiſe muſt be given them for ſending ſuch an article of extra cloathing as *warm worſted ſtockings*, which, being of a very ſuperior kind, will prove a real benefit to the objects of their ſubſcription.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

November 30.

This being St. Andrew's day, there was a General Court of the Governors of the Scottiſh Hoſpital's Corporation, held at their Hall in Crane-court, Fleet-ſtreet, according to their charter, for the election of the annual officers of the Corporation, and ſtanding Committee, for the year enſuing; when the moſt noble the Duke of Montroſe was unanimouſly re-elected Preſident; the Marquis of Huntley, the Earl of Glaſgow, Lord Douglas, the Hon. George Keith Elphinſtone, Henry Thornton, Eſq. M. P. Alexander Brodie, Eſq. M.P. were unanimouſly elected Vice Preſidents; and John Edington, Eſq. was unanimouſly elected Treaſurer. The Court afterwards adjourned to the London Tavern, where the governors, benefactors, and friends of the charity, to the number of 250, dined together in the celebration of the feſtival of St. Andrew, and ſpent the evening in great conviviality and harmony; the Marquis of Huntley in the chair. The donations on this occaſion were liberal.

At the Anniverſary Meeting of the Royal Society, to make choice of a Council and Officers for the enſuing year, the following gentlemen were elected.—Of the Old Council, Sir Joſeph Banks, Bart. Alexander Aubert, Eſq. Sir Charles Blagden, Knt. Henry Cavendiſh, Eſq. Edward Whitaker Gray, M. D. the Rev. Nevil Maſkelyne, D. D. Sir William Muſgrave, Bart. Joſeph Planta, Eſq. George Steevens, Eſq. Samuel Wegg, Eſq.—Of the New Council, Henry Beaufoy, Eſq. the Rev. Clayton Mordaunt Cracherode, M. A. John Gunning, Eſq. the Rev. Anthony Hamilton, D. D. George Earl of Morton, David Pitcairn, M. D. Sir John Sinclair, Bart. the Rev. William Tooke, John Wilmot, Eſq. Sir George Young, Knt.—And the officers were, Sir Joſeph Banks, Bart. Preſident; Samuel Wegg, Eſq. Treaſurer; Joſeph Planta, Eſq. Sir C. Blagden, Secretaries.

December 1.

Early this morning, as Captain Rainsford and Mr. Street were paſſing in a poſt-chaiſe near Hartford-bridge, they were attacked by three footpads armed with piſtols and cutlaſſes. The gentlemen had one caſe of piſtols, which they diſcharged at the footpads, who returned the fire.—The former then got out of the chaiſe, and a ſcuffle enſued between them and the robbers; but at length the latter ſo far prevailed, from their ſuperiority of number, as to ſucceed in ſtripping the gentlemen of every thing about them. Captain Rainsford was cut in the face; and the near horſe in the chaiſe was ſhot

ſhot. The gentlemen proceeded to Windſor, where they got chirurgical aſſiſtance. The horſe, after being ſhot, went a few yards before he dropt. It is ſuppoſed that ſome of the footpads are wounded, which may lead to a detection of them: they have for ſome time infeſted that road.

Mr. Thomas Muir and the Rev. Fyſche Palmer arrived in the River from Leith on board a revenue-cutter. Orders were ſent down for delivering them into the cuſtody of Duncan Campbell, the contractor for the hulks at Woolwich; and they were put on board the hulks. A ſecond order was ſent down to ſeparate them; and they are placed in different hulks at Woolwich; the former in the Prudentia, and the latter in the Staniſlaus. They are in irons among the convicts, and were ordered yeſterday to aſſiſt them in the common labour, on the banks of the River. Mr. Muir is aſſociated with about 300 convicts, among whom he and Palmer ſlept after their arrival. Mr. Muir is rather depreſſed in ſpirits; but Mr. Palmer appears to ſuſtain his misfortune with greater fortitude.

December 6.

The coroner's inqueſt ſat on the body of Mr. Slaughter, of Clifford's Inn, who was found murdered in his apartments the Saturday before. When the door of his chambers were broken open by his friends, he was ſtretched on the floor with his brains beat out, and the apartments plundered. The jury brought in their verdict, Wilful murder by a perſon or perſons unknown.

December 19.

Between eleven and twelve, Mr. John Froſt was brought out of Newgate, and placed in a coach, apparently very feeble, and rolled in blankets. Mr. Kirby, the keeper, accompanied him to the houſe of Mr. Juſtice Groſe, in Bloomſbury-ſquare, where he, with two ſureties, entered into the recognizance required by his judgement for his keeping the peace. He was then diſcharged out of cuſtody. As ſoon as he was at liberty, the multitude took the horſes out of the carriage, and drew him along the ſtreets, ſtopping at every marked place, particularly St. James's Palace, Carlton-houſe, Charing-croſs, &c. to ſhout and expreſs their joy; and in this ſtate they conducted him to his own houſe in Spring-Gardens, where Mr. Thelwell made a ſpeech, and intreated them to ſeparate peaceably, which they accordingly did.

December 30.

It muſt give our readers great ſatisfaction to learn that the order of Council, which it was feared might be productive of diſputes between this country and America, (ſee p. 1146,) has been revoked, ſo that there is now no danger of a rupture with the United States.

December 31.

The plague has broken forth in *Servia*, and begins as uſual to commit great ravages, particularly at *Belgrade*.

The two betrothed Princeſſes of *Mecklenburgh Strelitz* made their public entry at *Berlin* on the 22d of December with the greateſt pomp and ſplendour.

The following Speech of the Preſident of the American Congreſs, December 3, 1793, *is of too much importance in the Annals of Politicks to be omitted in our Repoſitory of Memorable Events.*

The Secretary of the Senate having announced, that the Members of the Senate were ready to admit the Members of the Houſe of Repreſentatives in the Senate-chamber, to receive the Preſident's communication; the Members of the Houſe, headed by their Speaker, preceded by their Serjeant at Arms, proceeded to the Senate Chamber, where the Preſident delivered to both houſes the following addreſs:

" Fellow-citizens of the Senate, and of the
" Houſe of Repreſentatives,

" Since the commencement of the term for which I have again been called into office, no fit occaſion has before ariſen for expreſſing to my fellow-citizens at large the deep and reſpectful ſenſe which I feel of the renewed teſtimony of public approbation. While, on the one hand, it awakened my gratitude for all thoſe inſtances of affectionate partiality with which I have been honoured by my country; on the other, it could not prevent an earneſt wiſh for that retirement, from which no private conſideration ſhould ever have torn me.—But, influenced by the belief that my conduct would be eſtimated according to its real motives, and that the people, and the authorities derived from them, would ſupport exertions, having nothing perſonal for their object, I have obeyed the ſuffrage which commanded me to reſume the executive power; and I humbly implore that Being, on whoſe will the fate of nations depends, to crown with ſucceſs our mutual endeavours for the general happineſs.

" As ſoon as the war in Europe had embraced thoſe Powers with whom the United States have the moſt extenſive relations, there was reaſon to apprehend that our intercourſe with them might be interrupted, and our diſpoſition for peace drawn into queſtion by the ſuſpicions too often entertained by Belligerent Nations. It ſeemed therefore to be my duty to admoniſh our citizens of the conſequences of a contraband trade, and of hoſtile acts to any of the parties; and to obtain, by a declaration of the exiſting legal ſtate of things, an eaſier admiſſion of our right to the immunities belonging to our ſituation. Under theſe impreſſions the Proclamation, which will be laid before you, was iſſued.

" In

"In this posture of affairs, both new and delicate, I resolved to adopt general rules, which should conform to the treaties, and assert the privileges of the United States. These were reduced into a system, which will be communicated to you. Although I have not thought myself at liberty to forbid the sale of prizes, permitted by our treaty of commerce with France, to be brought into our ports, I have not refused to cause them to be restored, when they were taken within the protection of our territory, or by vessels commissioned or equipped in a warlike form within the limits of the United States.

"It rests with the wisdom of Congress to correct, improve, or inforce, this plan of procedure; and it will probably be found expedient to extend the legal code, and the jurisdiction of the Courts of the United States, to many cases, which, though dependent on principles already recognized, demand some farther provisions.

When individuals shall, within the United States, array themselves in hostility against the powers at war; or enter upon military expeditions, or enterprizes, within the jurisdiction of the United States; or where the penalties or violations of the law of nations may have been indistinctly marked, or are adequate; these offences cannot receive too early and close an attention, and require prompt and decisive remedies.

"Whatever those remedies may be, they will be well administered by the judiciary, who possess a long-established course of investigation, effectual process, and officers in the habit of executing it.

"In like manner, as several of the Courts have doubted, under particular circumstances, their power to liberate the vessels of a nation at peace, and even of a citizen of the United States, although seized under a false colour of being hostile property; and have denied their power to liberate certain captures within the protection of our territory; it would seem proper to regulate their jurisdiction in these points. But, if the Executive is to be the resort in either of the two last-mentioned cases, it is hoped, that he will be authorized by law to have facts ascertained by the courts, when, for his own information, he shall request it.

"I cannot recommend to your notice measures for the fulfilment of our duties to the rest of the world, without again pressing upon you the necessity of placing ourselves in a condition of complete defence, and of exacting from them the fulfilment of their duties towards us. The United States ought not to indulge a persuasion, that, contrary to the order of human events, they will for ever keep at a distance those painful appeals to arms, with which the history of every other nation abounds. There is a rank due to the United States among nations, which will be withheld, if not absolutely lost, by the reputation of weakness. If we desire to avoid insult, we must be able to repel it; if we desire to secure peace, one of the most powerful instruments of our rising prosperity, it must be known, that we are at all times ready for war. The documents which will be presented to you will shew the amount and kinds of arms and military stores now in our magazines and arsenals; and yet an addition even to these supplies cannot with prudence be neglected, as it would leave nothing to the uncertainty of procuring a warlike apparatus in the moment of public danger.

"Nor can such arrangements, with such objects, be exposed to the censure or jealousy of the warmest friends of Republican Government. They are incapable of abuse in the hands of the Militia, who ought to possess a pride in being the depository of the force of the Republic, and may be trained to a degree of energy equal to every military exigency of the United States. But it is an enquiry which cannot be too solemnly pursued, whether the act, "more effectually to provide for the national defence, by establishing an uniform militia throughout the United States," has organized them so as to produce their full effect; whether your own experience in the several States has not detected some imperfections in the scheme; and whether a material feature in the improvement of it ought not to be, to afford an opportunity for the study of those branches of the military art which can scarcely ever be obtained by practice alone.

"The connexion of the United States with Europe has become extremely interesting.—The occurrences which relate to it, and have passed under the knowledge of the Executive, will be exhibited to Congress in a subsequent communication.

"When we contemplate the war on our frontiers, it may be truly affirmed, that every reasonable effort has been made to adjust the causes of dissention with the Indians north of the Ohio. The instructions given to the Commissioners evince a moderation and equity, proceeding from a sincere love of peace, and a liberality having no restriction but the essential interest and dignity of the United States. The attempt, however, of an amicable negotiation having been frustrated, the troops have marched to act offensively. Although the proposed treaty did not arrest the progress of military preparation, it is doubtful how far the advance of the season, before good faith justified active movements, may retard them during the remainder of the year. From the papers and intelligence which relate to this important subject, you will determine whether the deficiency in the number of troops granted by law, shall be

Mead's ſale, and gave to the Britiſh Muſeum, the head of Homer, which came out of the Arundelian collection, and is believed to have come from the imperial palaces at Conſtantinople, where the body was melted in a fire. In abſtemiouſneſs and regularity of life, his Lordſhip was ſcarcely ever ſurpaſſed by any of his rank and fortune.—The preſent Earl was, ſome years ſince, much diſtinguiſhed in the faſhionable circles; the late Earl was more known for his muſical taſte, for his hoſpitality in the country, from which he was ſeldom long abſent, and for his charity. His table at Burleigh was open, once a-week, to all his friends in Stamford; to facilitate the intercourſe between which place and his ſeat he actually built a caravan, carrying eight perſons, and employed it in bringing ſuch of his viſitors as had not a carriage of their own. His Lordſhip's remains were interred in the family-vault in St. Martin's church, Stamford-Baron. The preſent Earl and Mr. Chaplin attended the corpſe on foot, and were followed by a train of his Lordſhip's ſuperior ſervants and domeſticks; the whole being conducted, as the late Lord deſired, without pomp.

Marriages.

LATELY, Richard Deane, eſq. of Pitchfords-town, to Miſs Maria Ferrall, of Merrion-ſquare, Dublin.

Rev. Mr. Carter, of Baldgrown, co. Clare, to Miſs Wade, of Limerick.

Dec. 14. At Newcaſtle upon Tyne, Mr. Wm. Gibſon, merchant, to Miſs Hindmarſh, daughter of Mr. John H. merchant.

23. At Trowſe, co. Norfolk, Mr. Richard Young, aged 83, to Mrs. Miller, aged 86.

Rev. Mr. Lockett, to Miſs Shelton, both of Worceſter.

25. Mr. Oakden, of the Star and Garter inn at Aſhborne, co. Derby, to Miſs Wagſtaffe, of Snelſton.

26. At Hougham, Rev. Anthony Egerton Hammond, to Miſs Charlotte Biggs, dau. of Tho. B. eſq. of Maxton, near Dover.

George Boone Roupell, eſq. barriſter at law, to Miſs Frances Brone M'Culloch, youngeſt daughter of the late Robert M'C. eſq. of Charlton, in Kent.

At Aſfordby, co. Leiceſter, Mr. T. Biſhop, grazier, of Grimſton, to Miſs Marriott, dau. of the late Mr. Gregory M. of Aſfordby.

At Bakewell, co. Derby, Mr. Nicholas Broomhead, to Miſs M. Barker, of Baſlow.

The Count de Fouchecour, an emigrant nobleman, to Madame de St. Germain, widow, and daugh. of Charles Grant, Viſcount de Vaux. The day after the marriage, the Count de F. left England, to join the army under the Earl of Moira.

28. At Ewelme, co. Oxford, Rev. John Hulſe, fellow of Wadham-college, Oxford, to Miſs Lewanna Lewis, youngeſt daughter of Rev. James L. late of Saliſbury.

30. At Waldingfield, George-William Manby, eſq. of Woodhall, to Miſs Preſton, only daughter of Dr. P.

31. At Tottenham, Philip Wakelin, eſq. of Walthamſtow, lieutenant in the Weſt Eſſex regiment of militia, to Miſs H. Holbrook, only daughter of Wm. H. eſq of Tottenham, and niece to Mr. Holbrook, brewer, of Weſt Ham, with a fortune of 20,000l.

At Lewes, in Suſſex, Rev. Mr. Edward Langford, eldeſt ſon of Dr. L. canon of Windſor, and maſter of Eton-college, to Miſs Sophia Herbert, third daughter of Thomas H. eſq. of that place.

Deaths.

May 11. AT Calcutta, in the Eaſt Indies, Lieut. Henry-Patrick Wilſon.

Oct. 1. At Poplar-grove, near Wilmington, in South Carolina, Thomas Clayton, eſq. of Potterhill, near Paiſley, in Scotland.

19. In an advanced age, Mr. Theomartyr Crane, grocer, in Trinity-lane, deſcended from a good family in Norfolk.

22. At Tobago, John Maxwell, eſq. 2d ſon of the late Wm. M. eſq. of Carriden.

30. Aged 72, Mr. Adam Crompton, of Little Lever, co. Lanc. paper-manufacturer. Few men have been more reſpected for ſtrict integrity, and great generoſity of heart. The former was never impeached; and of the latter his neighbours had long and large experience.—The following extract of a letter on this ſubject, from Dr. Barnes, of the New college at Manchester, firſt printed in a provincial news-paper, we tranſcribe from the European Magazine: "You mention the death of Mr. Crompton; and add an honourable teſtimony to the integrity and generoſity of heart which ſtrongly marked his character. That he poſſeſſed theſe qualities in a very eminent degree, every one who knew him will, I verily believe, bear witneſs. His integrity was put to the fulleſt proof by an employment which certainly offers opportunity and invitation to deceit, in order to evade the exciſe duties: but his honour 'was never impeached,' nor ſuſpected, for, it was known to be inflexibly firm and pure. Of the generoſity of his heart you juſtly ſay, 'his poor neighbours had long and large experience.' But there was one inſtance of it, which regard to his feelings alone prevented me from giving to the publick long ago, becauſe it deſerves to be generally known and recorded. And this is, that he was probably the firſt perſon in England who formed the plan of a Sunday-ſchool, and ſupported it at his own charge. This was done in ſo ſecret a manner, that his own family was at the time ignorant of it, and cannot now, therefore, fix exactly the year when it was begun. But, from my own knowledge, I can ſtate, that, for ſeveral years before the inſtitution of Sunday-ſchools by that good man, Mr. Raikes, of Glouceſter, Mr. Adam Crompton maintained a ſchool of this deſcription in Little Lever, under the care of James Heyes, to whom

whom he paid a regular ſalary for teaching poor children at his own houſe on that day. I lived, for many years, a near neighbour to this poor man, and admired, what I then thought to be, his diſintereſted kindneſs in devoting every Sunday, when by infirmity diſabled from attending public worſhip, to ſo charitable an office. It was not till long after that I diſcovered the plan and the ſupport of it to be the work of Mr. Crompton, who had concealed this, as he wiſhed to do his other charities, even from his neareſt friends and relations, among whom I had the honour to be numbered. This circumſtance will not be conſidered as any diminution to the praiſe, nor will it leſſen the ſatisfaction, of the worthy man beforementioned, ſince Mr. Raikes did not borrow the hint from hence, or from any other quarter. He, in the generoſity of his own ſoul, did, like Mr. Crompton, conceive and execute the plan; and he has had the noble pleaſure of ſeeing it adopted, extended, and patroniſed, in ſuch a manner as to gratify the warmeſt feelings of his heart. This fact proves, however, that good men, whoſe aim is to ſerve mankind in the beſt manner, will naturally fall into the ſame train of thought; and it may tend to abate a little of that wonder, which doubtleſs many have felt, that ſuch a plan was not ſooner thought of by ſome of the numerous friends of religion and of mankind. The ſame idea has, probably, ſuggeſted itſelf to others; but, through want of particular circumſtances neceſſary to encourage and ripen it, has lain in that ſtate in which I acknowledge, with aſtoniſhment, it lay in my own mind, even after I had ſeen it attempted and executed. For though, as I have ſaid, the inſtance here related was, in a manner, under my own eye, for many years, the ſcheme did not appear to me in half its real magnitude or importance, till the attention of the publick was ſo forcibly and ſucceſsfully excited by Mr. Raikes's admirable inſtitution."

Nov. . . . At Amiens, in France, Michael Bain, eſq eldeſt ſon of the late Rev. Mr. B. of Edinburgh. He ſerved with diſtinguiſhed reputation as an officer in Eliot's light dragoons, during the laſt German war.

Mr. Samuel Vizard, ſaddle tree maker, of Rupert-ſtreet, St. James's. He was killed by being knocked down and run over by a gentleman's carriage in croſſing Coventry-ſtreet with ſome work in his hand, which he was carrying home to a neighbouring ſaddler.

29. At his houſe on the Mall at Hammerſmith, aged 60, James Scott, eſq. (not *John*, as mentioned in p. 1151). He was the youngeſt of the five ſons of Mr. Scott, who came to the metropolis from the North, to make his fortune, early in this century; and he ſucceeded, in the lucrative and increaſing trade of brick-making, ſo far as to leave his family not only wealthy, but his example of induſtry to go by. At one time this family may have been ſaid to have been building London, as they occupied almoſt all the brick-grounds around it. The eldeſt brother, John Scott, eſq. lives at North-end, Fulham. His only child is the Lady of Sir John Hales, bart. of the Coventry branch of that ancient family; by whom ſhe has a family of many children, and to whom the above Mr. Scott has left much of his very large fortune, and his noble houſe, with moſt excellent gardens, ſituated on the middle mall at Hammerſmith. The widow and family of William, another brother, live elegantly on the adjoining mall; and among the many legacies to his nephews and nieces are his brick-fields to James Scott, eſq. ſon of his brother William. Another brother, Thomas Scott, eſq. of Shepperton, late M.P. for Bridport, now of Graſton-ſtreet, St. James's, about 12 years ago married the widow of Arnold Neſbitt, who died in 1789. Another brother lives at Kingſland, near Hackney.—Mr. Jas. S. was never married. He was a man of an open and liberal diſpoſition, being not an oſtentatious but a truly generous and good man. But, alas! who is perfect? He was wont to give too much way to paſſion. This, like all other nervous agitations, leaves the conſtitution, however ſtrong and robuſt, the worſe for it. Like the late worthy John Hunter (p. 964), though not quite ſo ſudden, as he ſurvived the attack of the fit two days, he may be ſaid to have been carried off by a fit of choler. His death is lamented by all who knew him.

30. At Beaumaris, Wm. Lewis, eſq. of Llandiſman, in the act of drinking a cup of Welſh ale, containing about a wine quart, called a *tumbler maur*. He made it a rule, every morning of his life, to read ſo many chapters in the Bible, and in the evening, as a digeſt on of his morning ſtudy, to drink full eight gallons of ale. It is calculated that in his life-time he muſt have drunk a ſufficient quantity to float a 74 gun ſhip. His ſize was aſtoniſhing; it is ſuppoſed the diameter of his body was no leſs than two yards. He weighed forty ſtone. He died in his parlour; a lucky circumſtance, as it would have been almoſt impoſſible to have got him down ſtairs; as it was, it was found neceſſary to have a machine, in form of a crane, to lift him on a carriage, and afterwards to have the ſame brought into the church-yard to let him down into his grave. He went by the name of the King of Spain, and his family by the different titles of Prince, Infanta, &c. but from what circumſtance we know not.

Lately, on the evening of his arrival at Sierra-Leone, of a putrid fever, contracted by him on ſhipboard, in the courſe of his paſſage from this country, Prince Naimbanna. This amiable young man had been for ſome ſhort time in England under the protection of the Sierra-Leone Company. He poſſeſſed a good underſtanding, a diſpoſition earneſt in the purſuit of knowledge, and a great facility

in receiving inſtruction. His mental acquirements during his ſtay in this country were conſiderable, and his eaſy addreſs and ſuavity of manners endeared him to all to whom he was introduced. He had imbibed, and he profeſſed to the laſt moment of his exiſtence, the ſtrongeſt attachment to the principles of the Proteſtant faith, and by his will made in the beginning of his illneſs) he earneſtly requeſted his relations to ſet their faces againſt the ſlave-trade, and to befriend the Sierra-Leone Company to the utmoſt of their power.

On the coaſt of Africa, Mr. George Gibb, ſurgeon, of the ſhip Thomas, and brother to Mr. G. ſurgeon, of Boſton, co. Lincoln.

At Calcutta, in the Eaſt Indies, Capt. Geo. Hepburn, formerly of Stamford, in the county of Lincoln.

At Liſbon, Capt. S. Haire, of the Liſbon packet, belonging to Hull.

At Howick, in Northumberland, aged 58, of a ſuppreſſion of urine, after an illneſs of three weeks, brought on by a fall from his horſe, the Rev. Thomas Wolfe.—The living of Howick is annexed to the archdeaconry of Northumberland, now held by the Rev. Dr. Robert Thorp, rector of Gateſhead, Durham; in both which he ſucceeded Dr. John Sharp, whoſe curate was the late Mr. Wolfe, provincially called and better known by the name of Woofe. About two years ago he married, to his ſecond wife, Miſs Bonner, daughter of —— B. eſq. town-adjutant of Berwick upon Tweed.

Found dead in his own grounds, ——— Stock, eſq. of Beaks-hall, Eſſex.

Dec. .... At Alnwick, co. Northumberland, the much-reſpected Mr. Abraham Rumney, a native of Appleby, co. Weſtmorland, who had been maſter of the grammar-ſchool of that town for more than half a century. He was the elder brother of the Rev. Joſeph R. vicar of Berwick upon Tweed. He has left only one ſon, who is a reſpectable merchant at Whitehaven; another died ſome time ago, an eminent ſurgeon in America.

13 At the Grove, near Epping, after a ſhort illneſs, Mrs. Black, wife of Mr. Wm. B. land-ſurveyor.

Guillotined at Paris, the Duke Du Chatelet. He was born at Sumur, Nov. 2, 1727; he had been ambaſſador from France to the Courts of Vienna and London; was a favourite of the late Dauphin, great chamberlain to King Staniſlaus, Knight of the order of the King, ſucceſſively colonel of the régiment du Roi, and of the French guards, and governor of Toulon. He published his genealogy, in one thin volume; in which he derived his deſcent from the Houſe of Auſtria. Certain it is, the Duke was the ſon of the famous Madame Du Chatelet, whom the writings and amours of Voltaire have rendered ſo celebrated. He was the laſt offspring of his family, and has died without iſſue.

14. At Uppingham, aged 73, Mr. Wm. Wortoff, who, ſome years ago, was a conſiderable maltſter and farmer at Preſton, in Rutlandſhire.

16. At Banks, in the pariſh of Tundergarth, aged 82, John Johnſton, eſq.

At his houſe in Soho-ſquare, in his 55th year, ſincerely lamented by all who had the pleaſure of his acquaintance, Davidſon Richard Grieve, eſq. of Swarland-hall, near Felton, in Northumberland, for which county he was high ſheriff in 1788. He was the elder ſon of Mr. Richard G. attorney at law in Alnwick, whoſe father was from the North, and a ſchool-maſter in that town, being a branch of a family ſettled in trade in Berwick upon Tweed, and became opulent, of which was the late Benjamin G. eſq. a conſiderable corn-merchant and ſhip owner, and his brother James G. eſq. for many years poſt-maſter of that town, and much reſpected.—Mr. Richard G. being out of his clerkſhip, married the widow, and ſucceeded to the buſineſs and property, of his maſter. Zealous in the purſuits of his profeſſion, and having talents, he left, for a place ſo remote from the capital, a very conſiderable fortune to his children. His eldeſt daughter was married to Captain John Romer, then of the 31ſt regiment, now brevet-major of the 1ſt battalion of the 60th foot.—Mr. G. married, in 1767, an amiable young lady, the daughter of Captain John Botterell, of the royal navy, who ſurvives him; but ſhe never had any iſſue, and therefore it will depend on Mr. Grieve's will to whom the eſtate belongs. Mr. Grieve has left a younger brother, George Grieve, eſq. now in his 45th year, who was a young gentleman of great promiſe, to whom his father left 20,000l. moſt of which he ſpent in ſearch of popularity. He was bound apprentice to Peter Thellufſon, eſq. merchant in London. Being a man of warmth and vivacity, he was an active member of the Bill of Rights club, to which he was, for a time, ſecretary. About this time he was a candidate for the ſhrievalty of the city of London, in which he was unſucceſsful. For many years paſt he has lived in France, and has employed himſelf in literary purſuits, ſuch as a tranſlation of Baron Tott's Memoirs, publiſhed here in 1785, and ſome other works; and where, we are told, he has long lamented his youthful levities, and now, at Bourdeaux, ſighs for the ſweets of his native land, and of a virtuous ſociety.

18. Mrs. Gregory, wife of Mr. Richard G. of Uppingham.

20. In Norton-ſtreet, Lady Oughton, widow of the late Lieutenant-general Sir James Adolphus Dickinſon O. K. B. who died about 12 years ago. He was the immediate deſcendant of Sir Adolphus Oughton, of Fetchbrooke, in Warwickſhire, M. P. for Coventry, who was created as we have recorded in our vol. VI. p. 552.

At Dr. Orme's, Lamienby in Bexley, Kent, his nephew, Mr. Patrick Keir.

At his houſe at Highbury, in his 43d year, Thomas Sutton, eſq. many years an active and diligent clerk in his Majeſty's cuſtoms. As a reward for his invariable attention, he was (about two years ago) appointed to the office of firſt deputy for foreign buſineſs to the collector outwards, in the room of Wm. Bates, eſq. the laborious duties of which he diſcharged with no leſs ability than honour. By his induſtry he obtained wealth, and, in the appropriation of it, he became a bleſſing to his numerous relations. His purſe was ever open to the neceſſitous; and the chearfulneſs of his mind was equal to the warmth of his friendſhip.

21. Very ſuddenly, in his 52d year, deſervedly beloved and lamented, Mr. Kelſey, grazier, of Fiſhtoft, near Boſton, co. Lincoln, who, a few hours before, was in perfect health. He was found dead in a paſture, within half a mile of his houſe, and is imagined to have dropped down in a fit.

At Mr. Bailey's, in Uppingham, Miſs Sly, a maiden lady, ſiſter of Rev. Mr. S. of Carlton, co. Northampton.

22. Suddenly, Mr. John Dear, of Wickenby, near Market-Raſin, co. Lincoln, farmer and grazier.

23. At Pulmuir, Mrs. Barbara Blackwell, relict of the deceaſed Dr. Tho. Blackwell, ſome time principal of the Mariſchal-college of Aberdeen. Mrs. Blackwell has conveyed the lands of Pulmuir, near Aberdeen, to the Mariſchal-college, for the following purpoſes: 40l. ſterling yearly, for the eſtabliſhment of a profeſſorſhip of chemiſtry; 10l. ſterling yearly, for the beſt Engliſh diſcourſe, to be delivered in the hall of the Univerſity (on certain ſubjects, which are preſcribed by herſelf for five years, and afterwards to be perſcribed yearly by the college, and publiſhed), and the ſurplus of the feu duties and rents of Pulmuir to be divided annually among the principal and profeſſors. She appoints Dr. George French, phyſician in Aberdeen, to be the firſt profeſſor of chemiſtry; and ſettles the patronage of that office afterwards on the Mariſchal-college.

Mr. Thomas Jordan, late an eminent brewer, in Goodman's fields.

24. At an advanced age, William Jordan, eſq. many years collector of his Majeſty's cuſtoms at the port of Sandwich; ſenior common-council-man of that town.

25. At Riddleſworth, near Thetford, aged 85, Lady Sarah Wake, relict of Sir Wm. W. bart. mother of the late, and grandmother of the preſent Sir Wm. W. bart. She was daughter of Mr. Walker, of Weſton, co. York, and had iſſue four ſons and one daughter.

At his houſe in Norfolk-ſtreet, Strand, in his 73d year, Mr. Rob. Cawley, apothecary.

26. At Ketton, co. Rutland, Mrs. Sharman, 35 years houſe-keeper to the Right Hon. Lady Jane Edwards. She was charitable and ſincere, and much reſpected.

At Bath, his Excellency David Parry, governor of Barbadoes, which honourable office he had held near 12 years. His lady died Sept. 17, 1788 (ſee vol. LVIII. 841).

27. In his 78th year, Lieut. John M'Culloch; of whom a more particular account will be given in our Magazine for January.

28. At Wansford, co. Northampton, aged 18, Mr. John Franklin, a moſt amiable and promiſing young man, ſon of Mr. F. paper-maker, of that place, and nephew to Charles Hamerton, eſq. one of the preſent ſheriffs of London and Middleſex.

Guillotined at Paris, M. le Brun, *ci-devant* miniſter of ſtate.

At his houſe in York, in an advanced age, Edward Porteus, eſq. brother to the Biſhop of London.

At Perth, John Maſon, quarter-maſter of the 4th dragoons, the oldeſt ſoldier in the regiment, in which he had ſerved with credit ſince February 1746.

At Edinburgh, Lady Clerk Maxwell, widow of the late Sir John Clerk, bart. of Pennycuick.

At his lodgings in Lewes, the Rev. Robert Meyrick Humphreys, D.D. of Caruarvon, in North Wales. He was never known to drink any thing but water, as he had the greateſt averſion to wine or malt liquor. His great abſtemiouſneſs is ſuppoſed to have been the cauſe of his death.

29. After a very painful illneſs, which ſhe bore with great fortitude, the Lady of Rich. Croft, eſq. of Hertford-ſtreet, May-fair, and daughter of the late Solomon Dayrolles, eſq. of George ſtreet, Hanover-ſquare, who was the particular friend and ſecretary to Lord Cheſterfield, whoſe lady, Mrs. Chriſtabella D, is frequently mentioned in Lord C's letters, and who died in Auguſt 1791. A ſiſter of this amiable and moſt accompliſhed lady was married, in December 1786, to the Baron de Reidezel, aid de-camp to the Reigning Duke of Wirtemberg (ſee vol. LVI. p. 1146).

Mrs. Thompſon, wife of Mr. Robert T. of the Stamp-office.

At Edinburgh, Anne Counteſs of Caſſilis.

Suddenly, the Rev. Mr. M'Kill, paſtor of Bankend, of Dureſdeen, in Scotland. The manner of his death was very remarkable, and has made an impreſſion upon the minds of his pariſhioners which will not be ſoon effaced. He mounted the pulpit in good health, lectured as uſual, and, it being the laſt ſabbath of the year, choſe for his text theſe words: "we ſpend our years as a tale that is told." He was repreſenting, in a very pathetic manner, the fleeting nature of human life, and of all earthly things, when, on a ſudden, he dropped down in the pulpit, and expired inſtantly.

30. At Warrington, Mrs. Bovey, relict of Capt. B. of the royal navy.

31. Mr.

31. Mr. Robert Lewis, of Blackmoor-ſtreet, Covent-garden.

At Colnrogers, co. Glouceſter (a week previous to his intended marriage), the Rev. Thomas Warner, B.A. late of Queen's-college, Oxford.

At the caſtle in Kilkenny, the Counteſs-dowager of Ormond and Oſſory. [*We cannot find this lady in the Peerages, and ſuſpect ſome miſtake in the titles.*]

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

EDMUND Viſcount Mountgarret, created Earl of Kilkenny, in the county of Kilkenny, in Ireland.

Arthur Viſcount Valentia, created Earl Mountnorris, of Mountnorris-caſtle, co. Armagh.

Otway Viſcount Deſart, created Earl of Deſart, co. Kilkenny.

Alice Viſcounteſs-dowager of Wicklow, created Counteſs of Wicklow, co. Wicklow; and the heirs-male of her body, by Ralph late Lord Viſcount Wicklow, created Earls of Wicklow.

John Viſcount Clonmell, created Earl Clonmell, of Clonmell, co. Tipperary.

Andrew-Thomas Lord Caſtleſtewart, created Viſcount Caſtleſtewart, co. Tyrone.

Robert Lord Leitrim, created Viſcount Leitrim, of Manor Hamilton, co. Leitrim.

Francis Lord Landaff, created Viſcount Landaff, of Thomas-town, co. Tipperary.

Cornwallis Lord De Montalt, created Viſcount Hawarden.

John Lord Fitz-Gibbon, created Viſcount Fitz-Gibbon, of Limerick, co. Limerick.

CIVIL PROMOTIONS.

MR. Meadows, appointed a commiſſioner of the tax-office, *vice* Luttrell, dec.

Capt. Hartwell, appointed a commiſſioner of the victualling-office, *vice* Samuel Marſhall, eſq. app. a commiſſioner of the navy.

Dr. Charles Wilſon, formerly profeſſor of Oriental languages in the New-college, St. Andrew's, admitted profeſſor of eccleſiaſtical hiſtory in the ſame college, *vice* Brown, dec.

Mr. Burke, jun. appointed a receiver of the crown rents in the city of London, and counties of Middleſex, Eſſex, Hertford, Norfolk, and Huntingdon.

Charles Lord Romney, elected preſident of the Marine Society, *vice* his father, dec.; and Admiral Affleck, elected vice-preſident.

Nathaniel Nicholls, gent. appointed (by the Dean and Chapter of St Paul's) bailiff of their liberties and franchiſes in London and Middleſex, and ſteward of their lordſhip and manor of Norton-Falgate, *vice* Holker, dec.; and alſo of their libertes and franchiſes in the counties of Eſſex, Herts, Bedford, and Kent, *vice* Alderman Dickenſon, long ſince dec.

Timothy Tyrrell, eſq. elected remembrancer of the city of London, *vice* Roberts, dec.

John Fringle, eſq. ſheriff-depute of Mid Lothian, appointed clerk of ſeſſion, *vice* Mitchelſon, dec.

Samuel Arnold, Muſ. D. appointed organiſt of Weſtminſter-abbey, *vice* Cooke, dec.; and Mr. Guiſe, of the King's chapel, appointed muſick-maſter of the abbey-boys.

John Staig, eſq. of the navy-pay-office, appointed provoſt-marſhal of Tobago.

Jn. Craig, eſq. appointed examining clerk to the board of works, *vice* Wolfe, dec.

Mr. Willes, ſon of the late Mr. Juſtice W. appointed one of the acting police magiſtrates for Weſtminſter, *vice* Gaſcoigne, dec.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

REV. George Plampin, M. A. of Jeſus-college, Camb. Dibden R. co. Suffolk.

Rev. Mr. Gabel, maſter of Warminſter-ſchool, elected ſecond maſter of Winchester-college; and Rev. Mr. Griffiths, of Frome, appointed maſter of Warminſter-ſchool, *vice* Gabel.

Rev. C. Blackham, head-maſter of the grammar-ſchool at Walſall, Wednesfield R. *vice* Jones, dec.

Rev. John Headlam, M. A. Wycliffe R. co. York, *vice* Zouch, preferred to Scayingham R.

Rev. Mr. Barnard, appointed a prebendary of Wincheſter cathedral.

Rev. John Longe, jun. M. A. Henley V. co. Suffolk.

Rev. Wm. Fowler, Allington R. Wilts.

Rev. Lamplugh Wickham, B. A. Paul V. with perpetual curacy of Kayingham, both near Hull, *vice* Bennet, dec.

Rev. Samuel Knight, Humberſton V. co. Lincoln.

Rev. Charles Proby, M. A. Stanwick R. co. Northampton.

Rev. Edw. Honeywood, Woolborough R. with Newton-Abbott chapelry annexed.

Rev. F. J. H. Wallerton, Snodland R. co. Kent, *vice* Hughes, dec.

Rev. Vincent Wood, B. A. Ocle Pitchard V. co. Hereford.

Rev. Charles Kendall, B. A. Tawlan alias Talland V. Cornwall, *vice* Bedford, reſigned.

Rev. Jas. Jenkin Keigwin, B. A. licenſed to perform the office of a curate in the pariſh-church of Illogan, co. Cornwall; Rev. Wm. Curgenwen, B. A. to perform the like office in the pariſh-church of Laeock, in the ſame county; Rev. John Collier Jones, B.A. fellow of Exeter college, Oxford, to perform the like office in the pariſh-church of Plymſtock, Devon; Rev. Wm. Jurin Totten, to perform the like office in the parith-church of Manaton; Rev. John Boyſe, B.A. to perform the like office in the pariſh-church of Loxhore; and Rev. Wm. Meyrick, B. A. to perform the like office in the pariſh-church of Holdſworthy, Devon.

Rev. Henry Weſt, M.A. Warting R. Suſſex, *vice* Andrews, dec.

Rev. Mr. Davies, elected lecturer of the united pariſhes of St. Lawrence Jewry and St. Mary Magdalen, Milk-ſtreet, London;—and Rev. Mr. Goode, elected Tueſday evening lecturer of the ſaid united pariſhes.

Rev.

Rice Llewelling, Shipton R. co. pton.
Mr. Grayſon, of Romley, near Hull, l maſter of the free grammar-ſchool *vice* Robinſon, dec.
am. Croſs, Hunſtanton V. Norfolk.
Jr. Tyſon, Hemingbrough V. co. York, iſon, dec.
Chriſt. Jeaffreſon, Iken R. Suffolk.
Rob. Fowler, M.A. ſon of the Arch- Dublin, elected dean of the cathe- Patrick, Dublin, *vice* Cradock, dec.
Charles Philpot, M.A. Ripple R.
Wm. Dickinſon, M.A. Oake R. rſet.
George Forteſcue, St. Mellion R. wall.
Thomas Thirlwall, M.A. curate of an, Stepney, elected joint-lecturer d pariſh, *vice* Dawes, dec.
Henry-Anthony Pye, Lapworth R. rick.
Wm. Probyn, M.A. collated to the r's ſtall in the cathedral of St. Da- Du Queſne, dec.; Rev. Wm. Craw- A. to the archdeaconry of Carmar- Probyn; and Rev. William Higgs to the rectory of Blethvaugh, co. *vice* Crawford.
Jr. Farrer, of Witton-le-Wear, Sun- d.
Richard Raikes, M.A. Maiſmore curacy, near Glouceſter, *vice* c.
ohn Dove, B.A. Oſmondiſton R. Scole, co. Norf. *vice* Rogers, dec.
uguſtine Bulwer, M.A. Gueſter- co. Norfolk.
ames Ferris, St. Probus V. co. Corn- Seccombe, dec.
. Lawrance, M.A. curate and morn- her of St. Clement Danes, elected f the united pariſhes of Allhallows and Leſs, in Thames-ſtreet, *vice* dec.
Cooper Williams, Weſt Lynn St. co. Norfolk, *vice* Braithwaite, dec.
Duncomb, Tallachdy R. in Breck- .
Thomas Wingfield, B.A. Bulwick rthampton, *vice* Kerby, dec.
onathan Alderſon, B.A. Langton le R.
ancis-Edward Say, M.A. Ranworth n V. co. Norf. *vice* Coggill, dec.
ohn Brown, Sandal Magna R. co. e Shore, reſigned.
ilbert Ford, of Wadham-college, North Meols R. co. Lancaſter, *vice* lec.
ohn Warren, M.A. third ſon of Dr. ted dean of Bangor, *vice* Lloyd, dec.
muel Bethell, M.A. Clayton cum . co. Suſſex, *vice* Morris, dec.
Jr. Vickars, St. Lawrence Jewry a.
Rev. Jas. Salte, Barling V. co. Eſſex, *vice* Evans, dec.
Rev. Stephen Doble, B.A. Pleynt V. co. Cornwall, *vice* Gay, reſigned.
Rev. Richard Hannah, M.A. St. Michael Penkeville R. Cornwall, *vice* Boſcawen, dec.
Rev. John Cartwright Maynard, Helmingham R.
Rev. John Adamſon, Padiham R. co. Lancaſter.
Rev. Wm. Llewellen, Hill alias Hull V. co. Glouceſter, *vice* Robins, reſigned.
Rev. Horace Hammond, Great Maſſingham R. co. Norfolk, *vice* Cary, dec.
Rev. Edward Shawe, curate of Bradwell near the Sea, Woodham Walter R. co. Eſſex, *vice* Fiſher, dec.
Rev. John Hildyard, B.A. Grimoldby R. co. Lincoln.
Rev. Daniel Everard, B.A. Stanhoe R. co. Norfolk.
Rev. —— Bell, of Bury, Suffolk, elected maſter of the free grammar-ſchool at Newport-pond, Eſſex, *vice* Buck, reſigned.
Rev. Rob. Knowles, curate of Giſburn in Craven, Giſburn V. *vice* Smyth, dec.
Rev. Thomas Scotman, M.A. Buckland R. co. Glouceſter.
Rev. Rouſe Bloxham, M.A. Brinklow R. co. Warwick, *vice* Garlane, dec.
Rev. John Griffith, M.A. elected ſenior fellow of the collegiate church in Mancheſter, *vice* Ayſcough, dec.
Rev. Henry Bayntun, jun. Bromham R. Wilts, *vice* Rolt, dec.
Rev. Owen Tudor Bridgſtocke, M.A. Cilymaenllwyd R. co. Pembroke.
Rev. J. Jaques, M.A. collated to a prebendal ſtall in Lincoln cath. *vice* Dickens, dec.
Rev. Wm. Cooper, ſon of Sir Grey C. bart. appointed to a prebendal ſtall in Rocheſter cathedral, *vice* Coldcall, dec.
Rev. Mr. Luxmore, Aſhburnham V. co. Suſſex, *vice* Coldcall, dec.
Rev. C. Edward Stewart, Courtenhall R. co. Northampton.
Rev. John Henley, M.A. Bolney R. co. Suſſex.
Rev. Mr. Bancroft, Bolton-le-Moor V. *vice* Gilpin, dec.
Rev. Charles Jeſſe, B.D. Hill Farrance donative, co. Somerſet, *vice* Slocombe, dec.
Rev. Tho. Wiſdome, B.D. Farnham R. co. Eſſex, *vice* Jeſſe, reſigned.
Rev. James Bullivant, M.A. Marſton-Truſſell R. co. Northampton.
Rev. James Brindley, M.A. appointed maſter of the king's grammar-ſchool at Pontefract, co. York.
Rev. R. Pollard, Parſon Drove R.
Rev. Faſham Nairn, M.A. Little Bealings R. co. Suffolk.
Rev. John-William Harriſon, M.A. St. Clement R. in Worceſter.
Rev. Profeſſor Finlayſon, admitted one of the miniſters of the Old Grey Friars church in Edinburgh, *vice* Robertſon, dec.

Rev.

Rev. J. King, M.A. Wimple R. co. Cambridge, *vice* Waddington, reſigned.

Rev. Richard Parker, B.A. Kingſbury V. co. Warwick, *vice* Smyth, dec.

Rev. John Johnſon, LL. B. Hempnall V. in Norwich.

Rev. T. Watſon, Elland parochial chapel, *vice* Burnett, dec.

Hon. and Rev. Edw. Seymour, B.A. Fiſherton Dallemer V. Wilts.

Rev. John Amyas, Henſtead R. co. Suffolk, *vice* Gordon, dec. on the preſentation of eſq. it having been determined that the right of preſentation was not in Emanuel-college, Cambridge.

Rev. Wm. Mackenzie, M. A. of Doddington, in iſle of Ely, Smarden R. Kent.

Rev. Rob. Gray, M.A. of Trinity-college, Cambridge, Twinſtead R. co. Eſſex, *vice* Marriott, dec.

Rev. Joſ. Staines Bankes, LL. B. of Trinity-hall, Hemingford Grey V. co. Huntingdon, *vice* Dickens, dec.

Rev. William-James French, M.A. late of Trinity-college, Cambridge, appointed chaplain to the Trinity alms-houſes at Mile-end, *vice* his father, dec.

Rev. Maurice-Edward Lloyd, M.A. Montgomery R. *vice* Pryce, dec.

Rev. Charles Warre, Hillmorton R. *vice* Smith, dec.

Rev. F. J. H. Wollaſton, Jackſonian profeſſor at Cambridge, South Weald V. Eſſex, *vice* Bp. Horſley.

Rev. Thomas Shield, M. A. of St. John's-college, Cambridge, Royſton V. Herts.

DISPENSATION.

REV. William Bidwell, M. A. rector of Graſton, co. Northampton, and chaplain to Lord Sackville, to hold Twywell R. in the ſame county.

INDEX INDICATORIUS.

PLAIN TRUTH and PLAIN PROSE we equally reſpect. In the caſe our correſpondent alludes to, they are (as certainly they ought to be) one and the ſame.

We decline inſerting the Plan of PORT ROYAL, intended for this SUPPLEMENT (p. 1131); as it is nearly ſimilar to one already given in vol. LV. p. 874.

P. 1078, col. 2, l. 24, r. "enemies."
1079, col. 1, l. 32, r. "urus."
2, l. 16, r. "Πανδεκ."
1101, col. 2, l. 33, r. "977 and 8."
1103, col. 2, l. 12, r. "813."
1150, col. 2, l. 13, r. "co. Derby"

The LONDON GENERAL BILL *of* CHRISTENINGS *and* BURIALS *from* December 11, 1792, *to* December 10, 1793.

Chriſtened { Males 9750 / Females 9358 } 19108. Buried { Males 11132 / Females 10617 } 21749. Increaſed in the Burials this Year 1536.

Died under 2 Years	6987	20 and 30 -	1448	60 and 70 -	1630	100 - -	2
Between 2 and 5	2549	30 and 40 -	1947	70 and 80 -	1101	101 - -	0
5 and 10	920	40 and 50 -	2172	80 and 90 -	433	103 - -	1
10 and 20	668	50 and 60 -	1827	90 and 100 -	63	104 - -	1

DISEASES.						CASUALTIES.	
Abortive & Stillborn	778	Evil	7	Miſcarriage	6	Broken Limbs	4
Abſceſs	33	Fever, malignant Fever,		Mortification	223	Bruiſed	4
Aged	1309	Scarlet Fever, Spotted Fever, and Purples	2426	Palſy	119	Burnt	9
Ague	5			Pleuriſy	24	Choaked	2
Apoplexy	87	Fiſtula	2	Quinſy	8	Dropped down dead	2
Aſthma and Phthiſic	449	Flux	9	Raſh	6	Drowned	115
Bedridden	15	French Pox	30	Rheumatiſm	4	Exceſſive Drinking	6
Bleeding	11	Gout	96	Rickets	6	Executed *	7
Bloody Flux	1	Gravel, Strangury, and Stone	28	Riſing of the Lights	0	Extracting a Bone from the Throat	1
Burſten and Rupture	13	Grief	5	Scurvy	3		
Cancer	60	Head-Ach	6	Small Pox	2382	Found Dead	12
Canker	1	Headmouldſhot, Horſhochead, and Water in the Head	77	Sore Throat	26	Fractured	2
Chicken Pox	1			Sores and Ulcers	16	Frighted	1
Childbed	190	Jaundice	60	St. Anthony's Fire	2	Killed by Falls and ſeveral other Accidents	67
Cold	5	Impoſthume	1	Stoppage in the Stomach	14		
Colick, Gripes, Twiſting of the Guts	14	Inflammation	364	Suddenly	147	Killed themſelves	35
Conſumption	5474	Itch	1	Surfeit	0	Murdered	1
Convulſions	4788	Leproſy	3	Swelling	0	Poiſoned	2
Cough, and Hooping-Cough	352	Lethargy	2	Teeth	447	Scalded	5
Croup	12	Livergrown	1	Thruſh	48	Smothered	1
Diabetes	1	Lunatick	67	Tympany	0	Stabbed	1
Dropſy	970	Meaſles	248	Vomiting and Looſeneſs	1	Starved	3
				Worms	5	Suffocated	6
						Total	284

* These have been executed, in Middleſex and Surrey, 255 of which number 7 only have been reported to be buried (as ſuch) within the Bills of Mortality.

INDEX of NAMES in Volume LXIII. Part II.

A.

AA, Vander 959
Abbot 956
Abercrombie 670
Ackland 766, 957
Acworth 959
Adams 669, 675, 1051, 1055
Adamſon 1219
Addis 772
Affleck 1218
Agar 956
Agutter 677
Ainſlie 1063
Aiſtrop 1060
Alderſon 1219
Alford 966
Allan 675
Allen 669, 870, 955, 966, 1152
Allnutt 957
Altham 675, 1061
Amery 1156
Ames 867
Amyas 1220
Ancaſter 960
Anderſon 861, 957, 1157
Andrew 861
Andrews 1218
Anneſley 955, 965, 967
Anſell 1148
Anſtruther 966
Antiboul 1054
Antrobus 675
Anwyl 967
Appleyard 860
Apthorpe 1063
d'Arblay 766
Arbuthnot 669
Arnold 1050, 1218
Arundell 861
Aſh 966, 1049
Aſhby 956, 1158, 1159
Aſhenhurſt 1050
Aſhington 673
Aſtley 766
Atkins 1053
Atkinſon 956
Attwick 956
Atwood 669, 674
Avarne 955
Auckland 859
Auſtin 860, 1156
Aylmer 1150
Ayſcough 1055

B.

BAbington 673
Bacon 775
Baden 605
Baillie 869, 870, 1062
Bain 1151, 1215
Baines 1148
Baird 1063
Baker 669, 860, 861, 955, 1152
Bakewell 1058
Balcarras 1062
Balmain 671
Bancroft 1219
Bandon, Baron 1158
Banks 860, 957, 959, 1220
Banton 772
Barber 960
Barclay 672
Barker 670, 957, 959, 1149, 1214, 1219
Barling 1063
Barnard 1050, 1218
Barnave 1151
Barne 670
Barneby 859
Barnet 862
Barnfather 871, 955, 1049
Barré, Madame du 1155
Barron 956
Barrow 670
Barugh 961
Barwell 861
Basford 770
Batchelor 1154
Bath 1158
Batteſon 870, 1219
Baune, de 1150
Bayldon 771
Bayntun 1219
Bayley 670
Bayne 860
Beachcroft 966
Beard 956
Beaumont 1062
Bedel 861
Bedford 859, 1218
Belcher 1053
Bell 860, 966, 1050, 1219
Bellamy 1061
Bellew 966
Benefold 871
Benfield 861, 955
Bennet 674, 1055, 1062, 1149, 1213, 1218
Benſon 766
Bentham 962
Bentinck, Counteſs of 1055
Bentley 772, 861
Beot 1149
Berda 958
Bereſford 869
Berkeley 769
Bernard 766, 958, 1050, 1158
Bernier 1062
Berridge 669
Berthon 859, 956
Beſſet 670
Beſt 960
Beteuſon 703
Bethell 1219
Bevan 1149
Beuzeville 962
Bidwell 1220
Bignall 1053
Biggs 1214
Bigſby 957
Bilby 670
Billings 869
Bingham 1149
Birch 669
Biſhop 956, 961, 1148, 1214
Black 1216
Blackham 1218
Blackman 955
Blackſtone 1062
Blackwell 1056, 1217
Blackwood 1061
Bladeſmith 963
Blake 869, 1050
Blandford 1053
Blayney 669
Blount 766
Bloxham 1219
Bluet 861
Blunt 956
Board 959
Boardman 1058
Bootes 1049
Bocher 860
Boddam 955
Boddington 1148
Boileau 1054
Bolton 861
Bonham 1050
Boone 1148
Boot 766
Booth 671
Boromeo 671
Boſcawen 676, 765, 768, 966, 1219
Boſvile 1054
Boſville 774
Bott 1050
Botterell 870
Bover 1217
Boughton 1159
Bourgeois 958
Bouverie 1057
Boycott 671
Boyer-Penfrede 1054
Boys 768
Boyſe 1218
Bradley 774
Bragg 678
Braint 864
Braithwaite 675, 1219
Brakley 670
Bramley 1148
Bray 859
Breboin 676
Brent 771, 966
Brewin 861
Brewſter 861
Briages 1151
Brind 861
Brindley 1219
Briſcoe 956
Briſſot 1054
Brodbelt 1148
Broderick 861
Brodie 860
Brome 1051
Bromfield 860
Bromley 861
Bromwich 671
Brooke 1060
Brooks 863, 956, 1147
Broomhead 1214
Broughton 773
Brown 670, 766, 860, 861, 956, 959, 963, 1050, 1061, 1149, 1151, 1154, 1213, 1218, 1219
Browning 956
Brownrig 1158
Brownſworth 772
Bruce 670, 966
Brun, Le 1217
Brunet 1150
Bryam 772
Bryant 576
Buchanan 670, 1049, 1050
Buck 1219
Buckinghamſhire, Earl of 867
Bulkeley 1019
Bullen 766, 1050
Buller 1150
Bullivant 773, 861, 1219
Bullock 957
Bulwer 1219
Bunter 771
Burdett 766, 868, 960, 1054
Burgeſs 860
Burgh 774
Burke 1218
Burkin 774
Burkitt 963
Burman 1153
Burne 1050
Burnett 670, 676, 1158
Burney 766
Burrow 774
Burrows 767, 866, 1062
Bury 865
Butcher 1050
Butler 863, 966, 967, 1049, 1055, 1067, 1147
Buſh 1052
Buſhe 774
Buxton 1153
Byrne 674
Byron 672

C.

CADELL 861
Caernarvon 966
Cage 955
Caggill 1219
Cahill 1062
Calcroft 770, 1148
Caldwell 768, 832
Callaway 1153
Calthorpe 774
Camar 1148
Campbell 670, 671, 676, 771, 860, 1056, 1060, 1062, 1156
Campion 773
Cannington 678
Cannon 863
Carey 669
Carleton 1059
Carr 1149
Carra 1054
Carter 956, 963, 1214
Cartwright 957, 1148
Carver 1063
Cary 1053, 1219
Caſſie 674
Caſſilis 1217
Caſtell 1063
Caſtleſtewart 1218
Cathcart 670, 1159
Cattley 670
Cavendiſh 766
Caulfield 870
Caulfields 1058
Caulfield 605
Cawley

Cawley 1061, 1217
Chadwick 1148
Chambers 673, 1062
Chamberlayn 771
Champagne 966
Champion 962
Chandler 677, 956, 1050
Chaplin 860
Chapman 672, 769, 1053, 1055
Chappell 1060, 1156
Charge 1149
Charfley 674
Chafe 678
Chiffyn 860
Chefter 1051
Chetwind 859
Chevalier 1050
Chicheſter 670
Child 1147, 1148
Childs 860
Chiminent 770
Chisholm 956
Chitty 1153
Chown 976
Chriſtall 1061
Chriſtopher 867
Chute 956, 957
Clarebut 956
Clark 772, 859, 860, 861, 862, 956 961, 1050, 1055, 1156, 1157
Clay 956
Clayton 1214
Clifton 1148, 1159
Clinton 861
Clitherow 1149
Clonmell, Earl of 1218
Cloſe 1049
Coake 870
Coare 766
Coates 766, 870
Cobb 863
Cochrean 1051
Cocker 963, 1049
Cocks 965, 1062, 1149
Codd 959
Coery 1055
Coggan 1148
Cogge 770
Cobham 670
Colborne 961, 1155
Colby 957
Colcdall 1055, 1219
Coleman 674, 773, 1148
Collinſon 865
Comy 1050
Cenit 1156
Conſtable 766
Conway 966, 1061
Conyers 1150
Cooke 870, 1049, 1062, 1063, 1148, 1158
Cookſon 1060
Coomber 670
Cooper 670, 956, 1148, 1219
Cope 1152
Corbet 766
Cormouls 1149
Cory 1050
Coſby 860
Coſh 1150
Cottle 1149
Cotton 957
Couch 956
Coukher 861
Could 1056
Coulthurſt 956
Courland 859
Courtenay 862
Coutts 766
Cowdry 867
Cowley 766
Cox 770, 957, 1049, 1158
Crackenthorp 675
Craig 1062, 1158, 1218
Craigie 863
Crane 963, 1214
Craven 1155
Craufurd 764, 768, 966
Crawford 960, 1056, 1219
Crawley 1050
Creighton 1050
Croft 867, 957, 1217
Croſtes 859
Crompton 669, 1214
Croſbie 1159
Croſt 1050, 1219
Croucher 773
Crowder 772
Croſe 773
Cullen 758, 1153
Cunliffe 861
Cunningham 956, 967
Curteen 1153
Curzenwen 1218
Curzon 771
Cuſhine 865

D.

DACRE 766, 967
Daſſorne 957
Dagge 677
Dalbiac 1154
Dalby 678
Dales 1148
Dalgleiſh 669
D'Alton 863, 962
Daly 774
Dalzeil 956
Daniell 1148
Darby 772
Dare 862
Darell 767
Dark 1149
Dalhwood 670, 866, 1154
Datrey 1050
Dave 959
David's, St. Bp. of 1158
Davidſon 859, 1056
Davie 674
Davies 1050, 1218
Davis 861, 865, 870, 956, 966 1155
Davilon 1159
Dauvert 1159
Davy 1063
Dawes 867, 1219
Dawſon 866, 1153
Day 674, 956, 1147, 1156
Deacon 1063
Degen 956
Dealtry 775
Dean 1148, 1152, 1214
Dear 1217
Dearman 1049
Deedes 1060
Dehany 669
Delawar 1049
Delgarno 1150
Denilon 861
Denmark, Princeſs of 1049
Denne 768
Dennis 1050
Denyer 861
D'ſart 1218
Devereux 957
Dewes 1060, 1068
Dicken 1062
Dickens 959, 1159, 1219, 1220
Dickinſon 672, 674, 765, 1148, 1149, 1152, 1218, 1219
Digby 860, 959, 1062
Dillamore 955
Dilton 1152
Diſdale 1055
Dixon 770, 1056
Doble 1219
Dobſon 867
Docwra 956
Dodd 957, 1155
Dodwell 1060
Donald 677
Donvville 959
Dormeux 955
Dormford 1159
Dorrell 957
Dorſett 1049
Dove 956, 956, 1219
Douglas 670, 769, 773, 866, 1050, 1158, 1213
Downs 960
Doyle 1158
D'Oyley 772
Drake 966, 1156
Drawbridge 1157
Drayton 957
Drewe 1062
Drewry 1159
Drummond 860, 1156
Dryden 1001
D. Bellamy 1149
Duchatel 1054
Duchatelet, Duke 1216
Duchet 769
Duckle 957
Ducros 1054
Duff 956
Duguid 670
Dumaresq 860
Dunbar 861
Duncombe 1219
Dundas 673, 758, 767, 770, 966, 1062
Dundon 966, 1061
Dunkin 1062
Dunn 671, 961
Duperret 1054
Duprat 1054
Dupuis 861
Du Quesne 870, 1219
Durbin 1149
Durham 670
Duthoit 1156
Dyot 966
Dyſon 870

E.

EARL 861
Eaſtcott 674
Eaſton 669
Eden 669
Edgecumbe 1050
Edſon 772
Edmonds 957
Edmonſtour 674
Edridge 861
Edward, Pr. 1061
Edwards 1060
Egliſé 1053
Egerton 1157
Egginton 1050
Elam 1149
Eld 863
Eldred 1149
Elbeck 675, 1062
Elliott 862, 955, 956, 1051, 1148
Ellis 772, 861
Elliſon 1049
Elmſal 1148
Elſam 1050
Elſden 772
Ely 869, 1062
Embury 1062
Ernle 960
Erſkine 960, 1159
Eſſex 861
d'Etterre 766
Eſtwick 670
Etherington 672, 1059
Evans 677, 865, 866, 1149, 1219
Evelyn 677
Everard 1219
Everſon 860
Ewbank 956
Ewer 956
Ewing 1050,
Exeter, Earl of 1157, 1213

F.

FAGG 765
Fairbairn 676
Fairfax 669, 677, 756
Falmouth 773
Falwaller 678
Fane 669
Farley 767
Farnham 1150
Farquharſon 860
Farrant 960
Farrer 1219
Farrow 767
Farthing 1049
Faucket 1054
Faville 866
Fauquire 1148
Fawcett 962, 1150
Fenwall 678
Fenwick 1213
Ferrall 1214
Ferris 1062, 1219
Ferner 867
Field 976
Fielden 1050
Fieldhouſe 1149

INDEX of NAMES in Vol. LXIII. Part II.

Fielding 667, 671, 859, 1148
Fields 1050
Filmer 963
Finch 868, 1050, 1157
Finder 1055
Fingal, Lord of 863
Finlayson 1219
Fish 960
Fisher 868, 1156, 1219
Fitzgerald 966
Fitzgibbons 1218
Fitzmaurice 1053, 1147
Flanagan 1152
Fleming 955
Fletcher 1149
Flinders 958
Flint 765
Floyd 670
Fludyer 957
Fly 1050
Foley 675, 1062
Folgham 1149
Fontania 1155
Fonnereau 1063
Forbes 1049
Ford 1219
Fordham 956
Forster 859, 1040, 1158
Forteſcue 1219
Foſbrooke 956
Foſs 962
Foſter 669
Fouchecour 1214
Foulger 956
Fowell 671
Fowler 956, 1218, 1219
Fox 960, 1049, 1061
France, Queen of 963
Franklin 859, 955, 957, 1217
Fraier 675, 958, 1156
Freeman 1148, 1156
Freer 960
French 767, 1157, 1220
Frere 1148
Frizzell 866
Froſt 861
Fryer 774
Fuidge 675
Fuller 861
Fyffe 676

G.

GABEL 1218
Galbraith 1152
Gale 669, 1148
Gallard 867
Gallitzin, Prince 959
Gamage 771
Gamble 670
Gandell 1151
Garden 769
Garden 1054
Gardiner 860
Garlane 1219
Garner 1148
Garrard 905
Gaſcoigne 1156, 1218
Gaſkell 867
Gatchell 1148
Gattey 956
Gavill 861
Gay 1219
Gedge 1153
Gee 861
Gellibrand 1061
Geneſt 768
Genſonne 1054
Gerard 1148
Gibbon 957
Gibbs 956, 1148, 1216
Gibſon 860, 861, 957, 1214
Gifford 864
Gillam 676
Gillies 966
Gillot 956
Gilſon 1148
Gillum 1149
Gilpin 861, 1060, 1061, 1219
Ginger 772
Girdleſtone 1049
Glaſſe 859, 1149
Gleichen 867
Glode 766
Gloed 860
Glouceſter, Duke of 1061
Goddare 1063
Godfrey 766, 863
Godwin 1056
Gogill 870
Golburn 1151
Goldeſborough 967
Gomme 963
Good 670
Goode 860, 955, 1218
Goodwin 957, 1148
Gordon 674, 676, 957, 960 1050, 1056, 1057, 1220
Gore 669, 670, 674
Gorges 669
Gofling 772, 861
Goſnell 674
Goſtwyck 963
Gott 860
Gouge 860
Gould 957, 1061, 1152
Graham 861, 1149, 1159
Grandet 1151
Grandiſon 866
Grant 860, 966, 1149, 1214
Grantley 1055
Gray 669, 864, 1050, 1220
Grayſon 1219
Greatorex 1050
Greatrake 770
Greaves 956
Green 772, 859, 861, 1050, 1055, 1151
Greenfield 772
Greenham 1156
Greenhill 1050
Gregg 1149
Gregor 1062
Gregory 1216
Greig 772
Grenville 1063
Grey 1061
Grieve 1157, 1216
Griffen 959
Griffiths 957, 1063, 1218, 1219
Grojan 1152
Grote 956
Grove 1148
Grundy 769
Gueſt 1050
Guilford 767, 1148
Guiſe 1218
Gunning 1062, 1158
Gurnel 767
Gwynn 1152

H.

HAckett 956
Hadow 1160
Haines 771
Haire 1216
Haldane 861
Hale 669, 870
Hales 1062
Halket 773
Hall 669, 670, 960, 1050, 1063
Halley 670
Halliday 1148
Halley 669
Hamilton 671, 875, 956, 1049, 1050, 1060, 1148
Hammerſley 1151
Hammond 669, 674, 676, 859, 1214, 1219
Hancock 1051, 1148
Hankey 870
Hanks 957
Hannah 1219
Hanning 678
Hanſen 966
Harcourt 1060
Harder 670
Harding 772, 956
Hardman 860
Hardreſs 862
Hardwick 955
Hardy 1156
Hare 767, 1049
Hargrave 1057
Harmer 956
Harpur 1148
Harris 677, 861, 862, 961, 967
Harriſon 670, 768, 860, 871, 1148, 1157, 1219
Hart 699, 958, 1154
Hartopp 859, 1049
Hartwell 1218
Harvey 1063, 1153
Harward 966
Haſlam 670
Haſtings 1050
Hatton 1052
Haughton 1051
Hawarder 1218
Hawke 670
Hawkins 675
Hawley 867, 1149
Haworth 766, 1149
Hawtry 1148
Hay 860, 1060
Hayes 966, 1055, 1158
Hayman 961
Haynes 1153
Hayter 955
Head 861
Healey 674
Hearle 861
Heedlam 1223
Hellen 769
Hemming 1153
Henley 960, 1219
Hennah 861
Henning 1062
Henſhaw 861
Hepburn 1216
Herbert 676, 1149, 1214
Heron 839
Herrick 860
Hertford 966
Heſleden 860
Heverin 1152
Hewitt 956
Heydon 858
Heyland 766
Hickeringill 1149
Hickinbotham 1157
Hicks 956, 1152
Higgenſon 1055
Highmore 763
Hildyard 1219
Hill 671, 962, 1062, 1158
Hilky 861
Hillborough 962
Hinde 1148
Hindmarſh 1214
Hitch 861
Hoare 1153
Hobby 1147
Hoby 1189
Hodgkin 670, 870, 1055
Hodſon 961
Hoghton 1055
Holbrook 1214
Hole 956
Holker 1059, 1147, 1218
Holland 671, 773, 860, 861
Holman 957
Holmes 678, 865, 1050, 1062
Holſfjold 958
Honeywood 1218
Hope 670, 860
Hopetoun 775
Hopkinſon 677
Horne 1051, 1062
Honyman 958
Hooke 860
Hoole 870
Hooper 1158
Horlick 860
Hornby 672
Horſley 966, 1220
Horton 669, 1149
Horwood 1053
Hoſier 1050
Hotton 1050
Houchard 1149
Howard 956, 1161, 1149
Howden 1159
Howe 967
Howell 670
Howes 1148
Howland 1148
Howth 770
Hoyte 859
Hubberſty 1054
Huddeſford 1055
Hudley 1058
Hugh

Hughes 674, 867, 966, 1150, 1218
Hugo 774
Hulen 674
Hulme 957
Hulse 1214
Hume 1062
Humphrys 1154, 1217
Hunt 859, 1050
Hunter 669, 964, 966, 1049, 1151, 1159
Hurlock 773
Hurst 770, 772, 867, 1051
Husband 936
Hussey 860
Hutcheson 670
Hutchin 967
Hutchinson 1049
Huthwaite 1050
Huxley 957
Hyde 860
Hylton 767

I. and J.

Jackson 860, 862, 865, 956, 1149, 1154
Jadis 675
James 860, 861
Jameson 867, 1158
Jamieson 1156
Jansen 861
J'Anson 861
Jaques 1219
Jardine 861
Jarman 956
Jebberson 867
Jeaferson 1219
Jee 770
Jelf 1050
Jenks 864
Jennet 963
Jervis 861, 956
Jesse 1219
Jessop 900
Jeys 768
Inner 1060
Innes 1062
Josafs 861
Jobson 1062
Johnson 860, 1154 1155, 1220
Johnston 677, 766, 859, 966, 1051, 1216
Jones 669, 867, 956, 962, 1051, 1055, 1061, 1148, 1149, 1153, 1156, 1213, 1218
Jopson 672
Jordan 1217
Jourdain 1054
Ironmonger 766
Irvin 670, 956
Isaac 677, 956, 1157
Isham 1148
Itzenplitz 859
Ivery 959
Ives 861
Jukes 861
Juxon 770

K.

KEATE 1062
Keating 1059
Keigwin 1218
Keir 671, 1217
Kelk 1050
Kelley 960
Kelsey 1217
Kemble 1158
Kempton 863
Kendall 1218
Kennedy 956, 966
Kentish 1060
Kenyon 1049
Kerby 958, 959
Kerfaint 1154
Kettle 674
Key 955, 965
Keymer 1213
Keys 1050
Kidd 1148
Kilkenny, Earl of 1218
Kilmore, Bishop of 669
Kilvert 967
King 772, 860, 865, 871, 1055, 1061, 1154, 1220
Kingsford 767
Knesid 1049
Kipling 1149
Kippax 772
Kirchen 865
Kitson 960
Kitermaster 869
Knapp 1155
Knight 766, 1055, 1057, 1218
Knowles 670, 675, 1219
Knowling 671
Kochler 1062

L.

LAcaze 1034
Lacey 956
Ladbroke 870, 955
Lake 859, 1062
Laking 956
Lambe 871
Lambert 766, 1050
Lamborne 675
Lamorliere 1150
Landaff, Vifc. 1218
Landen 962
Langford 1214
Langham 674, 1051
Langley 960
Langton 957, 1154
Lansdown 1057
Larking 670
Lasource 1054
Latham 766
Lathbury 670
Lauderdale 1049
Laverdy 1150
Lavington 670
Laurence 1160
Lawley 767, 861
Lawrance 1219
Lawton 1049
Layard 966
Laycock 1949
Layng 767
Leckie 866
Le Contour 860
Le Cras 1157
Lediard 771
Lee 772, 859, 861, 867, 1156
Leggat 861
Lehardi 1054
Leigh 961
Leitrim 1218
Leman 867
Lemaitre 860
Le Meturier 1061, 1062
Lenox 965, 1062
Lethe 670, 1049
Leftern-Beauveis 1054
Letherland 1050
Lewin 674
Lewis 774, 1157, 1214, 1215, 1218
Lilliftone 860
Lilly 771
Lindy 766, 1062
Lindsay 1050, 1061
Lioyeat 861
Lifter 766, 959
Liston 1161
Llewellin 1219
Lloyd 957, 1060, 1093, 1150, 1219, 1220
Loch 867
Lockett 1214
Lockhart 860
Lodge 956, 1158
Loftus 670
Long 677, 860, 1148, 1218
Longmate 678
Longmore 861
Longworth 1148
Love 1055
Louis 767
Lowe 670, 867
Lowdell 773, 1152
Lowes 1148
Ludlow 673
Luttrell 1158, 1218
Luxmore 1219
Lyne 861
Lyon 669, 960, 1050, 1161
Lyons 675

M.

MACAN 1057
Macartney 674
M'Callum 772
M'Cartney 1152
M'Cullock 1214, 1217
M'Dermot 770
M'Donald 670, 1061
M'Dowal 1154
Macgillivray 767
M'Gowan 758
M'Gullov 956
Mackaver 669 960
Mackenzie 670, 674, 868, 1149, 1220
M'Kill 1217
Maclean 670
Macnarran 771
Macpherson 966, 1060
Maddocks 766
Maine 957
Mainville 1034
Maitland 670, 1051
Mallet 966, 1061
Mallifon 967, 1219
Maltby 1063
Manby 1214
Manchester, duke 1050
Mander 1150
Manley 1148
Manners 1051
Manning 669
Manuel 1150
Mariner 771
Marlar 1149
Marr 677
Marriott 1152, 1213, 1214, 1220
Marsden 1050
Marsh 676
Marshal 670, 774, 1218
Marshdane 1050
Martin 669, 675, 956
Mafcall 956
Maseres 871
Mason 860, 861, 1149, 1217
Maffey 716 1148
Maffingham 773
Matthew 863, 1158
Matthews 674, 773
Mat yfe 1152
Maulin 1152
Maunfell 866
Maurepas 1153
Mawley 670
Mawfon 673
Maxwell 670, 1214, 1217
Maynard 1219
Mayo 1158
Meacher 774
Meadows 1218
Medows 860
Mellouish 1052
Mellith 1156
Mercreath 774
Menzies 672, 966
Mercer 1148, 1213
Merry 768
Meffer 956
Du Metz 772
Meyer 772
Meyrick 1062, 1218
Michael 861
Michel 677
Michelfon 1155
Middleton 870
Milling 771
Mill 676
Millar 1214
Millen 767
Millhouse 1156
Milliken 674
Mills 678, 861, 865
Milnes 860
Milward 966
Mitchell 906, 1050
Mitchelfon 1218
Mitford 966
Mobbs 868
Moira 1159

Molefworth

INDEX of NAMES in Vol. LXIII. Part II.

Molesworth 673, 956
Moncrieff 869, 955
Mongeroll 963
Monk 861
Monro 671, 1050
Montague 1054, 1213
Montalt 1218
Montmorency 958
Montolieu 772
Mon r se 955
M cre 670, 860, 1055
Mordaunt 1051
Morgan 7 5, 1049, 1153
Morrell 957
Morris 768, 771, 966, 1158, 1219
Morrison 1061
Morshead 1049
Mortimore 674
Morton 670
Morser 957
Mosley 1051
Moss 1051
Motherby 771
Moubray 671
Mouchett 963
Moulden 963
Mounsey 1051
Mountcashel 669, 766
Mountgarret 678
Mountjoy 956
Mountnorris 1218
Mountstuart 766, 1218
Mould 1053
Mudie 1063
Munkhouse 670
Munn 1055
Murdoh 670
Murray 1058, 1158
Murthwaite 1154
Muschett 1062
Musgrave 859
Mushet 766
Myall 960, 1060
Mynars 768
Myres 774

N.

NAimbanna, Prince 1215
Neirne 768, 1219
Nemes 859
Napier 1158
Naples Prin. Eliz. 1148
Napleton 1148
Nash 674, 1156
Nasmith 866
Naylor 1158
Nealion 678
Needham 1158
Nelson 670, 771, 1148, 1159
Nesbit 767
Nethersole 956
Neville 678
Newenham 766
Newman 1051
Newnes 1049
Newsham 864
Nicholas 676
Nicholl 1151
Nicholls 1057, 1218
Nicholson 1055
Noden 772
Noel 1155
Norman 955, 1152
Norris 957, 960, 1063
Northcote 1148
Norton 671, 861, 1156
Notcutt 956
Nothdge 957
Nowell 670
Nuttall 1149
Nugent 669, 860

O.

OAKDES 1214
Oakes 957
Oakman 1080
Oakshutt 1152
O'Donnel 1148
O'Hara 1159
O'Kelly 1150
Okeover 674
Oldershaw 766, 957
Oldham 1050, 1158
Oliver 670, 860
O'Neale 867
O'Neill 1062
Onslow 676
Ord 1148
Orleans, Duke 1058
Orme 966
Ormond and Ossory, Countess 1218
Osbaldeston 677, 772
Osborn 859, 966, 967
Osler 1050
Oswald 957
Oswin 670
Otaheite, native of 868
Otway 766
Oven 957
Oughton 1216
Ousnam 958
Owen 860, 1148, 1153
Owens 674
Oxley 860

P.

PAINE 956
Palman 1061
Palmer 1148
Panchen 1156
Parish 966
Park 860
Parker 963, 1050, 1220
Parkin 957
Parkinson 673, 967
Parr 1152
Parry 1217
Parson 771
Parsons 766
Partridge 1057
Passley 771
Pasley 860
Palmore 1062
Pass 1149
Pater 1056
Paterson 670, 674, 860
Patrick 772, 860, 861
Patten 670
Patterdale, King of 1051
Pattison 956
Paul 1148
Payne 966, 1149
Pearce 675, 860
Pearson 863, 956
Peckham 767
Peckwell 956
Peech 1153
Peele 959
Peers 674, 1063
Pellew 966
Pembroke 1153
Pender 1151
Penington 1062
Pennant 1149
Penrose 1050, 1062
Pepys 957
Perkins 861, 963, 1149
Perring 669
Perry 669, 860, 956
Persent 670
Pesse 1148
Peters 674
Pettat 1050
Peyssier 774
Peyton 1149
Pheasant 1060
Pheick 957
Phillips 859, 967, 1153
Philpot 966, 1219
Pienne 1049
Pierce 678, 955
Piercy 958
Pigeon 865
Pigot 956
Pikken 773
Pinkerton 860
Pinnochetti 1055
Piper 1159
Pitts 676, 859
Plampin 1218
Plumbtree 766
Plumptree 963
Pochin 861
Pocock 859
Polignac, Duchess 1154
Pollard 1219
Polwhele 1148
Pomfret 860
Poole 967, 1153
Pope 861
Porker 770
Portal 1156
Portchester 966
Porter 670, 766, 1153
Porteus 1217
Posson 1152
Potts 861
Poulden 957
Poulett 669
Pouncy 1151
Powell 765, 861, 1049, 1157
Powis 860, 1148
Pratt 669, 1149
Preston 677, 765, 1214
Pretor 774
Price 774, 959, 1055
Pringle 768, 1218
Prinsep 766
Prior 861
Poittey 1055
Probey 1218
Probyn 958, 1219
Procter 772
Prosser 1050
Provard 670
Pryce 1220
Prycrofts 1214
Puddicombe 967
Pullen 678
Purdon 861
Purvey 966
Putland 861
Pye 859, 1219
Pyrke 671

Q.

QUARRELL 672

R.

RAdcliffe 770, 1055
Raikes 1219
Randall 678, 867, 956, 1147
Ranson 956
Rasch 770
Ratcliffe 870
Ravenscroft 671
Rawlins 860
Rawson 670
Raymond 861
Rayner 676
Raynsford 669, 967
Readhead 1054
Redhead 766
Redwood 957
Reed 670
Reeder 674
Reeve 767
Reid 670, 676
Rennie 1050
Reynall 967, 1062
Reynolds 1049
Richards 1050, 1062, 1155
Richardson 674, 771, 868
Rickard 1150
Ricketts 766, 966, 1050
Rickham 676
Riddall 1050
Riddell 859
Ridgehill 963
Rigbye 1053, 1219
Rissowe 1055
Rivers 1062, 1149
Rix 956
Rixon 671
Roadley 1149
Roberts 671, 675, 860, 1054, 1058, 1061
Robertson 674, 959, 967, 1062, 1219
Robins 1219
Robinson 758, 770, 860, 861, 866, 958, 1062, 1219
Roche 673
Rochester

Rochester, Bp. 863, 955
Rochford 861
Rodney 1060
Roe 961
Roebuck 772
Rogers 971, 1219
Roland 1132
Rollason 957
Rolls 766
Rolt 1053, 1219
Rome 678
Romney, Lord 1060, 1216, 1218
Rooke 869, 966, 1158
Rooth 956
Roper 936
Rose 966
Ross 672, 859, 862
Rouby 870
Rouse 673
Rousell 1214
Rowdon 1153
Rowe 1149
Rudd 766
Rudhall 1053
Rudsdell 1159
Rudyard 961
Rumbold 669
Rufforth 870
Ruffell 1061, 1147

S.

SABEN 1060
Sadler 1148
Samuel 863
St. Etienne 1154
St. Germain 1214
St John 962
St. Leger 966
Salisbury 766
Salmon 1152
Saltre 1219
Saltoun 669, 870
Sanders 861
Sandrson 774
Sandford 769
Sandys 1152
Sanger 1050
Sanlom 770
Sarjeant 1062
Savage 670, 1053, 1151
Saumarez 1062
Saunders 678, 870
Saunderson 674
Sawbridge 675, 960
Saxe Weimar, Pr. 958
Saxton 1157
Say 1219
Schaub 864
Schomberg 861
Schultens 774
Sclater 1054
Scotman 1219
Scott 677, 860, 861, 1049, 1151, 1215
Sebright 859
Seccomb 1219
Sedgewicke 1060
Sedley 678
Series 1058
Seymour 958, 1220
Sharman 1217
Sharpe 958, 1149, 1153
Shaw 671, 1219
Shears 1155
Shelton, 1214
Shepherd 957, 1050
Sheppard 1056
Shergold 1049
Sheridan 1156
Sherlock 669
Sherrard 859, 860
Sherwin 861
Sherwood 956
Shield 1220
Shipley 960
Shipman 1060
Shirley 677
Shittlewood 860
Shore 1062, 1219
Short 1057
Shrimpton 869
Shrub 677
Shum 955
Sellery 1054
Simmonds 870
Simpson 956, 959, 1050
Singleton 1149
Sisson 1050
Sitwell 774
Six 864
Skeles 1148
Skinner 670, 861, 957, 1050
Skirrow 675
Slack 669, 760
Slaney 766
Slater 956
Slaughter 1156
Slocombe 1219
Sly 1217
Small 1159
Smalley 960
Smallwood 1058
Smith 676, 772, 860, 861, 865, 866, 867, 955, 956, 957, 967, 1053, 1053, 1061, 1063, 1148, 1149, 1156, 1157, 1158, 1159, 1219, 1220
Smyth 967, 1062, 1213, 1220
Smythies 861
Sneyd 960, 1051
Sockett 860
Sockwell 1156
Soden 1148
Solley 776
Somerset, Duke of 1157
Sotheron 1149
Soulsby 1060
Southerden 959
Southwell 677
Speckman 870
Spencer 669, 957, 966
Spicer 1054
Spilsbury 773
Spread 1049
Spriggs 1056
Spring horp 1050
Sprofforth 766
Squire 871
Stable 859
Stacie 960
Stafford 1159
Stagg 965
Staig 1218
Stanger 771
Stanley 766
Stares 1050
Starkey 1153
Starr 967
Stebbing 678
Steele 957
Stephens 670, 768, 861, 870
Stephenson 671
Sterling 1152
Stevens 670, 861
Stevenson 768, 1050
Stewart 867, 1158, 1219
Stirling 1050
Stock 1216
Stockwell 869
Stone 056, 1055
Stonehouse 1154
Storer 1149
Straghan 1158
Stratton 1050
Stuart 670, 672
Style 670, 671
Surgey 1157
Sutherland 675, 870, 966
Sutton 669, 673, 860, 957, 1148, 1217
Swann 1148
Sweet 674
Swinburn 861
Swinnerton 1062
Swinton 1062
Sword 1050
Symes 1060
Symonds 772

T.

TALBOT 765
Tanfield 669
Tarleton 861
Tathwell 860
Tayler 766
Taylor 767, 774, 859, 1051
Tealing 1050
Temple 860
Tennent 861
Terrell 1146
Testre 1151
Tetlow 1157
Teynham 1057
Thackray 1057
Theakston 960
Thirlwall 1219
Thistleton 956
Thomas 863, 955, 956, 1049
Thompson 967, 1057, 1153, 1217
Thomson 1159
Thorold 957
Thorpe 766
Tickell 1057
Tierney 766
Tillot 957
Timson 1148
Tober 1050
Tod 674
Tollemach 771
Toller 1050
Tomlinson 956
Tonkin 957
Toone 956, 1154
Torkington 677
Tor, Baronde 1055
Tothill 1050
Totten 1218
Townley 1154, 1158
Treacher 673
Trelawney 1063
Trench 1152
Trent 859
Trevanion 963
Trevethan 967
Tritton 862
Trollope 766
Trotman 867
Troughton 772
Tucker 862, 1063
Tudor 1219
Tunnard 1049
Tunstall 870
Turnbull 1158
Turner 861, 955, 1057, 1153
Tuscany, D. of 766
Tutin 1148
Twelve 770
Twentyman 1158
Twopenny 1051
Tyce 955
Tyler 1148
Tyrrell 1218
Tyson 1219

V.

VAlaze 1054
Valentia 1218
Valentine 865
Vallotton 674
Vanbeeleo 1051
VandeHyden 1152
Van Nostitz 866
Vansittart 969
Varnam 957
Vaudry 669
Vaux 1149, 1214
Veitch 675
Vere 1050
Vereist 669
Vergniaux 1054
Verney 1050
Vernon 1148
Vernor 961
Verniller 1151
Vickars 1219
Vigée 1054
Villette 866
Vindt 956
Vipond 1061
Vivian 675, 969
Vizard 1215
Vyse 1063, 1148

W.

WAddington 1063
Wade 671, 1149, 1214
Wadman 1155
Wagstaff 1214
Wake 1217
Wakelin 1214
Walbran 960
Walcot 1152
Waldeck, Pr. 669
Wale 860
Walford 1149
Walker 670, 770, 860. 864, 1050, 1051, 1055, 1062, 1154
Wallace 956, 1050
Waller 967
Walleston 1218

INDEX *to the* Eſſays, Occurrences, *&c.* 1793. Part II.

Wallis 769, 956, 1053, 1061, 1147, 1149
Walmſley 966, 1049
Walſall 956
Walſby 670
Walſh 675
Walton 958
Wanſtall 956
Ward 771, 869, 870, 956, 960
Warden 1050
Warneford 1154
Warner 674, 1148, 1218
Warre 1220
Warren 1219
Warton 1063
Watchorn 673
Watkinſon 957
Watſon 670, 860, 956, 957, 960, 1054, 1220
Watts 767, 861, 867
Wauchope 867
Wayet 1049
Weatherhead 1063
Webb 867, 963,
Webſter 774, 865, 956, 1061
Weedall 766
Weidell 675
Welby 857
Wemys 860
Wentworth 866, 957
Werdell 1061
Wertemberg, D. of 1053
Weſt 671, 767, 957, 965, 1061, 1147, 1151, 1218
Weſtmorland 859, 1059
Weſton 675, 770
Weſtwood 948
Wetherall 678
Wharton 669
Wheeler 1149
Wheldale 670
Whetſtone 1148
Whinfield 863
Whiſk 859
Whitacre 956
Whitburn 957
White 669, 861, 958, 1152
Whitfield 963
Whitledge 866, 870
Whitmore 671, 766, 956
Whittread 773
Whitty 860
Whitworth 966
Whytell 772
Wickham 1213
Wicklow 1218
Wight 867
Wightman 1158
Wild 1157, 1187
Wileman 670
Wilkinſon 670, 675
Willerton 670
Willes 956, 1218
Williams 956, 1152, 1158, 1219
Williamſon 963
Willock 677
Willoughby 767, 867
Wilmot 670, 869
Wilſon 670, 677, 770, 772, 861, 965, 1050, 1059, 1214, 1218
Wingfield 677, 859, 1219
Winne 769
Winter 1156
Wiſdom 1219
Witherby 860
Wigan 671
Wolfe 1216, 1218
Wollaus 1148
Wollaſton 1221
Wolſeley 1148
Wood 670, 774, 861, 966, 1050, 1053, 1218
Woodeſon 1062
Woodgate 557
Woodley 768
Woodruff 1157
Woods 900
Woodward 708
Woolcombe 1049
Woolett 957
Wooley 960
Woolſe 1050
Woolrynch 861
Wooten 868
Worceſter 1148
Worlingtom 867
Worrall 1050
Worſley 966
Worth 1158
Wortham 774
Wortoff 1216
Wrench 1050
Wrigglesworth 860
Wright 956, 967, 1049, 1062, 1148, 1155
Wynn 1050, 1158
Wynex 961
Wynyard 671, 1158.

Y.

YArmouth 966
Yellowley 671
Yeoman 1060
Yorke 1062
Young 670, 859, 1061, 1159, 1214

Z.

Zouch 1218

INDEX to the Eſſays, Diſſertations, Tranſactions, and Hiſtorical Paſſages, 1793. Part II.

A.

ABSCESSES, lumbar, method of cure 830
Academic, N° VII. 692
Achromatic object-glaſſes 801
Ætna, Mount 643
Aſged, an attendant on Woden 1189
Africa, intelligence from 667
Agecroft, Jn. anecdotes of 713
Agriculture, advantages to the publick from gentlemen-farmers 602. hiſtory of the new Board of 763. and proceedings 795. enquiries publiſhed by 951
Air, Harrington's theory vindicated 694
Akenſide, anecdotes of 885, 931
Allibond, Jn. account of 1095
America, intelligence from 661, 950, 1143. Waſhington's ſpeech to the Congreſs 1210. New cities built there 1212
Anatomy, directions for the ſtudy of 1128
Anceſter, Ducheſs of, biographical account of 961
Anecdote appreciated 1120
Archangel, dreadful fire at 753
Aſclepiades, remarks on 624
Arkwright, Sir *Richard*, his houſe 626
Army, proceedings of 756, 850, 854. ſubſcriptions for warm cloathing 1048
Arnaud, character of 893
Arundel, St. Mary's gate at 786. Maiſon Dieu 1165
Aſſize entertainments at Buxton 1044

B.

BAKEWELL, Robert, account of 1058
Bangor, Deans of 1195, 1196
Bank, Lyons's forgery on 1047
Banker's clerk, robbery of, in Hatton-garden 858
Barber, Francis, account of 619
Barber's paintings 1177
Barclay, Sir *James*, biographical account of 672
Barnſtather, Juſtice, character of 955, 1049
Bark, palatable method of adminiſtering 1189
Barracks, motion againſt 621
Barré, Madame *Du*, character and execution of 1155
Bath peerage 822
Bathurſt, Dr. *Ralph*, biographical anecdotes of 590
Battle, bloody, between the Turks and Ruſſians, in 1790 1161
Beaſts, Sir Aſhton Lever's directions for ſtuffing 1196
Bedgbury houſe 607
Bees, ſome particulars reſpecting 1087
Beiſyre, Alexander, epitaph on 609
Belles Lettres, advantages of 1084
Bells at Chriſtchurch 604
Benevolence, a fragment on 1108
Benfield, Paul, account of 955
Benſington church-notes 718
Benno, St. burial-place of 952
Bible, 2 Chron. xvi. 1, explained 691, 811. query reſpecting 1 Tim. iv. 3. 806. queſtion 592. critique on remarkable paſſages in 691, 1091, 1186, 1198
Bideford deſcribed 1049
Bigotry defined 1026
Biographical Dictionary, new edition wanted 610
Birds, Sir Aſhton Lever's directions for ſtuffing 1196
Biſhops, frequently compared to a tongue 1078. few acquire that ſtation for literary merit 1080

Blanke

Blackwell, Mrs. account of, and her charities 1217
Blencasset, a military troubadour, account of 1097
Blenheim, fountain at 715, 801
Boasting censured 621
Bodies, remarkable change of, in the burial place of the Holy Innocents at Paris 827
Bones, on the formation of 1128. sensation of 1129
Borneil, Gerard de, account of 1097
Boscawen, Dr. biographical account of 676
Brisville, Lieut. colonel, biographical account of 774
Botanical information 594
Bridget, T. W. F. character of 1151
Brighton camp 782
Brill, in Holland, described 1071
Brissot, accused in the Convention, and executed 753, 945, 1054
Britain, first inhabitants of 1027. the original inhabitants 1169
Broche, antique 696
Buckinghamshire, Earl of, biographical account of 867, 1049
Bullock, Capt. his speech at the Bishop of Lichfield's visitation, 1662 889
Burke's speech on the war 628. dedication of Gaffat's sermon to him 730
Burnett, Rev. Mr. character of 676
Burnet-grass 703
Burnt oak, in Essex 781
Butler, Rev. *Thomas*, character of 1067, 1143
Buxton, Attic entertainments at 1084
Byron, Capt. account of 672

C.

CADIR Idris mountain, in Wales, tour up 1167
Calendar, new French 1043
Calvinism defended 1026
Cambridge education vindicated 620
Canals, on trees near 715, 800, 907, 1012
Canal bill, regulations 822
Candelabra, in the Ratcliff library 719, 784
Carex Divica 504
Caernarvonshire, essay towards an history of 981
Cassimir the poet, account of 799. his odes 904, 1166, 1177. enquiry whether any English translation of his works 1010
Chairmen, riot of, at Bath 1144
Chandler, Bp. family of 910, 974, 1000, 1131
Charles I. inscription to his memory at Church Handborough 608. bust of, at Hammersmith 715. coffin of his daughter Elizabeth dug up in the Isle of Wight 1147
Charnwood forest described during an eclipse 1165
Chesterfield church-notes 977
Child, monstrous 1125
Children, caution for preserving the lives of 876
Christ, query respecting his age 1188
Christianity, on preaching it in India 616. love and kindness among men improved by it 683. present state of, in India 685
Churches, improvements in 558. causes of the neglect of attending 1069
Church of iron near Coalbrook-dale 1107
Clarke, Rev. *Thomas*, biographical account of 961
Clergy, account of a charitable institution for their families, in Suffolk 805, 1107. conduct of many of them censured 1069
Clinton, Edward, Lord, biographical account of 831
Clynog, in Caermarthenshire, church-notes 982
Coal duty, in Scotland, repealed 1112
Coal-pit, sufferings of George Spearing in one 697
Coins 696, 786, 1164, 1188, 1190. found in Scotland 1144
Cold Harbour explained 603
Colet, Sir *Henry*, his monument 713
Cologne, Elector of, his letter to Dumourier 723
Commerce, state of 1116. danger to, to be apprehended from France 1117. advantages to, from the West India trade 1118
Commercial credit, bill for the relief of 1015, 1109
Constitution, proceedings on the present state of 1181
Contentment, advantages of 612
Conyers, Lady Harriet, account of 1153, 1187
Cooper, Dr. his charge at Beccles 798
Coote, Sir *Eyre*, omitted in the Biographia Britannica 1164
Corns, remedy for 1091
Cornwallis, Marq. voted, by the East India Company, an annuity of 5000l. for twenty years 667
Corsica, state of 849, 850
Coventry, intended repair of St. Michael's church 690. topographical notes from St. Mary's hall 813, 1109, 1162
Could, Rev. *James*, character of 1056
Courtenay, Capt. biographical account of 862
Covedray house burnt down 858. pictures there described 951, 996
Crashaw, early productions of 1001. poetical writings 1166, 1196. his education 1194
Cranburn lodge, account of 914
Crane, Dr. 782
Crompton, Adam, account of 1214
Croptborn cross 791
Cuckoos, particulars relating to 587
Currents Westward of Scilly 1126
Curfew explained 599
Curtline, Gen. account of 864
Custom, the dominion of 899

D.

D'ALTON, Count *Edward*, account of 863
Darlington Society of Natural History, Antiquities, &c. 1035
Davies, John, epitaph on 884
Daundelyon, John, epitaph at Margate 792
Debtor, unhappy case of 979
Devonshire, account of several parts of 593
D'wys, Court, character of 1068
Digby, Lord, biographical account of 959
Dine with Duke Humphry, explained 1192
Dissley farm described 792
Doletus Professor Ward's remarks on 796
Domingo, St. deplorable situation of 1205
Douglas, Dan. character of 773
Drew family 781, 1131

INDEX *to the* Essays, Occurrences, &c. 1793. Part II.

Brill-ploughs recommended 602
Dunkennefs, on aggravation 641
Dumouriez, his behaviour in Germany censured 723
Dundas, Mr. his speech on the government of India 1013
Dundas, Capt. account of 767
Durham bishops of, their possessions at Howden 595

E.

EAGLE, cruel treatment of in the Hebrides 927. story of his seizing a turbot 927
Earthquake in the West of England 950
East India Intelligence 659, 758, 1142
East India Company, on the renewal of their charter 616. accounts 725. chaplains proposed to be sent to India 1112. proceedings respecting a bill for regulating 1182
East Indies, debates on the government of the 1013
Egbert, coins of, described 900
Eld, Col. account of 863
Elder-trees, utility of 792
Elizabeth, Queen, to the Hermyte of Tyboll 599. character of, by Sir N. Throckmorton 1090
Ellock, Lord, biographical account of 675
Emerson the mathematician 610
England, history of, in letters, enquiry by whom written 799, 1077, 1164, 1189. declaration of 1044
Equality characterized 634
Erasmus, character of 972
Escape extraordinary 696
Exeter, Earl of, biographical account of 1158, 1213
Eye, why the right decays first? 1101

F.

FAIRFAX, Lord, biographical account of 677
Fairlop oak 792, 894, 910
Fairy-rings 907, 983, 1086
Falconer, *Tho.* epitaph on 782
Falstaff, Sir *John*, his character considered 1084
Farnham, Capt. account of 1150
Father, dying advice to his son 802
Fingal, Earl of, biographical account of 863
Fish, on the migration of 608
Fisher, Rev. *Peter*, character of 868
Fitzherbert, *Thomas*, account of 897
Fitzmaurice, Hon. *Thomas*, character and account of 1053, 1147
Fitzpatrick, *Thadæus*, epitaph on 1192
Fitzwilliam, *William*, biographical account of 831
Florence, intelligence from 1044
Flux, remedy for the 1187
Foley, Lord, biographical account of 675
Font at Nettifwell, Essex 712
Fox, speech on the war 628
Fry, Rev. *Tho.* epitaph 1192
France, proceedings in National Convention of 657, 753, 849, 945, 1041, 1137, 1205. present state of, described by Bp. Watson 633. by the Bishop of Dromore 684. force and resources 739. state of 742. Brissot and other members of the Convention arrested 753. decrees against aristocrats 753. Queen of, removed from the Temple to the Conciergerie 755. federation at Paris 756. remarks on the character of the French 804. classical character of 893. charges against Brissot and Co. in the Convention 945. Queen of, murdered 963. address of Barrere on the acceptance of the Constitution 1043. new Calendar 1043. solemn dirge for the Queen of 1047. present state of 1115. on the horrid scenes acting there 1122. state of persons in 1137. report on the marching of all the French in one body 1137. report of the Committee of Public Welfare 1138. motion respecting the Danish, Swedish, and Hanseatic flags 1140. cruel proceedings in various parts of 1142. French prisoners in England, their diet 1173. army regulations 1205. compulsory loan 1205. Proceedings respecting foreigners 1205 proceedings respecting emigrants 1207. suppression of colleges of divinity and physick 1207.
French Clergy, Mr. Wilmot's address to, in return for the inscription 685. characterized 730. their gratitude to their English supporters 930, 1123
Fraternity of mankind as established by God 730

G.

GALLITZIN, Prince, account of 959
Game licences 886
Gamgaron, particulars of 587
Gardening, rise and progress of in Ireland 1125
Gardenstone, Lord, biographical account and character of 769, 803
Garrick, Miss Seward's epitaph on 619
Geddes, Dr. on his religious and political opinions 888
Gedge, Mrs. character of 1153
Genoa, proceedings of Admiral Gell's fleet there 1044. intelligence from 1140
George III. anecdote at his coronation 804 speech on proroguing parliament 1184
Gilpin, *Bernard*, memoirs of 1181
Glass, painted 1188
God, Socinian notions of 1026
Golburn, *Munbee*, account of 1151
Goldsmith, Dr. borrowed from Sir W. Temple 894. writer of Letters on the History of England 1139
Goodman, Bp. enquiry after a sermon of his 980
Gordon, Lord *G.* biographical account and character of 1056
Gordon, Major *William*, account of 957
Granger, Lady, story of her confinement in the Hebrides 929
Grantham, *Thomas*, epitaph 718
Greece, directions to search for statues and antiquities 986
Grenville, Sir *Bevil*, portrait of 795, 911, 1106, 1166
Grive, *Richard*, account of 1216
Guildford, Sir *Henry*, biographical account of 831
Guards, bravery of 781, 880, 1012, 1168. accommodation of at St. James's 954

H.

HABEO non habeor explained 995
Hackney college 618
Hampshire, intended History declined

declined 724. Hiſtory 818
Ham, Weſt, gateway 881, 941
Hand, why the right decays firſt 1101
Hardreſs family 911
Hardy, Rev. *Sam.* biographical account of 1156
Harwich, account of 971
Harwood, Dr. more laſt words of 994
Hatton MSS. all burnt 1011
Hawkins, Sir *Ceſar*, biographical account of 675
Hayes family 817
Harward, William, epitaph 717
Haze, remarkable appearance at ſea 601
Hearing, on defect of 598
Heathfield Park, new tower erected 1047
Hebrides, miſerable ſtate of the inhabitants 927
Helwoetſluys, account of, and its inhabitants 1070. their money 1070
Henley church notes 716
Henry VIII. quære reſpecting his mother 1000
Heraldic queries 801, 805
Heraldic information 1106
Hercules Tower at Madrid 1034
Highmore, Miſs, character of 673
Highways improved in Scotland by ſoldiers 1195
Hillſborough, Earl, biographical account of 962
Hiſtorical parallels 987
Hiſtory ſuppoſed to be of little advantage to mankind 989
Hogs, extraordinary price of 1173
Holker, Laurence, biographical account of 1059
Home, Major, account of 1051
Homer, remarks on 622. on a paſſage in Il. VI. 1124
Hood, Lord, takes poſſeſſion of Toulon 851. declaration and proclamation 851, 853, proceedings at Toulon 852, 855
Hopeton, Counteſs, biographical account of 775
Horace, remarks on 622
Horne, Bp. original letter of 688
Horſes, returned by a ſtealer of 1082
Howden, hiſtory of 595, 710
Hotham, Sir *John*, portrait of 724
Hudſon, Dr. proceedings againſt 953
Humane Society 709, 876, 894, 1000, 1107. new invented drag 1074. means for recovery 1075
Hume, D. cenſured for too much religion 688
Hunter, John, biographical account and character 964. his muſeum 1049
Hydrophobia, treatment of 845

I. and J.

JACOBINS, Britiſh, to the French, *(back of the Title)*
James, Elenor 910
Icolmkill 594
Jeffery's, J. traits of his character 611, 797
Jenkins manor, Eſſex 796
Impranſus explained 779
Index Indic. 747, 843, 939, 1035, 1130
Injury committed, whether it cauſes hatred 709
Inſcription, curious 696
Inverneſs, account of 706
Johnſon's Conſanguinitarium at Leiceſter 1046
Johnſon, Col. *Maurice*, account of 1187
Johnſon, Dr. anecdotes of 875. his veracity 1008. letter to Mr. Langton 1031. letter to Lord Bute 1031. enquiry into ſeveral parts of his character 1100
Jones, Rev. *Edmund*, character of 1153
Jongleurs, account of 705
Ireland, riots there 661. intelligence from 760, 1143. the murder of the Rev. T. Butler 1067
Iron Bridge at Sunderland, inſcription on the foundation ſtone 907
Iron Church near Colebroke Dale 1107
Italian literature, remarks on 912

K.

KILDA, St. account of the iſland 929
King, Lord, biographical account of 1061
Kirkham, Bp. particulars of 597
Kit cat club, portraits of 626
Knaresbourgh, topographical deſcription 689. baths there 689
Knox, Dr. diſturbances at Brighton on account of a ſermon preached by him 762

L.

LADBROKE, Richard, character of 870
Landulph church notes 911
Lee, Counſellor, account and character of 773, 859
Leghorn, account of the Scipio a French man of war being burnt 1141
Leiceſter navigation 1144
Leiceſterſhire, monaſtic regiſters, enquiry after 876. curioſities 985
Leſley, Rev. *James*, account of 974
Lewis XVI. ſermon and cenotaph at Wincheſter 931. *Elegie par Lavau* 932
Lewis XVII. ſuppoſed ſoliloquy of 974
Lewis, William, accident of 1215
Libels, remarks on 700
Liberty in a ſtate of nature and ſociety characterized 634
Life, grand object of to Chriſtians 992
Limbs, loſs recovered 715
Liſter, Jane Lady, biographical account of 831
Liſter, Nathaniel, biographical account of 959
Liverpool, Collections towards a hiſtory of 908
Loan, debate on 918
Local expreſſions 1083
Loch Neſs deſcribed 706
London, improvements propoſed by Alderman Pickett 1093
Longitude, Pelliſier's new method of finding 1005
Lottery ſhares, advantage of ſtamping 1085. how far ſecured 856
Lowe, painter, account of 867
Lowth, Bp. his literary character 1078, 1193
Luther, character of 972
Luke, Sir *Samuel*, portrait at Adderbury 625, 723. a hero of Hudibras 1177
Lyons, a plan of, publiſhed in 1746, 1067. proceedings at 1137

M.

MACBETH and Hazael compared 989
Macgillivray, Indian chief, account of 767
Mahomet 711
Malone, Mr. hint to 1177
Man, Iſle of 1112
Manna, account of 668

Man-

INDEX *to the* Eſſays, Occurrences, *&c.* 1793. Part II.

Marine charts, antient, at Venice 1035
Marriot, Rev. *George*, account of 1213
Martinico, unſucceſsful attack on 759
Matlock, Bath, ſingular rocks there 885
Mawſom, Rev. *Iſaac*, character of 673
Maypole in Drury Lane 887
Meaſures and weights, memoir relative to 1062
Medical facts, importance of 825
Melancthon, character of 972
Meteorology, Journal of the two hotteſt days in July 626. obſervations 662, 720, 1012, 1166. obſervations on wet ſeaſons 1126
Methodiſts' annual circular letter 824
Millar's Gardening Dictionary, new edition wanted 610
Minſtrels explained 705
Miquelon Iſland taken 660
Miſcellaneous Remarks 592, 618, 703, 712, 803, 816, 817, 910, 976, 980, 989, 1106, 1193. 1194
Mahomet, Sultan, medallion of, explained 625
Moira, Earl of, his expedition 748
Molesworth, Lord, biographical account of 673
Moncrieff, Col. account and character of 864, 884, 956. his promotions 976
Monk family, particulars of 886
Monro, Mr. killed by a tiger 670
Montague, Viſcount, biographical account of 996, 1054, 1213
Month's Mind, explained 1108, 1191
Monumental fragments 603
Moon, obſervations on the motion of 1007
More, Sir *Tho.* anecdotes of 707
Morton, Rev. *Jn.* and family, epitaphs on 1178
Mounſey, *Jn.* account of 1051
Mountgarret, Lord, biographical account of 679

N.

Naimbanna, Prince, account of 1215
Naval actions, Nymph and Cleopatra 666. between an Algerine frigate and a French one 753. Agamemnon, of 64 guns, attacks and drives off five large French frigates 1208
Napier, *John*, account of 638
Naples, Court of 642. intelligence from 946
Naſeby church deſcribed 985
National debt, advantages of 921
Naturaliſt's Stray 913, 990, 1087
Naylor, *Joſhua*, account of 798
Nootka Sound refuſed to be given up by the Spaniards 660
Northampton barracks petitioned for 950
Northamptonſhire church notes 1179
Northforeland lighthouſe, hiſtory of 1165
Nottingham petition rejected 630

O.

OAK timber, propoſal for the increaſe of 1190
Oakman, *John*, character of 1080
Old Ford gateway and vicinity 1161
Orleans, Duke of, biographical account and character 1059
Ortenſtein annual proceſſion 539
Oſorey, antiquities at 719
Oſton abbey Regiſter 897
Oxford, founder's kin of All Souls 594. inſtallation 662. encænia 683. Wood's election at All Souls 721, 788

P.

PALEOLOGUS, *Theodore*, epitaph on 719
Pariſh Regiſter duplicates 703
Parliament, characteriſtic rights of 1029
Parliamentary Proceedings 627, 724, 818, 916, 1013, 1109, 1179
Parliamentary reform, proceedings reſpecting 1109
Parſons the Jeſuit, account of 1086
Patterdale, king of, account of 1051
Pedometers 818
Peloponneſian and American wars compared 987
Pendar, Mrs. account of 1051
Periam, Lady *Elizabeth*, epitaph on 717
Petrarch, an Engliſh tranſlation of wanted 609
Petty, *James*, epitaph on 719
Pickett, Ald. his propoſed improvements in London 1093
Pierre, *St.* iſland of, taken 659
Pigeon, a French prieſt, murdered near Wincheſter, and account of him 865
Pigot, Mr. proceedings againſt 953
Pilgrim, *John*, epitaph on 1192
Pindar, remarks on 622
Pitch ſpring at Zante 644
Pitt's ſpeech on Ways and Means 819
Planting and Gardening, pleaſure and advantages of 792
Plato, theology of 857
Plays, hints to writers of 816
Plumptre, Dr. account of 976
Poetry, explanations of Carol, Madrigal, and Roundelay, requeſted 1074
Poland, intelligence from 658, 753, 947, 1141. declaration of the Diet 947
Police, *New*, advantages from 604
Pomfret, Counteſs of, epitaph on 719. corrected 784
Pondicherry, beſieged 1142
Pontifex, etymology of 984. explained 1101
Poor, propoſals for lending ſmall ſums to 979, 1068, 1162
Portrait, antient 989
Powell, *Foſter*, account of his extraordinary pedeſtrian expeditions 765
Preſbyterians, vindication of 808
Preſton, the brewer, account of 677, 765
Prieſtley, Dr. his political principles 613, 707, 803. vindication of 808
Printing, the enormous expence of modern refinements in, cenſured 1177
Prophecy of the Abbé Delille 811
Provençal poets 913
Proverbial expreſſions, explanation of, requeſted 985
Purple bird's-neſt 1086
Putrid fevers, improved method of treating 1018

Q.

QUAKERS executed at Boſton 609. yearly epiſtle 632
Queſnoy, *le*, taken 852
Quilibe, *Ralph*, epitaph on 718

R.

REformation to be brought about by individuals 614. opinions on the character

of Luther, Melancthon, and Eraſmus 972
Rhine, account of the falls in the 1152
Rhinoceros, double-horned 1020
Rheumatiſm, remedy for 1178
Richard III. naturaliſation of 1126
Richmond, Duke of, exemplary conduct of 877. petition reſpecting pardoning a ſoldier of the North Devon militia, and the ſpeech on the occaſion 878
Rigodt-houſe, antient bed there 889
Riot at Briſtol 951
Rites, remarks on 700
Robe, Mrs. biographical account of 673
Roe, Samuel, epitaph on 1192
Roland's Iſland in Lake Killarney 779
Roman camps in Britain 1022
Roman inſcription found at Greta bridge, and encampment there 1073
Roman road 786
Romney, Lord, biographical account of 1061
Roſetta, effects of the victory of 729
Rundells illuſtrated 1187
Royal Society anniverſary 1209
Rudel, Geoffry, account of 912
Rudyard, Sir *B.* portrait of 723
Ruſſia, intelligence from 849

S.

SACRAMENT, on preparation for the 1188
Samaritan Society, a new inſtitution 879
Savage ſtate of man, on the origin of 1193
Scott, Colonel, letter from 1156
Sedgefield, account of 1152
Selby, account of 1014
Seward, Thomas, account of 1215
[illegible] 1215
[illegible] 1215
[illegible]

INDEX *to the* ESSAYS, BOOKS, *&c. In* Vol. LXIII. Part II.

wich 971. through South Holland and Auſtrian Netherlands 971, 1069
Travellers, cautions to 971
Travelling in Waggons in Holland 1070
Treaſonable Correſpondence Bill 823, 920
Trinity-houſe, inſcription on the firſt ſtone 780
Turf-cutting 990

U. and V.

VALENCIENNES taken 756
Vaux family 710, 803
Vaux, Lady *Elizabeth*, biographical account of 832
Venice, account of 643
Venus, planet, obſervations on 1126
Ver-vert, enquiry after the tranſlator 714, 803, 887
Vere family 1193
Virginia water deſcribed 914. ſtrictures on 1088
Virtues, ſocial, on 1091
Unitarians, vindication of 809
Univerſe, new ſyſtem 807
Voyage from Harwich to Helvoetſluys and through Holland 971, 1069
Urquhart caſtle 707

W.

WALES, *North*, tour in 1167
Walley, Dr. account of 904
Wallis, Rev. *John*, account and character 769
War, debates reſpecting 628. cauſes of the preſent 1118. Mr. Fox's opinion of the preſent 1184
Warburton, Bp. his literary character 1078
Waring family 688, 796
Warton, Dr. hint to 1177
Waterdown Camp 588, 684, 782
Watering, Meadows on 793
Watſon's love ſonnets 1166
Watts, Dr. 1177
Webb, *Philip Carteret*, biographical account of 963
Weights and meaſures, memoirs relative to 1172
Weſſemlourg lines forced 949
Weſt India intelligence 659, 759. ſufferings of the inhabitants from the Spaniards 1130
Weſtminſter Abbey, new monuments 762
Weſtmoreland, Counteſs of, biographical account and character 1059
Wheat-ears on Aſcot Heath 990
Whirly-Huff 627
Williamus de Britain 711
Willow, the Dutch 794
Wilmot, Sir *R. M.* biographical account 689
Wilſon, Judge, biographical account and character of 965
Windows, inconveniencies of large 598
Windſor family 993
Winterton Eaſt India ſhip loſt 758
Wiſe, a word to the *(back of the title.)*
Woodcocks, on the migration of 606. one killed in July on Aſcott Heath. 990, 1108
Woollett, *William*, epitaph 896

Y.

YORK, Duke of, proceedings of his army 949. general orders for winter quarters 1142

INDEX to the BOOKS Reviewed in Vol. LXIII. Part II.

A.

ABERNETHY, Surgical and Phyſiological Eſſays 830
Addreſs to the well-diſpoſed 640
Adler de Nummis Cuſicis 1034
Affo on the Typography of Parma 747
Anecdotes, Diſſertation on 1120
Apparition, *ou l'Egotiſme* 934
Archimedes, Oxon. 1035

B.

BANDINI, Hiſtory of the Junta Preſs at Paris 747
Baſſano Lettere Liguſtiche 1033
Beaufort's Map of Ireland 737
Beck's Euripides 1032. Pindar 1032
Beaton, Bp. Sermon on Faſt 932
Bell's Anatomy 1127
Berridge's Farewell Sermon 830
Beverly, the Trial of William Friend 933
Bible, Kiplin's Edition of Beza's Teſtament 732. Birch's Edition of Greek Goſpels 747. Dr. Geddes's Tranſlation 1034
Bigland's Collections for Gloucesterſhire 687
Biographia Brit Vol. V. 1164
Birmingham, View of the Ruins occaſioned by the Riots 933
Boſwell's Life of Johnſon 875, 1030. Corrections and Additions 1031
Braunſton Canal, Letter on 922
Britain, on the public Credit of 937
Britons, Dialogues on the Rights of 636
Buchanan's Travels in the Weſtern Hebrides 927
Buſti del Muſeo Pio Clementino VI. Tom. VI. 1033
Butt's Sermon 1114

C.

Cambridge, Strictures on the Diſcipline of 648
Chamberlain's Imitations of Holbein's Drawings 830, 1021
Charitable Morſel of unleavened Bread 1200
Chatham, Earl of, Anecdotes of his Life 729
Cheiſum's Sermon 936
Chriſtian's Queſtions to Dr. Prieſtley, for Anſwers 922
Chriſtie's Letter to Pitt 1115
Ciceronis Epiſtolæ a Benedicto
Clapham's Sermon 1124
Clarendon's State Papers 811, 1011
Clarke's Verſes on the Inſtallation 649
Cobbold's Eſſay 1114
Cocks on the dreadful Effects of Leveling Principles 648
Colepeper, important Facts 735
Commercial Bill, Thoughts upon 921
Complaints, Cauſes of the preſent 1114, 1199
Couper's Charge 798, 831
Cumberland, Hiſtory of 1197

D.

DAMPIER's Sermon 1119
Debtor and Creditor's Aſſiſtant 1199
Dialogues on the Rights of Britons, II. III. 938
D'Iſraeli's Diſſertation on Anecdote 1120
Dore, Two Letters on the Savage State 1079
Douglas's Nenia Britannica 881
Dream of an Engliſhman faithful to his King and Country 715

Dureb, Bibliotheca Slavica 1033
E.U.

E.

EDUCATION for Ireland, Syſtem of 1125
Edwards, Hiſtory of the Weſt Indies 1017, 1129
Euripides, by Beck 1032
Exchaquet, Maps in porcelain of Parts of Switzerland 651

F.

FAILURES, Cauſes of the preſent 1115
Fawcett's Sermon 936
Foley, Practice of the Great Seſſion in ſeveral Parts of Wales 932
Foſter's Letter to Prieſtley 1119
Fox's Letter conſidered by Dalrymple 937
France. On the Influence of the Revolution on Language and Taſte 834. Neckar on the Baſis of the Conſtitution 835. Réflexions ſur le Procès de la Reine 1200. Letter to the Nobility, &c. now reſident in England 1200
Freedom, Ode to 933
Fuller, Th. Calviniſtic and Socinian Syſtem examined and compared 1023

G.

GARDINER's Sermon 922
Gideon's Cake of Barley Meal 936
Gifford's Addreſs to the Common Senſe of the People of England 747
Gloſſe, G. H. Sermon 730.
—— Dr. Sermon before the Humane Society 843
Glouceſter, Etchings of Views in 832
Glouceſterſhire, Bigland's 617
Gerbrand, Sr. a Perſpective View of 651
Gregory's Anſwer to Hamilton 735

H.

HAGGET on the Sacrament 1200
Hampden Gay Canal. Statement of Facts 922
Happiness, Guide to Domeſtic 1127
Harvey's Charge to the Grand Jury of Norwich 1121
Hinton's Vindication of Diſſenters in Oxford 640
Homer's Ode for the Encænia at Oxford 648
Holyhead, Trip to, in a Mail Coach 926
Homer. Cowper's Tranſlation 880. On Pope and Cowper's Tranſlations of 981
Howard's Appendix 925
Hunnel. Deſcription of Antiquities diſcovered in Germany 651
Hurdis. Reflexions on the New Year 839
Hutchinſon's Hiſtory of Dorham 974

I. and J.

JEKYLL's Excurſion to the Peak of Teneriffe 736
Jenour's Rout to India 640
Jerningham's Siege of Berwick 1201
Jones's Sermon 936
Iriſh Academy, Tranſactions of, Vol. IV. 1124

K.

KETT's Juvenile Poems 937
King. Conſiderations on the Utility of the National Debt 921
Knox's Narrative 1200

L.

LEMPRIERE. Bibliotheca Claſſica 937
Léon, Eveſque de, Lettre aux Eccléſiaſtiques Françoiſ 930
Laval's Eloge Funebre 952
Liberty and Equality treated of 648
Lindſey. Converſations on Chriſtian Idolatry 639
Linbart's Hiſtory of Carniola 1033
Liſcombe's Verſes on Inoculation 856

M.

MANNERS, Lady, Poems 745
Martyn. The Language of Botany 650
Medical Facts and Obſervations, Vol. I. 825
Memory, Pleaſures of 745
Meyer. Picturesque Tour in Lombardy Switzerland 651
Milner's Sermon 642. Funeral Oration on Lewis XVI. 931
Monuments Egyptiennes 747
More, Hannah. Remarks on Dupont's Speech 840
Mojeby on Tropical Diſeaſes 841

N.

NAPIER, Wm. Life of 637
Nathan's Sermon 839
Navigations, the Claim of taxing 932
Necker's Eſſay on the true Principles of Executive Power in great States 834
Nyberg on the Coming of Chriſt 639
Nobility, Perſonal 926

O.

OBEDIENCE, Political, Thoughts on the old and new Principles of 1113
Ogilvie. The Theology of Plato compared with Oriental and Grecian Theology 837
Oldys's Life of Paine 926

P.

PARKER'S Sermons 639
Paris Memorabilia 1033
Peace, on the Propriety of immediate 1116
Peckham's Advantage of Free Parts 934
Percy's Collection of Ballads 704
Philips's Cider, with Notes by Dunſter 640
Phillips's Life of Cardinal Pole 658
Philoſophical Tranſactions, Vol. LXXXII. p. 2. 645. LXXXIII. p. 1. 1020, 1125
Pindar, by Beck 1032
Playfair's View of the Force and Reſources of France in Jan. 1792, 730. Thoughts on French Politics 935. Better Proſpects 685
Plutarch, on the Diſtinction between a Friend and a Flatterer 1201
Pocklington's Hiſtorical Views of Dunſtable 1027, 1165
—— Sermon 924
Pratt's Faſt Sermon 642
Prieſtley's Reply to Prieſtley on the New Jeruſalem 639

R.

REMEMBRANCER 1114
Renaud's Sermon 1122
Richaud's Modern France, a Poem 639
Roberts's Charge to the Grand Jury at Manchester 937
Robinſon's Tour through the Iſle of Man 1115
Rowley on Petrid Fevers 1017
Roy's Military Antiquities of the Romans in Britain 1021

S.

SALTER'S Sermon 639
Saxe-Gotha's Antiquarian Muſeum 841, 1120
Scott's Faſt Sermon 639, 933
Shakeſpeare, Remarks on Mr. Malone's Arrangement of his Plays 835
Shewellſe, Falſehood, Pains, and Co. diſarmed 926. the Aſs and Sick Lion 926
Simſon on Religious Opinions 1121

Slavery

INDEX *to the* BOOKS *Reviewed in* Vol. LXIII. Part II.

Slavery, Eſſay on the Abolition of 746
Small Pox, Advice to Parents, on the Management of 841
Smalpage's Sermon 932
Smith's Views in London, No. 6, 745
Sousa Documentos Arabicos para a Hiſtoria Portugueza 1034
Stockdale, Percival, Letter to 783
Stonehenge, a Poem 923, 1001
Strickland, M. Poems 1127
Sugar, Right of the Weſt India Merchants to a double Monopoly of the Sugar Market of Great Britain 738

T.

TATHAM's Sermon ſuited to the Times 648
Teneriffe, Account of the Peak of 736
Theocritus, Toup's 811
Thomſon's Seaſons 1090
Thoreſby's Letter on the Roman Cloaca at Leiceſter 836
Tour to the South of England and Wales 936
Triphiodorus, à Northmore 1200
Tyſchen, De Nummis Orientalibus 1038

V.

VANSITTART on the Propriety of immediate Peace 1116
Veyſie's Sermon 640

W.

WALLACE, Lady, Conduct of the King of Pruſſia and Dumourier inveſtigated 987
War, Comments on the 648. Motives and Conſequences of 938. Objections to, examined and refuted 1116
Warner's Topographical Remarks on the South-weſtern Parts of Hampſhire 742
Warton's Poems 746
Watkins's Travels 640. Hiſtory of Bideford 1028
Watſon, Bp. his Sermon 633
Watſon on a future State 1121
Weſt Indies, Rights of the Weſt India Merchants to a double Monopoly of the Sugar Market of Great Britain 738
Wilby's Addreſs to the People of Great Britain 1124
Williamſon's Bampton Lecture Sermons 934
Wilſon's Letter to Pitt 1115
Winter's Sermon 1119
Wollaſton's Two Sermons 936
Woodville's Medical Botany 800
Word of Advice to the European Powers 735
Wrench's Sermon 933, 1200
Wyddiall (Herts), Deſcriptive Sketch of 651
Wyvill, Rev. *C.* Letter to, on his Defence of Dr. Price 735

Z.

ZOUCH's Sermon 933. On Engliſh Priſons 1114

INDEX to the POETRY in Vol. LXIII. Part II.

A.

AFRICAN'S Complaint on board a Slave Ship 749
Anacreontic 846
Ashworth, Poem on his Houſe 626

B.

BENEVOLENCE 1204
Bible, Job. xxxix. 19—paraphraſed 891. 1 Cor. xiii. verſified 844. 1 Cor. xiii. Parody of ſome Parts of 1135
Burney, Miſs, on her Marriage to a French Officer 1133

C.

CATULLUS, Imitation of 847
Chevy Chace, additional Verſe 845
Chloe's Picture 655
Complaint by Mr. Cooper 1133
Crane, Dr. Poetical Epiſtle to 748

D.

DANVERS, Sir *John*, to 845
Day, the longeſt 748
Death, Ode to 652
"*Death is eternal Sleep.*" Epigram on 1040
Deſerters, a Tale 654

E.

ELWES, *John*, Epitaph 751
Enigma, Italian and Engliſh 751
Enquiry 1136
Epilogue to the Siege of Berwick 1201
Epitaphium 752
Eremite 655, 752, 848, 943, 1040, 1136, 1202
Evening, an Elegy on the Separation of the Dauphin from the Queen of France 1037
Fortune, to, on buying a Ticket in the Iriſh Lottery 1133
France, King of, Elegy on the Character of on the Morning of his Execution 1134. Queen of, Stanza ſuppoſed to be written by her Attendant 941. Elegy on the Character of 1134. Thoughts on the late Proceedings there [Part I.] iv.
French Clergy, Inſcription of their Gratitude 942

H.

HERMITAGE, Inſcription on 750
Homer's Iliad, Book I. tranſlated 1038.
Horace, Book I. Ode xxxiv imitated 1204. Book III. Ode IX. imitated 845. Book III. Ode xvii. verſified 844
Humbledown Hill 845

I.

IMPROMPTU to Mrs. Robinſon 1203
Indian Love Song 1039
Inſcription on a Seat 847
Jacobins, Britiſh, to the French, *(back of Title)*.

K.

KEATES, Rev. Mr. to 1036
Kennedy, Mrs. Epitaph on 1203
Keymer, Rev. Mr. Lines to his Memory 1213

L.

LEICH, Henrietta, on her Death 654
Life, Stanzas on 1203
Lowth, Bp. Epitaph on 1039

M.

MARY'S Triumph 751
Mother, on the Anniverſary of the Death of a tender Mother 1132

INDEX *to the* POETRY *and* PLATES *in* Vol. LXIII.

O.

OXFORD Ruſticæ Academiæ Oxonienſis nuper reformatæ Deſcriptio 1648. 1095

P.

PETRIFYING Spring at Chalford 847
Picture, upon a lady's 1039
Pity, Odes to 652, 940
Poetry, Lines written at Florence 655. To her to whom they are addreſſed 1039. On hearing a Friend talk of leaving England 1136
Pomphret, Mrs. Elegiac Stanzas on her Death 653. Lines on, by Dr. Downman 653
Profeſſional Man 750
Prologue, occaſional, at Lichfield 941

R.

RAT, a Fable 652
Robin Redbreaſt 1204
Robinſon, Jn. Epitaph on 750
Roſſius's Tomb, Lines on 750

S.

SEA-SONG, from the Midnight Wanderers 604
Shakſpeare, Parodies of 636, 752, 943, 1049, 1135
Shenſtone, Lines by him 790
Song, by Miſs Locke 844
Song, "When ſprightly Fife and ſtirring Drum" 1135
Sonnet 655. by Miſs Locke 844. transformed 1178. to abſent Laſſa 847. à l'Imitation de celui de Deſbarreau 1204
Stanzas to Elizabeth 1203
Suffolk, written on the Coaſt of 1036
Surgeons, on the Order for their appearing in Remonials 634

T.

TOM Thumb, Air from the Burletta of 812
Tear, on a 745

V.

VALLETTON, Major, to his Memory 844
Verſes written on the Banks of the River Ire 749
Virtue, to 745

W.

WARTON, Dr. to, on his youngeſt Daughter's Marriage 1139
Williams, Mrs. Ode to 846
Wife, a Word to the [illegible] *of Title.*)

INDEX to the PLATES in Vol. LXIII. PART II.

A.

Altar, Roman 1073
Arundel, Mary Gate 786
——— Hoſpital 1160

B.

Bed Ornaments 897
Boot, old 791
Braſs Monument 1163
Brooche, antient 696
Broome Church 790

C.

Cara Capitata of Lianæus 593
Chesterfield Church 977
Coins 696, 785, 889
Coventry Token 1164
Crickaith Caſtle 1165
Croſs D. 791
Dandelion, John, Epitaph 791
Drag, new-invented Double 1073
Drilling and Hoing Machine 693

E.

Eſcape, Monument on a ſurprizing 696

F.

Font at Nettleſwell 712

G.

Gilpin, Bernard 1081
God's Houſe at Arundel 1165
Gothic Summer-houſe at Oxton 593

H.

Ham, Weſt, Abbey Gate 881
Haze, Phænomenon at Sea in a 621

I.

Inſcription at Howden 597
——— antique 696, 801, 1173
Iona, or Icolmkill Iſland, View 594
John, King, his Palace 1161

K.

Knaresborough Bridge 689

L.

London, propoſed Improvements in 1003

M.

Matlock Bath, Rocks near 888
Mohamet, Medallion of 625
Monogram at Coventry 1103

N.

Naſeby Church 685
Northforeland Lighthouſe 1165

O.

Old Ford Palace 1161

R.

Rigbolt Hook, Lincolnſh. 801
Ring 913

S.

Seals 712, 785, 785, 1164
Shells, Freſh-water 1173
Stanwell Church and Free-School 1
Stanwey Church Antiquities 1165

T.

Teignmouth, Eaſt, Church 1165
Tettetworth Church 712

W.

Wanſtead, Buſh Farm 1163
Wapenham, Bucks Farm 1163

CONTENTS OF THE SUPPLEMENT. 1793.

Remains of K. John's Palace at Old Ford 1101
Dreadful Carnage at Hinalaw in 1580 *ib.*
A Plan for leaving Money to the Poor 1162
Coventry Pictures—St. Michael's Church 1163
Seals—Tokens—Epitaphs—Old Coins 1164
Arundel Hoſpital—The Nuns of Lynn 1165
Craſhaw's Writings—Mercerol, Journal 1166
Tour in North Wales—Cricklade Church 1167
Bravery of Guard—Pinchbeck's Watch 1168
Chronicle of the Seaſons, Autumn 1791 1171
Memoirs of Weſtminſter Medical Society 1172
Hints to Dr. Watſon and Mr. Mason 1177
Dr. Watts—Cancer—Warton the Poet *ib.*
Sonnet—Sloper—Cure for Rheumatiſm 1178
Epitaphs from St. Oswald, Northampton 1176
Parliamentary Proceedings 1792 and 1793 1179
Remarks on the Bill of Rights 1180
Letter from Mr. Pitt to the Lord Mayor 1181
Debates in the Houſe of Commons 1182
Proceedings in the Houſe of Lords 1183
Proceedings in the Houſe of Commons 1184
Proceedings in the Houſe of Lords 1185
Proceedings in the Houſe of Commons 1186
Proceedings in the Houſe of Lords 1187
Proceedings in the Houſe of Commons